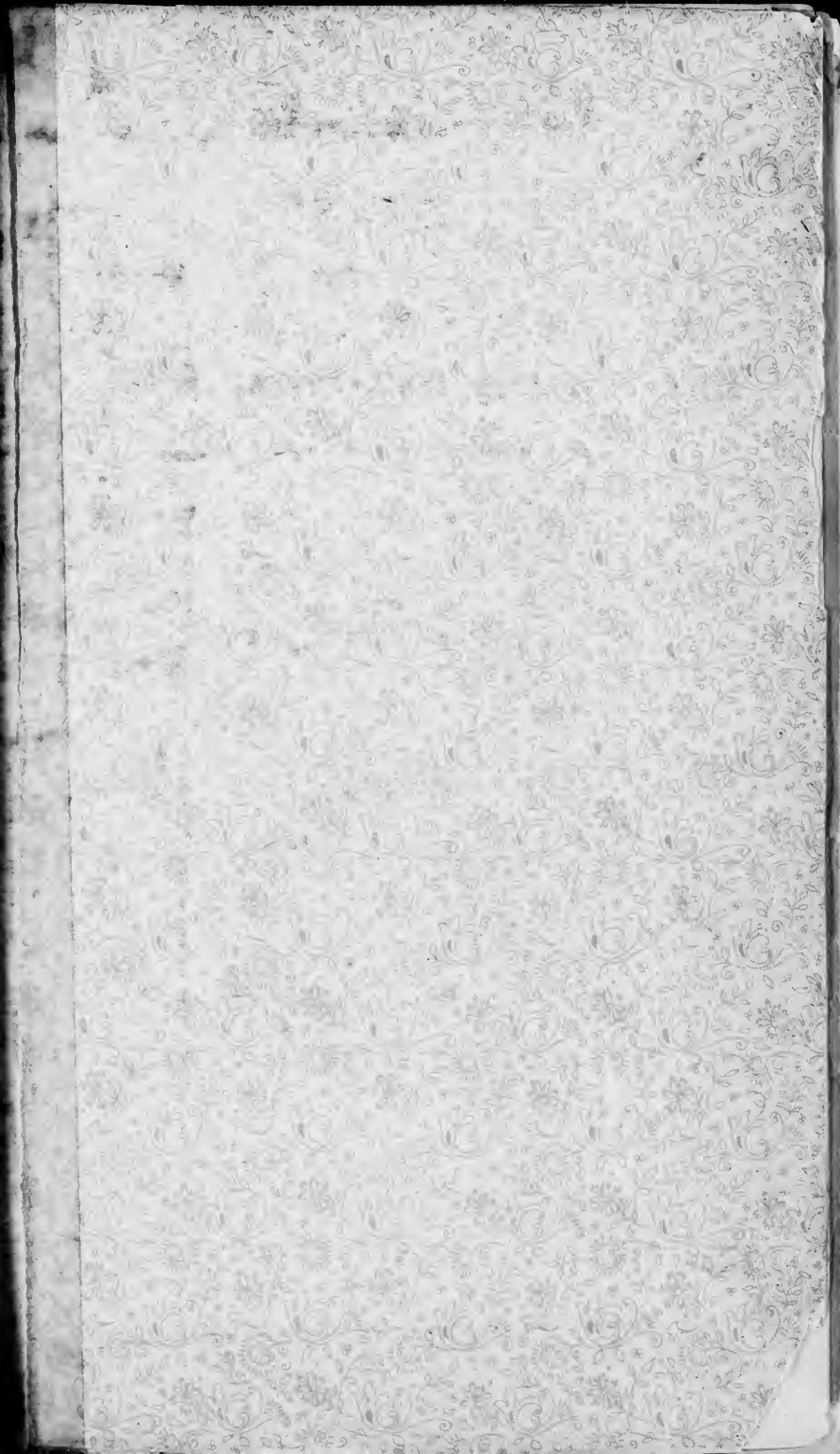


**Report of the
Commissioners
of the
District of
Columbia**

1908/1909

(Washington, DC)





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909

Vol. I
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS
MISCELLANEOUS REPORT



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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District of Columbia. Commissioners
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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS
MISCELLANEOUS REPORT



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, December 6, 1909.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia herewith submit for the information of Congress, pursuant to the requirements of section 12 of an act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. L., 108), a report of their official doings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts from all sources, including those on account of the water department, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash balances July 1, 1908.....	\$331, 187. 68
Taxes and other general revenues.....	6, 058, 077. 32
Trust and special fund collections.....	1, 284, 023. 91
Loan advances to the District of Columbia by the United States under the act of May 26, 1908.....	268, 940. 71
United States payments from appropriations under the act of June 11, 1878.....	6, 226, 218. 76
Total	14, 168, 448. 33

EXPENDITURES.

From District of Columbia appropriations.....	\$12, 654, 624. 04
From District of Columbia special and trust funds.....	1, 147, 749. 46

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF CASH ADVANCES TO DISBURSING OFFICER AND OF TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.

Cash balances June 30, 1909, as follows:

To credit of disbursing officer, District of Columbia.....	\$25, 502. 15
To credit of special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park.....	556. 05
In hands of collector of taxes on account of general fund of District.....	14, 976. 14
To credit of trust and special funds.....	325, 040. 54
	366, 074. 88
	14, 168, 448. 33

The details of the foregoing statements are set forth in the accompanying report of the auditor.

While the foregoing exhibit shows the total receipts and expenditures during the fiscal year, it embraces a large expenditure for objects not connected with the ordinary current conduct of the District government, the principal of which are payments on account of trust funds, amounting to \$1,147,749.46, and expenditures on account of public works of extraordinary character and magnitude, as follows:

Eliminating grade crossings and changes of grade in connection with Union Station, including payment of awards of damages caused by changes in grade of streets.....	\$272, 480. 83
Payment to Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on account of terminal improvements.....	1, 500, 000. 00
Sewage-disposal system.....	163, 585. 42
Municipal building.....	147, 884. 04
Total	2, 083, 950. 29

If these amounts, namely, \$1,147,749.46 and \$2,083,950.29 be deducted from the total actual net expenditures of \$13,802,373.50, the remainder, \$10,570,673.75, will represent the cost of conducting the ordinary current operations of the District government for the period embraced in this report, including \$975,408 for sinking fund and interest on the bonded debt, which was incurred under the municipal corporations which preceded the present form of government of the District.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

The revenues of the water department during the fiscal year 1909 amounted to \$572,752.74. The balance to the credit of the water fund at the beginning of that year was \$43,642.56, making a total available for expenditure during said year of \$616,395.30.

The actual net expenditures on account of the water fund during the fiscal year 1909 amounted to \$532,716.74, leaving a balance available for expenditure June 30, 1909, of \$83,678.56.

DEBT.

Funded debt of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1909, all of which was incurred under the forms of local government which existed in the District prior to July 1, 1878, bearing 3.65 per cent interest.....	\$10, 114, 150. 00
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia due the United States on June 30, 1909, arising from loan advances made by the United States from appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia, in excess of the revenues thereof, bearing 2 per cent interest.....	3, 992, 515. 03
Total.....	14, 106, 665. 03

The funded debt on the 1st of December, 1909, was \$9,494,800.

DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES.

No change has occurred in the status of the conditional obligations of the District to redeem certain drawback certificates issued on overcharges of special assessments levied by former municipal

governments of the District, which are receivable for general taxes, and certain special assessments, and which the commissioners have discussed at length in preceding annual reports.

GENERAL ASSESSMENT AND ANNUAL TAX RATE.

The assessor reports the assessment of taxable real and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, based upon valuation of all real estate "at not less than two-thirds" of the true value thereof, and of a valuation of personal property at "a fair cost value over and above the exemptions" provided by law, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," as follows:

Real property, taxable at the rate of \$1.50 per	\$100-----	\$276, 590, 774. 00
Personal property, taxable at the rate of \$1.50		
per \$100 -----	\$23, 182, 110. 40	
Steam railroads, at \$1.50 per \$100-----	291, 256. 00	
Building associations, gross earnings of, at 2		
per cent-----	859, 216. 23	
Electric lighting and telephone companies and		
incorporated savings banks, gross earnings		
of, at 4 per cent-----	2, 517, 229. 75	
Gaslight companies, gross earnings of, at 5 per		
cent -----	2, 120, 319. 80	
National banks and all other incorporated		
banks and trust companies, gross earnings		
of, at 6 per cent-----	2, 758, 638. 34	
Street railroad companies, gross receipts of, at		
4 per cent-----	4, 154, 169. 50	
		35, 882, 940. 02
Total -----		312, 473, 714. 02

POPULATION.

A census of the inhabitants of the District of Columbia was taken on April 8, 1909, by the police department as a basis for vital statistics and for use in connection with public-school questions and otherwise. The total population of the District of Columbia so enumerated was 343,003, including 99,142 colored.

ESTIMATES FOR 1911.

The commissioners were governed in the preparation of the estimates for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911, by the following provision in the District appropriation law approved March 3, 1909:

Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall not submit, nor shall the Secretary of the Treasury transmit, to Congress regular annual estimates for expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for any fiscal year that shall exceed in the aggregate a sum equal to twice the amount of the total estimated revenues of the District of Columbia for such fiscal year. Said estimates shall take into consideration and embrace all charges against the said revenues arising under appropriation other than the regular District of Columbia bill. Such annual estimates shall not be published in advance of their submission to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof.

The estimates submitted by them for that period aggregated as follows:

Payable from the general fund.....	\$11, 046, 543. 49
Payable from revenues of water department.....	134, 085. 00
Total	11, 180, 628. 49

The estimated receipts from the District sources for that fiscal year, exclusive of water revenues, are \$6,337,970; \$574,455 of this amount is applicable to liabilities payable wholly out of those receipts, leaving \$5,763,515 as the District's half of a fund of \$11,527,030 to cover appropriations chargeable equally against the District and the United States. But as the commissioners are required to "take into consideration and embrace all charges against the said revenues arising under appropriations other than the regular District of Columbia bill," they made allowance for appropriations contained in acts other than the regular District appropriation bill aggregating \$480,391 (including 10 per cent for the estimated increase over the present appropriations of that character), leaving an appropriation fund of \$11,046,639.49, as stated above, available for the estimates for the support of the District government to be included in the next regular district appropriation bill.

Among the items which they deducted from the gross estimated revenues in order to arrive at the net revenue of the District available for the District's portion of their estimates, was one of \$400,000, as a reimbursement to the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1910, which amounted to \$3,992,515.03, and \$80,000 interest at 2 per cent per annum thereon. While there was no provision of law directing the annual reimbursement of any specific proportion of such advances, the law does require the repayment to the Treasury of the debt of the District on that account "from time to time within five years beginning July 1, 1910," and the commissioners deemed it a matter of good faith to conform, so far as they were justified by the state of the District revenues, to the apparent purpose of Congress in the premises, by including provision for a payment of an installment of \$400,000 during the fiscal year 1911.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND ACCOUNTING.

In the annual reports of the District auditor for several years past particular stress has been laid upon the necessity for a general revision of the District financial system and the accounting thereunder. It has been shown that there was urgent necessity for the adoption of a well-organized and centralized system of accounting control of the finances of the District, together with a thorough analytical system of bookkeeping, in order that the business of the government could be transacted without financial loss and that the results of its business could be expressed accurately and intelligently. In urging a revision along these lines, the commissioners have not contemplated the establishment of an intricate and voluminous system of bookkeeping with endless extensions and ramifications. What is desired is in line with that which has already been partially accomplished, namely, revision along practical business lines, the accomplishment of practical results; that there may be centralization instead of decentralization in financial control; that all receipts and disburse-

ments of the District may be handled through the proper officers of the District; and that all accounts relating to the District may be kept in the District auditor's office, so that annually the commissioners, with full knowledge of all the facts relating to all of the business of the District, may submit to Congress an accurate and comprehensive statement of the business transactions of the District of Columbia.

THE BUDGET.

Under existing law the District appropriation estimates are required to be submitted in exactly the same form and order as in prior years. No variance may be made from that order. The present order of appropriations and their several subheads is the result of following from year to year the old order without any reclassification or revision whatever. No matter how different in character from the caption of the general appropriation, all subheads of appropriation must under existing law appear under the same caption from year to year. The result is that a large number of the general appropriation heads now carry appropriations for objects widely different in character and function and which should appear under different or separate heads. When, in addition to the foregoing condition, it is also true that many appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia are not contained in the District appropriation bill at all, but appear in other bills providing for the expenses of the Federal Government, the need for revision becomes apparent.

From a careful study of existing conditions the commissioners are of the opinion that two things are imperative with respect to the annual District budget: (1) That all appropriations and charges of whatsoever nature in any way affecting District revenues should be contained in the District appropriation bill proper; and (2) that a new order be substituted with respect to appropriations made therein, each function of government being classified under its appropriate head, and all subheads of appropriation arranged with respect to their true and logical relation to their general heads. In line with this policy, the auditor's office prepared the estimates of appropriations submitted by the commissioners for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, in a new budget form, arranged and classified so that the entire business of the District is expressed in eleven group totals; and, in addition, the total estimated amount of the budget is considered as 100 per cent, and the allowances made to each group total or general function of the government are expressed in a percentage of the whole, so that at a glance it may be determined what proportion of the sum total is allotted to each particular function.

REVENUE AND INCOME.

It is desired to especially emphasize the necessity for obtaining legislation whereby all moneys in any way affecting the District of Columbia, and from whatever source derived, may be deposited in the Treasury through the proper officers of the District of Columbia. Under existing practice, many deposits affecting the District revenues are made in the Treasury direct, and the accounting officers of the District receive no notice of the same until the close of the fiscal year,

and then only in the shape of informal memoranda. The best results only can be accomplished by securing legislation which would require all moneys of the character mentioned to be paid through the collector of taxes and the accounting therefor accordingly concentrated in one account.

EXPENDITURES FROM DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Attention is invited to the fact that a large sum of money is expended annually from District of Columbia appropriations by disbursing agents other than the disbursing officer of the District. Along the line of bringing all District accounts under one general head of control, the commissioners have previously recommended and will again urge upon Congress that the following draft of legislation, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury and transmitted with the estimates of District appropriations for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, be enacted into law:

That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations, any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District of Columbia, or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund, which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and other Departments.

The expenditure of these appropriations through the disbursing officer of the District will not affect the direct control of the work and the approval and certification of vouchers by the officers in charge by law with such approval and control, the only purpose being to have the expenditures made through the District disbursing officer on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District.

In reporting the expenditures under District appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the auditor's office has followed the arrangement and classification adopted in the preparation of the new form of budget of estimates of the District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911.

NEW METHOD OF HANDLING REQUISITIONS FOR SUPPLIES AND PAYMENT OF PUBLIC CREDITORS.

Realizing that the method in vogue of handling requisitions for supplies and services required for the District and the payment of public creditors was cumbersome and productive of needless delays, the commissioners, upon recommendation of the District auditor, on December 21, 1908, transferred to the auditor's office the obligation accounts under appropriations which had theretofore in part been kept in the engineer department and in the property clerk's office, together with the clerks formerly in those offices who performed the work. As a result of this change and the cutting out of a part of the routine handling of requisitions and vouchers, the accounts of public creditors, which, under the old system required weeks in settlement, are now adjusted promptly and payments made within the period of a few days of the filing of the claims. The change in this respect has been so noticeable as to call for commendation from District contractors and others.

JUVENILE COURT ACCOUNTS.

Attention is invited to that class of moneys received by the clerk of the juvenile court, by order of the judge of that court, in what are called "nonsupport cases." During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the moneys of this kind received amounted to in the neighborhood of \$38,000, representing an average of some 600 individual payments per week, or about 30,000 individual payments during the entire year.

Under the present system these moneys are paid to the clerk of the juvenile court and by him deposited in bank to his credit. Payments are made by means of checks, and these checks, when they return from bank, become the only evidence of payment in the audit of the clerk's accounts by the auditor's office.

In the handling of these moneys the clerk of the juvenile court performs the duties both of a receiving and disbursing officer. It is manifest that these two duties, in order to afford the necessary safeguards, should be separate and independent of one another, and that the receiving of the funds and the disbursement of the same should be performed by separate officers. As long as the auditor's office must necessarily accept as conclusive, in the auditing of moneys received in nonsupport cases, such evidence as the clerk of the court may furnish, this duty can not be discharged with complete satisfaction.

This matter will be presented to Congress with the view to obtaining the necessary legislation requiring that all moneys received by the clerk of the juvenile court in nonsupport cases be paid into the Treasury of the United States through the collector of taxes of the District as an appropriated trust fund, and that all expenditures be made therefrom by the disbursing officer of the District on vouchers and pay rolls prepared by the juvenile court and audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia. But should the additional work of handling some 30,000 payments each year be added to the auditor's office, it would be necessary, in order to have the payments current and keep the accounts with respect thereto, to increase the auditor's force by an additional employee. It would require the undivided time of at least one clerk for this work, and it could not be discharged by the present clerical force without injury to other important duties.

CITY PLANNING.

A national conference of experts and laymen specially interested in city planning met in Washington on May 21, and held most of its sessions in the board room of the District Building. The papers, the discussions, and the exhibits were instructive and served to strengthen all the efforts of the commissioners for the development of the national capital upon the best plans.

PUBLIC-SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

The commissioners repeat their recommendation that they be clothed with the powers of a public-service commission so as to effectively supervise the public-service corporations of the District of Columbia, which are now without such supervision, except as to the

street railway systems, which are under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The commissioners believe that this strictly municipal function ought to be performed by the municipal government and ought to include the two gas light companies, the electric lighting and power company, and the telephone company. It is believed that it is not necessary to add to existing organs of government or to incur the expense of additional salaries for this supervision of public-utility corporations, and, therefore, a public service commission is not regarded as necessary.

BOND OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners recommend the repeal of the law which requires that the civil commissioners shall give a bond in the sum of \$50,000 to the United States. The only use for such bond disappeared long ago when the commissioners ceased to be disbursing officers, which they were at the beginning of the present form of government. The requirement of a bond imposes an expense upon the commissioners without any resulting advantage.

“SAFE AND SANE FOURTH.”

The commissioners successfully established a “safe and sane celebration” of the Fourth of July during the past year by prohibiting the private sale or use of fireworks and other explosives, and by providing, through cooperation with a joint committee of the Washington Board of Trade and the Washington Chamber of Commerce and the assistance of the citizens generally, an adequate day and night celebration, which was very much enjoyed by the public, favored as it was by perfect weather. The fact that at the end of the day there were no Fourth of July victims in the hospitals, which the year before had shown 104 such cases, that there were no fires in the city of Washington due to Fourth of July celebration, and that there were fewer arrests than on ordinary days, and the general enjoyment of the celebration, met the objections that had been raised in advance and confirmed the commissioners in their purpose to reform the observance of the day. The example set promises to be followed in many cities next year.

CHANGE OF INAUGURATION DAY.

The unusually inclement weather of the 4th of March last emphasized the necessity for a change of the date of inauguration of the President and the Vice-President of the United States. The inconvenience, discomfort, and danger due to bad weather on former occasions were exceeded, and a very large number of people were made ill, while many died as a result of the exposure to the blizzard. The national committee advocating the change of inauguration day from the 4th of March to the last Thursday in April—the anniversary of the first inauguration of President Washington—renewed its efforts at the extra session of Congress, and resolutions providing for that change were introduced in both houses of Congress, but no action was taken, because Congress was considering only that for which it had been summoned in extra session. The national committee, of which

47 governors of States and Territories and 15 residents of the District of Columbia are members, with the president of the Board of Commissioners as chairman, will present the matter at the coming session of Congress, and the commissioners earnestly commend the proposed change.

CIVIL SERVICE FOR THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The commissioners renew their recommendation for a civil-service law for the District government, which can not be brought under the national civil-service law by executive order, under the uniform decisions of the Supreme Court that it is not a part of the national government, but a municipal corporation. The system of appointments and promotions on merit maintained by the commissioners and supplemented by examinations held by courtesy of the United States Civil Service Commission for admission to the police and fire departments and for certain technical places ought not to be left without the sanction of law and without proper facilities for examinations.

REPRESENTATIVES AT MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.

The President of the United States having approved the suggestion made by the president of the Board of Commissioners that hereafter the District of Columbia places at the Military and Naval academies should be filled on the recommendations of the commissioners after competitive examination of applicants, the commissioners have arranged with the United States Civil Service Commission to hold examinations of candidates duly qualified and who shall have passed a physical examination before the board of police and fire surgeons. It is hoped that Congress will give the District two representatives at the Military Academy, as it already has granted the request of the commissioners for two representatives at the Naval Academy.

LOCOMOTIVES AND THE SMOKE LAW.

The law to prevent the emission of dense black or gray smoke in the District of Columbia should be extended to cover locomotive engines, as heretofore recommended by the commissioners. The improvement made by the railroads operating within the District of Columbia by the use of special fuel and the careful instruction and supervision of the enginemen, made since the commissioners first asked Congress to extend the law, continues and is commendable. Nevertheless, it does not take the place of a provision of law that would cover the future, when the volunteer action taken might be changed. While it is admitted that there is less annoyance from the smoke here than in any other city, the great improvement secured by requiring owners of stationary plants to comply with the law is still marred by the outpouring of smoke that comes from the locomotives. Washington's example in restricting the smoke nuisance has been followed in a number of other cities, and Washington ought to have the best smoke law and the best enforcement of the smoke law in the United States.

THE NOYES MEMORIAL.

Crosby Stuart Noyes, for many years one of the most prominent factors in the development of the national capital, died at Pasadena, Cal., February 21, 1908. His remains were accompanied from Baltimore to Washington by the commissioners and representative citizens. The funeral occurred on February 29. A memorial meeting of the citizens called by the commissioners was held April 5. As a result a citizens' committee was appointed which provided a bronze bust for the entrance hall of the District building, which was unveiled February 25, 1909, and a memorial window in the National Training School for Boys, of which Mr. Noyes was trustee for many years and president of the board of trustees at the time of his death, which was dedicated June 20, 1909.

MAJ. PIERRE CHARLES L'ENFANT.

By authority of Congress the commissioners in April, 1909, removed the remains of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant from Green Hill, Md., where they were buried in 1825, to the Arlington Cemetery, where they rest on the crest of the hill in front of Arlington House and overlooking the city of Washington. The remains were disinterred by representatives of the Quartermaster-General's Department of the United States Army, under the direction of the commissioners, on April 22, 1909, and taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery, where they remained in the receiving vault until, on April 28, they were conveyed to the Rotunda of the Capitol, where they lay in state during the morning until the exercises commemorative of Major L'Enfant were held at 11 o'clock. The president of the Board of Commissioners presided and made the introductory address, and addresses were made by the Vice-President of the United States and the ambassador of France. The President of the United States and other officers of state, Members of Congress, and representatives of the patriotic societies were among the large number who attended the ceremonies. At their conclusion the remains were taken to Arlington, accompanied by a large military escort and followed by the commissioners, representatives of the National Government and of the French embassy, and of the patriotic societies. The Society of the Cincinnati, of which Major L'Enfant was a founder and for which he designed the seal, was represented by its national and local officers. At the grave religious ceremonies were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William T. Russell, rector of St. Patrick's Church, of which Major L'Enfant had been a member.

Through the courtesy of the Society of the Beaux-Arts Architects in the United States, the Commissioners secured a design for a memorial for the grave of Major L'Enfant, which they accepted upon the advice of the officers of the American Institute of Architects. Bids were invited for the construction of it and a suitable bid has been received within the available amount of the appropriation, which is less than one thousand dollars.

CHILD-CARING CONFERENCE.

The President of the United States called a national conference on child-caring work, which met in the East Room of the White House

on January 25, 1909, and held subsequent sessions in the board room of the District building. That conference adopted resolutions the principles of which were recommended to Congress by the President of the United States. The commissioners desire to indorse those recommendations with particular reference to the District of Columbia.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The commissioners during the last session of the Sixtieth Congress and the first session of the Sixty-first Congress reported upon bills and resolutions relating to the District of Columbia referred to them for report, according to the custom by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the number of 28 Senate bills and 53 House bills, and through the chairman of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia the commissioners presented 36 bills and resolutions for the consideration of Congress. The President of the United States, before acting upon the bills and resolutions which passed both Houses relating to the District, referred them to the commissioners for comment, according to custom.

THE PROPOSED AVIATION MEET.

The commissioners venture to call attention to the great international aviation meet to be held in the United States in 1910. The advances in the science of aviation in recent years have been so great that keen public interest in the coming event has been awakened, and many cities are bidding for the honor of being the site for the meet.

It is believed that, for reasons which will readily suggest themselves, the most appropriate place in the United States that could be selected as the scene for this great event is the national capital.

A movement has been inaugurated by the public-spirited citizens of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and elsewhere looking to the selection of a field for the meet in the vicinity of the nation's capital.

The commissioners heartily indorse this movement and earnestly recommend that Congress, in recognition of the importance of the proposed meet and the propriety and the desirability of its being held at the national capital, add its indorsement to the movement.

Such action by Congress would mean much. It would give to the aviation meet an official and national character, and would show to the world that the importance of this international event is appreciated by the nation's Government as well as by the nation's citizens.

ABOLITION OF BILLBOARDS.

A very decided stand was taken by the commissioners on the 20th of July relating to billboards. A proposition having previously been brought to the attention of the commissioners by which it was proposed to erect upon several hundred feet of ground in immediate proximity to the new Union Station a billboard covered with advertising matter, the commissioners decided that they would not, in their discretion, issue a permit for the construction of this enormous billboard, and the project was never carried into effect.

An examination into the increase of the number of billboards and of advertising signs upon houses developed the fact that the city was fast being overrun with these unsightly and objectionable features. An order was therefore passed by which the commissioners gave notice that they would not in the future issue any permits for billboards or for signs upon the walls of houses in any case where the law allowed them any discretion in the matter, in addition to which they directed that all billboards be removed from within a certain area immediately contiguous to the new Union Station. This order has been rigidly enforced, and no permits for billboards have been issued nor have any signs been allowed to be painted upon houses, except in instances where the goods advertised are sold on the premises, in which case the right of the advertiser is recognized by law.

The action of the commissioners in this regard met with very general approval, and is the first step toward the entire abolition of billboards within the limits of the national capital.

REPORT ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.

Under the direction of the commissioners the assessor's office prepared a detailed statement upon the subject of the taxation of public utility corporations in the District of Columbia, in order to determine whether these corporations are fully assessed under the law. The following summary of the statement shows the taxes assessed against such corporations in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1909:

Steam railroads	\$149,419.77
Street railroads	200,567.73
Gas companies	147,932.56
Electric lighting company	63,145.24
Telephone companies	57,433.68
Telegraph companies	1,008.30
Steamboat companies	11,229.00
Total	630,736.28

In other words, the public utilities in the District of Columbia paid about 11 per cent of the total amount of taxes on realty and personalty collected in the year 1909.

In this connection the commissioners desire again to renew the recommendation previously made to Congress that the tax upon street-railway corporations be increased from 4 to 6 per cent upon their gross receipts, with a specific provision that the tracks of all the railways shall be excluded from assessment. A thorough examination shows that a majority of the original charters in the District of Columbia contain a specific provision to this effect, and it has never been the custom of the assessor's office to regard the tracks of street railways as real estate for the purpose of taxation, this position being based upon the theory that the tax upon the gross receipts of each corporation is a franchise tax for the occupation of the public streets.

The personal-tax law, approved July 1, 1902, which provides for the taxation of public utility corporations and financial institutions, provides for a tax of 4 per cent upon the gross receipts of the street railway corporations, 5 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of gas companies, 4 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of electric lighting companies, 4 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of

the telephone companies, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on the value of vessels, ships, and boats owned by steamboat companies, and 6 per cent per annum on the gross earnings of national banks and trust companies. It is suggested to Congress that a more equitable arrangement of these taxes might be arranged. It has already been shown that the tax upon the gross receipts of the street railway incorporations might well be increased from 4 to 6 per cent, and it is quite possible that a similar increase could be imposed without detriment upon other public utility corporations. On the other hand, a reduction of the taxation on national banks and trust companies would seem to be equitable.

The national banks hold no franchise for the use of the streets, nor do they possess the monopoly which is enjoyed by the public-utility corporations. One of the main features of trust companies is the loaning of money upon real-estate mortgages and upon the earnings from this source. They are under existing law taxed 6 per cent. On profits from the same class of business incorporated savings banks pay 4 per cent, while building associations engaging in similar lines of profit pay 2 per cent. These various rates for practically the same class of business are inconsistent. The commissioners have already submitted to Congress a bill for the reduction of taxes on national banks from 6 to 5 per cent on their gross earnings and the tax on trust companies from 6 to 4 per cent on their gross earnings, and the enactment of this measure will again be urged.

REGULATION OF LOAN COMPANIES.

The commissioners will again suggest to Congress the advisability of the enactment of a law regulating so-called "loan companies." There is no doubt but that these institutions, when managed for the mutual interest of the borrower and of the lender, are effective for good, corporations having been established in New York and Boston which have been of great assistance to the needy and which have also proven remunerative to those who invested capital in the undertaking.

The proposed statute, which the commissioners have already submitted to Congress, simply proposes to abolish the abuses which exist in connection with the present companies, and by placing the latter under the operation of law to compel their conduct in an equitable and just manner to all concerned.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The largest amount in the estimates for appropriations is as usual that for public schools. For 1911 the total amount recommended by the commissioners is \$3,049,190.50, of which \$545,000 is for buildings and grounds.

The commissioners believe that appropriations should be earlier available than has been the case, so as to obviate delays in securing suitable sites and suitable plans within the limitations of the appropriations.

Continued improvement has been made in the fire protection of the public-school buildings, and further work of this kind will be done if the appropriations recommended are made.

During the fiscal year ending June 30 last six school buildings were completed and progress has been made upon seven others authorized by Congress.

The total enrollment of pupils last year was:

Day schools.....	54,592
Night schools.....	3,792
Total	58,384

Number of teachers:

Day schools.....	1,628
Night schools.....	101
Total	1,729

INCREASED POLICE FORCE NECESSARY.

The development of the various interests of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year necessarily made extraordinary demands upon the inadequate police force. In no other city in the country are the requirements of the police service so multitudinous and varied as in this jurisdiction. This is due to the many laws which impose specific duties upon the police force, while the enforcement of the police regulations, which are very numerous, is a burden in itself. Notwithstanding all the extraneous work which the police force is required to perform, public order has been creditably maintained and criminal offenses have been comparatively few. The department of police has preserved the excellent reputation it has enjoyed for years at home and abroad.

There is no question that the force ought to be increased numerically, and the addition of 35 men, which has been asked for by the commissioners, while not affording the full strength which is deemed requisite, ought to be granted by Congress, in view of the fact that no substantial increase to the force has been made for many years, although, in the meantime, the territory demanding close supervision has extended, while the necessity of detailing officers to post and special duties has increased with the growth of the capital.

The area of the District of Columbia, covering more than 70 square miles, includes not only the cities of Washington and Georgetown, but a very large number of towns and villages, each with its distinct population. The owners and residents in these outlying sections insistently demand that their lives and property shall be afforded equal safeguards with their fellow-citizens in the more congested districts. The nature of the social life at the capital is such that unusual demands are made upon the police force in preserving order at largely attended official and private functions, while details have to be made whenever processions of national or local interest occur.

The detail of the force has occupied the careful attention of the commissioners and the major and superintendent of police, and it is believed that the number is now reduced to the minimum point consistent with the best interests of society. The fact is, however, that in making allowance for absence on leave on account of sickness or other causes and assignments to post and special duties there are left available about 100 men for the daytime and less than 200 for the nighttime. It is quite evident that this number is insufficient

to give to the community the protection to which it is entitled and Congress should heed the appeal for any increase in the force. Comparative figures show that the District of Columbia has only 17 patrolmen on duty to each 1,000 acres of land—half as many as St. Louis and much less than cities like Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Buffalo.

THE PENSION FUND.

It is highly important that the police pension fund be permanently established on a fair and just basis. At the present time about \$120,000 a year are paid out to former police officers and firemen, this sum being made up in very large part by the fines in the police court, the receipts from dog tags, and in much smaller degree by the contributions from the men in the service. There is not, however, any graduated schedule by which the pension list can be said to work equitably and automatically, and unquestionably many inequalities have crept into the list. The commissioners, under authority of law, in the summer of 1908 undertook to adjust these differences and naturally encountered strong opposition wherever reductions were suggested. The time is fast approaching when the entire amount collected for fines in the police court will prove inadequate to meet the growing demands upon the pension fund, and the fact that the increase will be steady and will in time reach a considerable sum ought to be appreciated by Congress and proper provision made for meeting the expenditure. The pension fund has already been adopted in about forty municipalities, and it is claimed that its establishment acts as an encouragement to the strict and faithful performance of duty. The commissioners have already submitted to Congress a proposed draft of a new pension law, but the bill has not yet been acted upon.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC.

The major and superintendent of police has effected a noticeable improvement in vehicular traffic in the District and the commissioners have from time to time placed in operation regulations to aid him. A law possessing many good features and lacking in others regulates the speed of vehicles, which is carefully enforced. The great growth in the number of motor vehicles has required close attention and made amendments to the regulations necessary from time to time. The proposition of the superintendent of police to establish a traffic bureau, where all public vehicles shall secure numbers and licenses, and all complaints be received, is worthy of approval when an increased police force will permit, and his recommendation that all drivers and chauffeurs of public vehicles shall pay a nominal license and only be given the same upon approval of the police authorities would avoid a promiscuous representation in the public hack service and bring it to a high standard.

OTHER MATTERS.

The department increased its efficiency by the purchase of one motor patrol wagon, which is doing good work in one district. Others should be likewise equipped and police headquarters should be afforded a motor vehicle for detective and other emergency calls.

The unpaved roadways in the suburban section makes it necessary to appeal for motor cycles for the use of the police in those localities.

The police department has a record for faithfulness to duty, is free from the influences which work to distrust, and its superintendent has aimed to secure for it every advanced improvement in order to meet the progressive conditions; and it is a pleasure to note that in recognition of his efforts as an officer he was again chosen by the heads of the police organizations of the country as president of their association for the tenth yearly period of succession.

The commissioners look with favor on the proposition of the superintendent of police to have Congress contribute to the aid of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification, in other words, a clearing house for information pertaining to the identification of criminals who may be unknown to the authorities and for the keeping of records regarding them which may be of use to the courts in the disposition of cases.

TREATMENT OF LUNACY CASES.

During the year 394 lunacy cases were investigated, a decrease of 87 cases as compared with the preceding year. Of the 394 cases, 349 were certified to be of unsound mind by the physicians making the examinations and were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane, an increase of 3 cases as compared with the preceding year. Thirty-two independent or pay patients were admitted to the asylum during the year, being an increase of 17 over last year.

The number of persons taken into custody by the police on a charge of insanity was 121, a decrease of 60 cases as compared with the preceding year. Of these 76 were certified to be insane, 7 were sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for observation and treatment, and 38 were released as not manifesting sufficient symptoms to justify further detention.

Of the 349 persons admitted to the insane asylum a jury adjudged 38 not insane, 27 were discharged by the superintendent of the asylum before trial, most of whom were nonresidents who were transported to their respective homes by the Board of Charities, 10 died previous to their hearing in court, 9 were dismissed by the justice presiding upon motion of counsel, 16 were admitted upon duplicate permit, 1 eloped before trial, and 248 were tried and legally committed to the asylum for curative treatment.

During the year 70 transient or nonresident insane were admitted to the asylum, most of whom have been returned to their homes by the Board of Charities.

AUTHORIZED GUIDES.

The commissioners have taken occasion to transmit to Congress a draft of a bill providing for guides in the District of Columbia and defining their duties.

At present a number of private guides operate in the District of Columbia and represent themselves by the title "Washington City guides," "United States Capitol guides," and "Official guides" and wear badges to that effect. These badges are misleading and convey to strangers who visit the District of Columbia and to many resi-

dents of the city the erroneous impression that the wearers are appointed by the District authorities in accordance with law and that their badges are official vouchers for their reliability and efficiency, which is not the fact. The wearers of these badges often cause embarrassment by their solicitations and importunities, but the police are without authority to act in the matter of complaint or to regulate the conduct of the so-called guides.

The bill which has been presented to Congress proposes that each guide shall pass an examination as to his fitness and that his character shall be investigated by the authorities. The badge which would then be provided would be a guaranty that the wearer was a person of good moral character and fully qualified to render the service for which he had secured the license.

FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE FIGHTING.

The fire department has done its duty as well as its facilities permitted. One of the most important improvements desired in the fire-protection service—one which the commissioners have advocated since the year 1901—is the installation of a high-pressure water service in the business section of the city. Under conditions as they exist to-day the District of Columbia, without this high-pressure water supply, is not provided with adequate fire protection. Should two or more large fires occur at the same time the entire equipment of the department would be called out; and if an additional fire occurred in another portion of the city great damage and possible loss of life would result before aid could be rendered. The installation of the proposed high-pressure system in the business section of the city would insure all possible fire protection for the said section, and would also increase the protection now afforded the residential and suburban sections, as the high-power engines now in service in the business center would be transferred to residential and outlying points.

The urgent need for this system can not be better illustrated than by inviting attention to the conditions which confronted the fire department on the night of July 6, 1908. On that night the occurrence of three fires almost simultaneously, each of which called for additional alarms, threatened the city with severe loss, and had it not been for the fact that two of these fires were in the same district and apparatus could be promptly moved from one fire to another, the fire department would have been helpless. As it was, during the time the department was fighting the three fires referred to, practically all of its apparatus and men were in service, and the balance of the city was without fire protection.

The cost of this system has been estimated at \$750,000, and this cost would be the only one, as there would be no costly pumping stations to install and maintain, as have been required elsewhere. The commissioners urgently renew their recommendation that the necessary appropriation for this purpose be provided at an early date.

INSPECTION WORK.

In 1901 the commissioners began a systematic effort for fire prevention in the District of Columbia. By their direction the fire and other departments concerned started an inspection of all theaters,

hotels, apartment houses, mercantile establishments, asylums, hospitals, schools, etc., for the purpose of ascertaining whether the laws and regulations provided for the protection of life and property from fire were being observed and if any additional laws or regulations on the subject were required. These inspections, followed by additional regulations and maintained with increased efficiency each year, have reduced fire hazards. This is plainly shown by a comparison of the fire losses, which do not increase in proportion with the population and with the increase in building.

THEATERS.

Prior to 1902 the theaters in the city of Washington, while provided with fire protection which for a number of years had been deemed adequate, were not subjected to close supervision. Realizing the danger from fire in such buildings, the commissioners adopted new and more stringent regulations and can at the present time confidently state that in no city in this or any other country is the public more zealously guarded from fire in theaters and other places of public assembly than in the District of Columbia. These theaters are required to install the most complete and modern fire protection which can be obtained; they are subjected to constant inspection; all scenery used therein must be strictly fireproof; uniformed members of the fire department are detailed for duty on the stage of each theater during performances—these men being required to examine all appliances for fire protection and assure themselves that they are in proper working order before the rise of the curtain; and no effort is spared to insure security.

The number of moving-picture theaters in the District of Columbia still continues to increase and the generally crowded condition of these theaters renders necessary their strict supervision. These establishments are kept under the closest supervision, and the regulations adopted by the commissioners regulating their maintenance are most rigidly enforced.

ADDITIONAL MEN.

The commissioners feel that their efforts to perfect the fire department will not be entirely successful until 50 additional men are provided. With the present number of men the members of the department are only allowed one day off every fifth day, the balance of the time they are required to be on duty day and night, and in event of the sickness or injury of any member of a company the other members must be deprived of this day off. The matter has been frequently brought to the attention of the commissioners, but it has been found impracticable, with the present force, to allow the men more time off duty. Should 50 additional men be allowed, the officers and members of the department could be granted one day off every fourth day.

IN MEMORIAM.

The death of William T. Belt, chief engineer of the fire department, on December 13, 1908, was a great loss to the community. Chief Belt had been at the head of the fire department for five years prior to his demise and the important duties devolving upon him had been performed in such manner as to merit the highest praise not only of the commissioners but the community in general.

SAFETY IN SCHOOLS.

The commissioners have for a number of years given close attention to the matter of fire protection for teachers and pupils in the public schools. By their direction the chief engineer of the fire department, about two years ago, personally visited each public-school building in the District of Columbia and submitted detailed reports as to what should be provided for the safety of the occupants thereof. Upon receipt of these reports estimates were prepared and Congress was asked for the necessary appropriation to provide such protection. A portion of the amount necessary has been appropriated.

The commissioners have provided that a committee, consisting of an assistant engineer commissioner, the chief of the fire department, and the inspector of buildings must visit each school building and before its use for school purposes the fire protection deemed necessary by this committee must be provided.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

In the estimates for the expenses of the fire department for the coming fiscal year the commissioners have included an item for motor-propelled apparatus. The necessity for such apparatus has been clearly demonstrated and the successful operation of such apparatus in fire departments of other jurisdictions indicates that the District of Columbia is backward in this regard. Such apparatus is no longer in the experimental stage and the commissioners believe that the fire department should be afforded an opportunity to install the same. It is earnestly recommended that the appropriation for this purpose be granted.

FIRE LOSS.

According to the report of the chief engineer, there were received during the year 506 bell alarms and 494 local alarms of fire. The total estimated loss is \$320,561, covered by an insurance of \$3,395,947.

The total loss from fire during the past year shows a decrease of \$266.50 over the loss for the preceding year. This decrease in the fire loss, notwithstanding the rapid growth of the city and the development of the suburbs, is most gratifying to the commissioners and is due in great part, it is believed, to the work of fire prevention as now carried on by the fire department, the building department, and the electrical department. The inspection of business establishments, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, with the consequent dissemination of knowledge relative to fire risks, has been given close attention during the year and the results obtained show clearly the value of this work.

TROPHY FLAG.

In 1900 the commissioner having immediate supervision of the fire department offered a trophy flag to be awarded annually to the company making the best appearance upon inspection and having the best discipline record for the year. This award has been made annually by committees of citizens, chiefly composed of fire insurance underwriters, who have given much time to the personal examination of the fire stations, and it is believed that their labors have been fruitful in stimulating the men to better service.

The companies obtaining the flag up to date are: 1900, Engine Company No. 5, C. A. Kreamer, captain; 1901, Engine Company No. 11, A. L. Grimm, captain; 1902, Truck Company No. 3, W. A. Dixon, captain; 1903, Engine Company No. 10, C. E. Schrom, captain; 1904, Engine Company No. 6, W. F. Lanahan, captain; 1905, Engine Company No. 1, T. O'Connor, captain; 1906, Engine Company No. 10, C. E. Schrom, captain; 1907, Engine Company No. 10, C. E. Schrom, captain; 1908, Engine Company No. 14, C. B. Proctor, captain; 1909, Engine Company No. 14, P. J. Hollohan, captain.

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

During the calendar year 1900 the death rate in the District was 20.61 per 1,000; in 1908 it was 18.08. During the earlier period the death rate among colored people was 29; during 1908 it was 26.56. During the earlier period the death rate among white people was 16.84; during the latter period it was 14.66. During the calendar year 1900 the death rate from diarrheal diseases among children under 2 years of age was 132 per 100,000; during the year 1908 it was 98 per 100,000.

This marks the progress made in the health conditions of the District of Columbia. The health department has done its duty in bringing about this improved state of the public health. It has been aided by the laws enacted by Congress and the regulations adopted by the commissioners, and has been strengthened by additions to its force and facilities. While much remains to be done, much has already been accomplished. The legislation now especially desired is that for better supervision and control of the milk supply and better provision for the sanitary needs, including the bacteriological work.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The lowest death rate that has yet been recorded for the District of Columbia was that recorded for the calendar year 1908. The total number of deaths was 6,136, and the general death rate was 18.08. Three thousand five hundred and forty-seven white people died, equivalent to a death rate of 14.66 per thousand per annum. Deaths among colored people numbered 2,589, the corresponding rate being 26.56. Pulmonary tuberculosis caused 711 deaths, and the disease was, as usual, the most conspicuous factor in the mortality tables. The death rate per 100,000 from this disease declined, however, from 226.9 in 1907 to 209.5 in 1908. The colored race showed its usual excessive mortality from tuberculosis, the white death rate being 124.4, the colored 420.6, and the ratio between them as 1 to 3.38.

The law requiring all cases of pulmonary and other communicable forms of tuberculosis to be reported to the health officer was enacted on May 13, 1908. The total number of cases reported between that time and June 30, 1909, was 1,606. These cases include of course many that were under treatment prior to the enactment of the law and therefore do not show anything as to the number of cases actually developing within the period stated. Under the law just referred to, specimens of sputa examined up to June 30, 1909, numbered 784. Of these, 221 showed the presence of tubercle bacilli, and 563 were apparently free from that organism. The number of premises disinfected under the provisions of the tuberculosis law, which made

disinfection obligatory after rooms are vacated by a consumptive and before they are occupied by anyone else, was, up to the close of this report, 936.

Typhoid fever.—The records of the health department show a diminished prevalence of typhoid fever during the calendar year 1908. During 1906 the case rate was 345 per 100,000; in 1907 it was 282; and in 1908, 936 cases were reported, a case rate of only 276. The average annual death rate from typhoid fever between 1901 and 1905, inclusive, was 52.4, while the number of deaths in 1908 was 124, equivalent to a death rate of 36.5 per 100,000. It has been impossible, however, to attribute the decrease directly and positively to any known cause.

While the prevalence of some of the more important communicable and preventable diseases has declined, and the general death rate for the District has to a certain extent fallen, the improvement in the general death rate has been materially retarded by the increased prevalence of certain conditions which, so far as science has yet demonstrated, are either not preventable or else are preventable only by rigid personal hygiene and not by any public effort. The death rate from cancerous growth in 1908 was 81.12 per 100,000 per annum, while the average death rate during the five-year period, 1901 to 1905, was only 70. Grippe, during the five-year period, 1896 to 1900, showed a death rate of 12.7 per 100,000, and during the next five-year period a death rate of 28.6; during the calendar year 1908 its death rate was 48. The average annual death rate from Bright's disease and arteriosclerosis during the five-year period, 1896 to 1900, was 98.4; during the next five-year period it had risen to 126.8, and during the calendar year 1908 it was 146.9. Suicide, too, has helped to prevent a more rapid decline in the death rate. The average annual death rate from suicide during the five-year period, 1896 to 1900, was 13.3 per 100,000. The average during the five-year period, 1901 to 1905, was 16.4. During the calendar year 1908 the death rate was 19.5.

It is apparent from the foregoing figures that efforts made by the Government to prevent sickness and diseases must, to be most largely successful, extend more deeply into the matter of investigation and of education than at present. Until the cause of cancer is known, direct action for its prevention, even through education, will be impossible. And with respect to such mortality as occurs from Bright's disease and arteriosclerosis, where it is commonly believed that something toward prevention can be accomplished by the individual by proper methods of living, it will be quite impossible for individuals generally to accomplish even what can be accomplished unless they are properly educated with respect to the matter, and such education must form a part of the public school curriculum.

Alley mortality.—The study into the relative mortality among dwellers in alleys and on streets, which was begun several years ago, has continued. Certain figures heretofore compiled have been contrary to preconceived ideas, showing that death rates in alleys were as good, and in some cases even better, than death rates for streets. The comparative street and alley death rates for 1908 are not, however, of that character. Among white people the alley death rate was 17.30, the street death rate only 14.64. Among colored people the alley death rate was 31.86, and the street death rate was 25.65.

As a factor in these relative mortality figures, the greater poverty and ignorance of alley dwellers must be borne in mind as an influence quite apart from alley residence per se. Nevertheless the figures may be looked upon as tending very strongly to show the importance of eliminating alley life from our social conditions.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection of public schools was first established in the District by act of March 3, 1903. There were provided at that time twelve medical inspectors, and there has been no increase in the number of such inspectors since. It is manifest, therefore, that the growth of this service has not kept pace even with the mere physical growth of the school system. And when the enlarged conception of the functions of medical inspection which now exists is compared with the conception of the functions of such inspection which existed when the service was established, it is manifest that the service can not accomplish what sanitarians and educational authorities of to-day inspect and demand of it. An increase in the number of inspectors, the provision for school nurses, and special provision for supervising the entire work are urgently needed and are recommended by the commissioners.

During the school term 1908-9 the twelve medical inspectors made 9,197 visits to school buildings, an average of 4.3 visits per school day per inspector. During the same period 105 visits were made to residences of pupils. Fifteen thousand four hundred and forty-three examinations of pupils were made, 10,952 of which were for the purpose of determining whether the children who had been absent from school from various causes might safely return. In 1,186 cases the exclusion of pupils from schools was ordered. Physical examinations were made of candidates for admission to the normal schools—109 white and 131 colored. Twelve hundred and forty-eight pupils were examined physically at the request of the board of education to determine whether, under the provisions of the child-labor law, they might be issued permits to perform certain specified work.

PUBLIC CREMATORIUM.

The public crematorium, established by act of Congress of April 20, 1906, was put into operation in October, 1908. The commissioners have prescribed a fee of \$25 to be collected from persons desiring to have bodies incinerated, when such persons or the estate of the deceased is able to pay the cost of the service. Between the date when the crematorium was put into operation and the end of the fiscal year, the bodies of 87 adults and 332 infants have been cremated.

FOOD-INSPECTION SERVICE.

The effort heretofore made looking toward the improved sanitation of places where food is prepared or held for sale or sold has been continued during the past year. Regulations have been promulgated to that end in certain cases and existing regulations amended when necessary.

Milk inspection continues to form probably the most important part of the food-inspection service. It needs, however, to be reen-

forced by the establishment of a general bacteriological laboratory, so as to enable the health officer better to supervise and direct the work of the inspectors and better to control the character of the milk and cream sold within the District. As an index to the good that may already be fairly attributable to the milk-inspection service, the following figures are of interest:

Average annual death rates from diarrheal diseases among children under 2 years of age.

Period.	Death rate per 100,000.
1880-1884.....	162
1885-1889.....	168
1890-1894.....	175
1895-1899.....	135
1900-1904.....	109
1905-1908.....	100

Milk law enacted March 2, 1895.

INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK.

Another feature of the food-inspection work that should be strengthened by Congress is the inspection of live stock. The slaughtering of animals at slaughter houses engaged in interstate commerce is carefully supervised by the Federal Government, but no satisfactory provision is made for the control of establishments within the District engaged in purely local trade. The veterinary inspectors in the service of the health department keep these places under such control as is practicable, but until legislation is enacted restricting or making it possible for the commissioners to restrict the hours of slaughter and to regulate the inspection of the live stock brought to these establishments, both before and after slaughter, no great improvement can be looked for.

THE WEED LAW.

The commissioners renew their recommendation for the substantial amendment of the weed law so as to make its enforcement, to at least a reasonable extent, possible without undue expense.

DISTRICT LITIGATION.

The legal interests of the District have received careful and successful attention. The only case heard in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the District was interested resulted in a decision in favor of the municipal government, sustaining a water-main assessment which was at issue. There are now five cases remaining undisposed of in the highest court. The sixth case, which was to review the action of the court of appeals in granting writ of prohibition against the Washington Gas Light Company, has been dismissed by the counsel for the gas company, thus ending the litigation. Of the 26 District cases decided in the court of appeals, decision was given in 22 cases in favor of the District and against the District in only 4 cases, while in the lower courts suits against the District for injuries

resulting from defects in public highways, which aggregated \$52,610 in the amounts claimed, resulted in judgments against the District in the sum of \$7,100. This amount will be reduced by \$1,000 in the case of O'Dwyer, because the Northern Market Company is liable and the District will not be required to pay the judgment. Twenty street extension cases and 9 general condemnation cases were tried, and of 15 alley condemnation cases 3 were discontinued, 6 determined, and 6 are pending.

Some provision should be made for the appointment of an assistant in the corporation counsel's office, whose work should be exclusively confined to the juvenile court, inasmuch as 2,779 informations were filed in this court during the year, the work demanding the time and attention of counsel whose duties are already onerous and well defined. The appointment of a law clerk, as recommended by the commissioners, would meet this deficiency and he would also afford valuable assistance in stenographic work and in the trial of lunacy cases.

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Since the organization of the Board of Charities the commissioners have steadily supported its policies. At the time of forwarding its first estimates, a few months after its appointment, the board took a firm stand against the subsidy system then so prevalent in the District of Columbia, declaring that "the board is unanimously of the opinion that a sound public policy demands that complete public control should in every case reach as far as public money." The board has consistently followed the policy then announced, with the result that while at that time there were sixteen institutions receiving subsidies, there are now but two. Most of these institutions have been placed on the contract basis, but a few have been entirely eliminated from the appropriation bill.

Conditions at the workhouse were nothing less than abominable. Appropriations have been secured for the building of two new wings, and for various other improvements, which have greatly bettered conditions at that institution. In 1908 a prison commission was appointed to investigate and report upon the penal and reformatory system of the District, and after receiving the report of this commission Congress appropriated the money for the purchase of two tracts of land containing not less than 1,000 acres each, on one of which is to be erected a workhouse and on the other a reformatory.

The report of the board for the year ended June 30, 1909, records continued activity along the lines indicated in previous reports. Reference is made to the radical improvements planned and in process of being carried into effect by the commission on penal and reformatory institutions.

The work of medical charities is carefully reviewed, and a detailed report of the year's work of the new tuberculosis hospital is given. The work of this new institution has proven to be most satisfactory, and it is already apparent that the hospital will be an institution of very great usefulness to the community. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that there is still urgent need for better facilities for mental, chronic, and convalescent patients that are not provided for through private charity. The private hospitals will not take these patients, and the board urges earnestly the importance of appropriations for additional buildings on the District hospital site.

Attention is called to the need of better dispensary service, and suggestions are made in this direction. The board reports that it has made an extensive investigation into the whole subject of child-caring work in the District, and will at an early date submit a special report upon this subject.

The board suggests the need of a public administrator, or other similar officer, who might handle the estates of deceased persons who die intestate, especially when such persons, as is frequently the case, have been inmates of public institutions.

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The Commissioners commend to Congress the work and recommendations of the Board of Children's Guardians, which, since its establishment on July 1, 1883, to care for dependent and delinquent children, has rendered most beneficent and valuable service. It was the first agency of its kind in the country, has been the example to other jurisdictions, and has cared for over seven thousand children, placing them so far as possible in family homes, at a minimum expense. Of all the large number of wards of this board only about one-fifth have cost the municipality for maintenance. A sufficient time has elapsed since the beginning of its work to make possible reports from a number of wards who have attained their majority, all of whom have been reported as doing well where they live. The unpaid service of the members of this board deserves the gratitude of Congress and the community.

This board had under its guardianship and care, June 30, 1908, 1,526 permanent and 166 temporary wards and 61 feeble-minded children. It received by commitment during the year ending June 30, 1909, 202 permanent wards and 266 children for temporary care and 6 were added to the number of feeble-minded children. Through terminating causes a total of 405 children passed from the control of the board during the year, leaving under its guardianship and care, June 30, 1909, 1,625 permanent and 137 temporary wards and 60 feeble-minded children.

The board presents with special emphasis the necessity of more liberal provision for the important work of placing and supervising wards in private homes, and in this connection urges its need of a larger force of competent placing and visiting officers. The need of the addition of an accounting clerk to its clerical force is also emphasized and is based upon the importance and extent of the work necessary in connection with the maintenance funds required at the hands of parents and guardians of wards under the act of March 3, 1901, and funds arising from the assessments provided for by the compulsory-support act of March 23, 1906; also in connection with the indenture and apprentice funds of wards of the board.

The decided opinion of the board that in the best interests of the children temporary commitments should be made only to meet temporary emergencies is reaffirmed, and it again asks that Congress be requested to incorporate the following provision in acts relating to the board, viz: "No temporary commitment of children to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be made except in cases of emergency nor for a period of more than six months."

Pending the anticipated early establishment by and within the District of Columbia of a training school for its feeble-minded per-

sons, the board again recommends and urges adequate temporary provision for the care of colored feeble-minded children, as there is now no place available for their proper care and training.

LINCOLN CENTENARY.

The commissioners held a public meeting in celebration of the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on the 11th of February, 1909, at which the president of the board of commissioners presided, and speeches were made by the following: Justice Wendell Phillips Stafford, supreme court of the District of Columbia; Hon. Joaquim Nabuco, ambassador of Brazil; Hon. John B. Henderson; Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Rev. J. G. Butler, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Rev. Dr. Abram Simon, and Bishop D. J. O'Connell, D. D.

THE MORRILL ACTS.

The commissioners commend to Congress the proposed legislation extending the benefits of the Morrill acts to the District of Columbia, and specifically to George Washington University.

WORK OF THE CORONER.

The end of the fiscal year shows a large increase in the amount of work performed by the coroner's office. The total number of bodies viewed and certificates given or approved by the coroner was 1,412; autopsies performed, 99; number of inquests, 77; deaths by natural causes, 745; deaths by violence, 358; stillbirths, 309; number of bodies received at the morgue, 827.

The number of bodies received at the morgue, 827, represents an increase of more than 60 per cent over the number received the preceding year. There are only two men connected with the morgue, and in view of the amount of work they performed last year it seems that an extra man, or hostler, is very much needed; also a stenographer or clerk in connection with the work of the coroner's office. Notes of inquests are now taken in longhand, except upon occasions of unusual importance, when outside stenographers are employed. Frequently at inquests the testimony develops that some branch of the District government is particularly interested or concerned and a stenographic report would be of much value.

ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

Real estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Washington (city)-----	\$2, 985, 085. 88
Washington (county)-----	844, 786. 65
Total real estate tax-----	3, 829, 872. 53

The triennial assessment of 1909-1911 has been on the books of the assessor for one year and work is now in progress for the triennial assessment for the years 1912-1914. The yearly assessment against all new buildings and resubdivisions of land amounted to a little over eight and a half million dollars which will be included in the assessment of 1910.

Provisions of law requiring assessments to be made every three years have been in force in the District ever since the present form of government was instituted and suggestions have been made from time to time that the methods of a triennial assessment be abandoned and that taxes be levied each year, as is done in most of the cities of the United States. Some of the objections against the present method are that it is impossible to cover the ground with the force allowed, that the same men who make the assessments are allowed to serve on the board of review, that the present board of review is too large for the expeditious handling of tax matters, that the assessments fixed for the first year of any period are apt to become unequal by the time the total assessment is finished, and that the time of hearings is difficult for the public to keep in mind.

One remedy suggested is to have the city divided into three or more sections, with two assistant assessors for each, who would make both real and personal assessments; to have the board of review consist of the assessor and two deputy assessors; that the assessment shall be made each year for the entire District, personal notice being given of any change of assessment from the previous year.

It is thought the yearly assessment will tend to a nearer equalization, that everybody will become better informed of the date of appeal, that the appeal period can be shortened, to the advantage of everyone concerned, and that it will tend in a measure to increase the revenues of the District.

If any change is made, however, in the present methods it should be made to apply at the end of the present triennial period, so as to prevent any confusion with the assessment now in progress.

PROPERTY SALES.

Although the present board of assessors make it their duty to keep informed of all sales and although an effort has been made in the past to index and tabulate the various sales of real estate, it has nevertheless been found impossible to keep data strictly up to date and in the ready form for reference. It is believed that two new positions could be created and filled by men who not only have some knowledge of real estate values, but who are acquainted with the real estate men of the city and who would be able to obtain in a confidential manner information relating to all sales of real estate, such information being tabulated or placed in such form as to be readily used by the board of assistant assessors.

PLATS OF CITY PROPERTY.

Reference was made in the last report of the commissioners to the inadequate descriptions carried on the books in regard to property in the city, which fault has occasioned in many cases the cancellation of tax sales. This trouble was remedied several years ago in regard to county property, and the same method now used in the county should be applied to the descriptions of city property. A bill was introduced in the last session of Congress which would remedy this matter if enacted into law, and its passage is urged at as early a date as possible.

OFFICE WORK.

In the routine matter of rendering bills a considerable departure has been made this year from previous practice. City and county ledgers have been combined, and hereafter where parties own property in both localities they will receive only one bill instead of two as heretofore. This will lessen the number of bills and will reduce the work of making entries in both the assessor's and collector of taxes' offices.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

The aggregate receipts from all sources of the government of the District of Columbia through the collector of taxes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, were as follows:

On account of—	
Realty taxes	\$4, 145, 853. 72
Personal taxes	931, 160. 91
Special reimbursable taxes	764. 65
Penalties and interest	41, 409. 62
Miscellaneous collections	930, 512. 21
Total, general fund	6, 049, 701. 11
Special and trust funds	1, 263, 634. 63
Repayments to appropriations	194, 498. 59
Miscellaneous receipts, United States	45, 381. 43
Aggregate	7, 553, 215. 76

This amount is \$836,386.02 greater than was collected during the last fiscal year.

The total amount credited to the general fund, which is strictly revenue, is \$6,049,701.11, an increase over any previous year of \$564,802.96. The collector of taxes inaugurated a vigorous policy for the collection of the revenue of the District which resulted in the collection of an amount far in excess of any previous year. The system pursued has been firm but courteous, allowing every facility for the adjustment of unsatisfactory accounts and granting concessions not inconsistent with the strict enforcement of the law in the matter of payments. The balances charged to the collector at the beginning of the fiscal year were thus materially reduced, in addition to which there was collected a larger percentage of current taxes than ever before.

There was collected on account of personal taxes for the fiscal year 1909, \$931,160.91, and of this amount \$84,330.66 was collected from 7,157 delinquents.

No account has been taken of the unpaid balances of real and personal taxes for the year 1909, for the reason that they were not in arrears until the close of the fiscal year. Since then there has been collected on account of realty taxes, 1909, \$163,000; on account of personal taxes, 1909, \$30,000.

Results have shown that over 99 per cent of the collectible personal taxes levied for the last six years, from 1903 to 1908, were paid.

Changes in methods.—Many changes have been made during the year looking to the betterment of the administration of the office. A new system of indexing and filing of all official papers and the keeping of card records of all correspondence received and sent has been installed, and the records of the office have been put in proper shape,

enabling the public to promptly and expeditiously secure information in regard to tax matters. The bookkeeping methods have been modernized and changes have been made in the numerous books of entry.

The reforms in the accounting methods of the office have proven of great value, the coupon and stub system now in use in all the departments and offices of the District being especially satisfactory. The receipt end, as well as the coupons and stubs of all bills payable at the collector's office, are countersigned by a representative of the auditor, and notwithstanding the fact that auditor's clerks are constantly on duty in the collector's office checking up and auditing the accounts, the work is done with no friction and with the least possible delay to the public, and the result is that every safeguard is used and the chance of loss of the people's money has been reduced to a minimum.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The record of the disbursing office for promptness and accuracy is apparent from the fact that its total disbursement of \$10,265,768.75, involving expenditures from more than 195 appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, was effected in a manner emphasizing, by several improvements in detail of operation, its established standard of efficiency.

The expenditure of every penny of this sum is evidenced by vouchers which have received careful auditing and keen scrutiny, and the unexcelled record of the disbursing officer's accounts in passing through the final audit by the experts of the United States Treasury indicates the degree of care which they have received by the District financial departments, the steady growth and importance of which are shown by the increase in the amount of work accomplished by these offices. During the past fiscal year the total number of vouchers upon which the various payments to contractors for work and supplies, and for pay rolls, were made, aggregate 24,552, nearly 1,500 in excess of the number for the year previous. Checks aggregating 58,892 in number were signed and delivered by the disbursing officer, an increase of 2,897 over the number for 1908, and, while a large proportion of these checks were transmitted through the mails, the fact that but one was reported as undelivered speaks well for the accuracy of the office in its clerical routine.

The number of checks paid to employees during the year, including school-teachers, policemen, firemen, etc., was 46,800, while the approximate number of payments to employees in cash was 62,400, and among all of these transactions, the latter class including many laboring gangs upon the public works, not a cent was paid out through error in identity or calculation.

During the year 3,300 police court witnesses and nearly 2,000 other witnesses and jurors received their fees at the disbursing office.

The disbursing officer reports that approximately 2,000 written communications were received in his office, about one-half of which required written replies.

The above abstract of the work of this financial office of the municipal government, when considered with the fact that the office force consists of only the disbursing officer and five assistants, and the further facts that the work of the department is uniformly up to date,

that every modern method for the keeping of the records and accounts is maintained, such as a daily balance, a monthly abstract, statement of subsidiary cash accounts, cash books, etc., indicates the character of the administration of this branch of the District service.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

The property division is charged with the purchase of all supplies and construction materials used by the District government. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, the expenditures for supplies and materials aggregated \$1,232,981.29, based upon 10,614 requisitions, which required the issuance of 23,598 orders.

The office, which is charged by law with the duty of disposing of old materials, sold during the year at public auction, after due advertising, property condemned as unfit for further use, receiving for the same \$6,431.34, which was paid into the office of the collector of taxes, to be deposited to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia. It is also the duty of the office to supervise the inspection of all fuel purchased by the District government. During the year 29,895 tons of coal and 623 cords of wood were inspected, of which 609 tons of coal and 5 cords of wood, respectively, were rejected.

The duty of keeping record of the conditions of various appropriations and outstanding obligations, also the preliminary auditing of bills, was on January 1, 1909, transferred from the property office to the office of the auditor, necessitating the transfer from the former office to that of the auditor, the clerks engaged on this work. The result of this change has proven very beneficial, in that it placed this accounting in the office where it properly belonged and has enabled the property office to devote its entire time and energies to the work incident to the purchase of supplies, thereby enabling its hitherto inadequate force to keep its work current at all times.

For the ready convenience of departments located in the municipal building the property office has inaugurated a storeroom, in which is kept a supply of stationery, saddlery, and other supplies covered under the annual supply contracts. This has been a source of much benefit to contractors, as it eliminates many small deliveries of supplies direct to the various departments and also the presentation of many vouchers covering the same.

With the \$4,000 appropriated by act approved May 26, 1908, the District has constructed on ground owned by the District, at the intersection of Water and I streets SW., a wharf for the storage of sand and gravel, and the same is now ready for occupancy. An appropriation of \$5,000 is desired for the construction of conveyers, engines, etc., at the District sand and gravel yard, above mentioned, for the reason that it will be necessary to convey and store these materials back from the point of unloading. It is estimated that by use of an engine and conveyor for this purpose the District will be enabled to purchase these materials at 10 cents less per cubic yard than if contractors for furnishing the same are required to transfer them by means of carts or wheelbarrows; in other words, a saving in the expenditure for these materials of an amount equal to 28 per cent on an investment of \$5,000.

The transfer to the commissioners from the United States Government of the control and jurisdiction over reservation No. 185 is asked, so that the same may be used as a property yard.

The commissioners have suggested to Congress that the title of the property office be changed from property clerk to purchasing officer, this being a title more fitting to the duties of the office and one by which such offices in the federal departments are designated, as it conveys more clearly the officer's duties; it will also avoid a conflict in the title of this office and of the property clerk of the police department, as both offices are located in the municipal building. The similarity in the titles is a cause of much annoyance and confusion to the public doing business with the two offices in question.

THE EXCISE BOARD AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The commissioners submit the following summary of the operations of the excise board:

For the year ending October 31, 1908, 528 barroom licenses were granted and 7 were rejected. During that period 139 wholesale liquor licenses were approved and 5 disallowed.

For the year ending October 31, 1909, 526 barroom licenses were approved and 13 rejected. During that period 134 wholesale liquor licenses were approved and 3 disallowed.

Under date of July 26, 1909, the commissioners, in reporting upon the various bills referred to them by the Senate and the House Committees of the District of Columbia, renewed the following recommendations:

First. That the prohibition zones be increased in number so as to cover the neighborhood of the navy-yard and marine barracks and the War College and engineer barracks.

Second. That no barroom license be issued, renewed, or transferred without the consent in writing of the majority of all property owners and of all tenants in the square in which it is to be used, and the four squares confronting that square, and that a license shall be revoked upon the conviction or the forfeiture of collateral in one case.

Third. That no license shall be issued, renewed, or transferred for use in any saloon within 400 feet of any building used for a public or private school, or other educational institution or playground, or any house of worship, or place regularly used for worship, or religious institution.

Fourth. That the so-called "growler" trade be prohibited.

Fifth. That the law be strengthened so as to prevent imitation hotels and clubs obtaining licenses.

Sixth. That in no event shall there be issued in any year more than one barroom license to every 1,000 of the population within the fire limits of the city of Washington.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

In accordance with the recommendation of the commissioners as contained in the last annual report, Congress enacted a bill whereby the jurisdictions of the several justices of the peace in the District of Columbia were combined in a municipal court, the duties of which were defined in the statute. The court was established February 17, 1909, and the record which it has made fully justifies the enactment of the law.

JUVENILE COURT.

The juvenile court has justified the recommendation of the commissioners that it should be established as a necessary part of the machinery for dealing with delinquent and dependent children, recommended in their report to Congress January 6, 1904, its special function being to determine the status of delinquency and to commit children either to the National Training School for Boys, the Girls' Reform School, or the Board of Children's Guardians, or, in the case of delinquent children, to the probation officers of the court. The service rendered to the District of Columbia has been important and has improved the conditions which called for the establishment of such a court.

During the fiscal year 2,546 children were brought before the juvenile court and disposed of by it under the law. In addition, 929 adult cases, chiefly for nonsupport of wife or children, or both, were passed upon, and 824 cases were disposed of under the child-labor law. The fines and forfeitures in juvenile cases were \$3,205.78; received by clerk and paid to wives or other custodians for support of families, \$38,319.65; paid by superintendent of workhouse to wives or other custodians for the support of families of persons committed to the workhouse under section 23 of the nonsupport law, \$2,340.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MARKETS.

The District markets, the farmers' street markets adjacent to same, and the wholesale producers' market, together with the inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour, and the wood and fish wharf privileges, comprise the departments under the immediate supervision of the sealer of weights and measures.

The receipts of the sealer's office for the fiscal year 1909 amounted to \$30,161.21. The receipts from the District markets and the farmers' markets were \$21,007.70. The receipts for sealing scales, weights, and measures amounted to \$6,923.45; \$1,955 was realized for the use of the public hay scales, and \$165.12 in fees for the landing and storage of wood at the Thirtieth street wharf.

The number of inspections of scales, weights, and measures amounted to 26,012.

The public has been educated in the difference in size between the dry and liquid measures and in the use of sealed measures and scales, and, instead of feeling that the inspections made by this office are a burden, the dealers appear to realize and to appreciate the benefits derived by said inspections, which is evidenced by the frequent requests for special inspections, when there is any doubt in their minds as to the accuracy of their scales. The work of the office has materially increased each year. The regulation of the sale of all kinds of provisions, where short weight might be given on account of the close competition in business, and also, in some cases, on account of a desire to increase the profits at the expense of the public, is of great importance, and a number of reforms in this line have been accomplished. It has frequently been necessary to have the interested parties appear in the police court before they could be made to understand that the laws must be respected and obeyed.

Conditions as to the sale of commodities and the use of standard scales, weights, and measures in the District of Columbia are very much improved, and it is the opinion that the merchants generally desire to comply with the law.

There is necessity for national legislation in relation to certain commodities shipped in original packages for interstate trade. The slightest fraction of short weight or measure amounts in the aggregate to an enormous sum of money each year, which is lost to the consumer.

Systematic inspections are made and a complete record of every business place is kept in the office. The office has recently taken up the inspection of taximeters and tested all those in use on taxicabs operating in the District of Columbia, which has proven quite satisfactory to the public.

The District markets are in a prosperous condition, as is demonstrated by the increase in receipts. Repairs to the buildings have been made each year to the extent of the funds available for that purpose. The Eastern Market was improved by the erection of an addition, costing \$30,000. The new part is modern in all respects, and particular attention was given to sanitation. With the exception of the addition to the Eastern Market, which was completed in December of last year, these markets have been in use for more than thirty years and are in need of extensive repairs to place them in a modern condition as to sanitation. A detailed statement of the improvements necessary to be made to these markets, the cost of which totals \$9,402, includes new sanitary stands, meat blocks, refrigerators, painting, repairs to sidewalks, and the installation of modern plumbing. Special attention has been given to keeping the markets as clean as possible.

Improvements have been made to the wholesale producers' market square, situated between Tenth and Eleventh streets and B and Little B streets NW., to provide for the removal of the wholesale farmers' street market from a part of the south side of B street in front of the New National Museum Building, the retail of farmers' produce still remaining between Seventh and Ninth streets on B street NW. This change has centralized the business connected with this market and is appreciated by all concerned.

STREET CLEANING, CITY REFUSE, ETC.

The work of the street-cleaning department during the past fiscal year presents gratifying evidence of progress in the solution of a number of difficult problems. Not only has a larger area in the machine and hand swept branches of the service been covered, but the work has been successfully extended to the removal of large quantities of filth from public and private alleys, back yards, cellars, and vacant lots. Inspectors on machine-swept streets supervised the cleaning of 29,653,768 square yards more of street area in 1909 than in 1908; inspectors on hand-swept streets supervised the cleaning of 11,021,137 square yards more of street area in 1909 than in 1908; inspectors on unimproved street cleaning supervised the cleaning of 1,023,444 square yards more of street area in 1909 than in 1908; inspectors on alley-cleaning work supervised the cleaning of 3,741,899 square yards more of alley surface in 1909 than in 1908. There was an increase of 760 tons in the amount of garbage collected in 1909

over 1908, and a decrease of 1,188 in the number of dead animals collected during the fiscal year 1909 as compared with 1908.

The commissioners again renew their recommendation to Congress that the present cost limitation on hand cleaning of 19 cents per 1,000 square yards be increased to not less than 21 cents per 1,000 square yards, so that the surface area assigned to each man may be decreased from 10,000 square yards to 8,000 square yards, which is the maximum area that ought to be assigned to each laborer.

An important branch of the work of the department is the sprinkling of the streets. During the first four months of the past fiscal year the sprinkling of the street-railroad tracks added to the cost of this service. This is no longer done, and a considerable saving has been effected without discomfort to residents or complaint from any source. The work of the department on March 4, 1909, in preparing a clean roadway for the inaugural procession was done in a prompt manner, without any excitement or confusion. What at first seemed to be an insurmountable difficulty was met and overcome, and it is pleasing to note that the cost of this work was but \$656.25.

That the work of the street-cleaning department has much to do with the public health can hardly be doubted. The presence of tons of filth in back yards, private alleys, cellars, and on vacant lots is a standing menace to every section of the city. Hundreds of tons of this class of refuse, the accumulation of years, were removed by the department during the past fiscal year without the expenditure of a single dollar by the District. This was accomplished by enlisting the interest and cooperation of the people of the city in the solution of the problem of municipal cleanliness. More than 800 wagonloads of refuse were removed from vacant lots and spaces, the area covered extending from Fifteenth street on the east to Thirty-sixth street on the west and from the water front on the south to Spring road on the north; 16,817 wagonloads of filth were removed from back yards, wood sheds, and cellars; 658 private alleys, 1,322 city squares, 5,348 vacant lots, and 21,200 cellars, wood sheds, and back yards were thoroughly cleaned.

The various divisions of work in the jurisdiction of the street-cleaning department, such as the collection and disposal of garbage, ashes, miscellaneous refuse, night soil, dead animals, and ashes from government buildings has been carefully attended to and fines have been imposed upon the contractors for neglect wherever failure to comply with the terms of their contracts has been shown to be chargeable to their fault.

ELECTRICAL OPERATION AND SUPERVISION.

The electrical department, which has supervision of the public lighting and of the District telephone and fire-alarm systems, of the constructions of the public-service corporations using electricity, including the placing of wires underground, and which regulates the installation of electric wires and apparatus in all buildings, has met the increase of its task, due to the increase of population and building, efficiently. A general improvement in all conditions under its supervision is reported.

During the past year the several gas, naphtha, and electric street-lighting services were maintained at their former high standard and

numerous extensions were made. The new increase in the number of lamps was 47.

The work of the District underground system was continued during the year, with addition of 14 miles of cable, the erection of 55 additional fire-alarm and patrol posts, and the connecting of 8 additional buildings.

Fourteen new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service. At the close of the year there were 462 fire-alarm boxes in service.

There was a net increase of 128 telephones installed on the District system, of which 60 were placed in the various offices in the new District Building.

Eleven new police-patrol boxes were established during the year, of which two were for private parties.

The wire-using companies made gratifying progress in the work of extending their underground conduits and removing poles and wires from the streets.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company reports the removal of 41 poles and the erection of 5 poles on the streets within the prescribed area. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company removed its only remaining overhead line within the fire limits, approximately 1 mile long, with a net decrease of 38 in the number of its poles. At the close of the fiscal year the WesternUnion Telegraph Company was actively engaged in the removal of approximately 5 miles of overhead lines, involving the taking down of 180 poles. All the main line wires of the Potomac Electric Power Company over the streets within the fire limits, with the exception of a short length in Georgetown, have been removed.

The District of Columbia erected 32 and removed 11 poles, incident to the extension of its fire-alarm and patrol service.

Owing to the contention of the Washington Terminal Company and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company, that they are no longer required to pay for the maintenance of the public street lamps along their rights of way, in accordance with the act of Congress relating thereto, it has been necessary to institute suits to recover the cost of this lighting. Pending the decision in these cases, the District is compelled to pay for their maintenance, which has caused a deficiency in the appropriation for street lighting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and which will prevent the extension of the street-lighting system during the year 1910 beyond the addition of more than 50 lamps.

The work of the electric-wiring inspectors has increased during the year over 38 per cent in the number of permits issued and over 25 per cent in the number of inspections they have made. There has been, too, a corresponding increase in the amount of office work, which has taxed the clerical force almost beyond its capacity. This increased inspection work has been carried on without any interruption to the regular weekly theater inspection, although the latter has been greatly extended by the rapid increase in the number of moving-picture places.

With such a showing as this, the establishment of the service and the spending upon it of such amounts as have been appropriated has certainly been more than justified, and the possibility of good in event of the extension and improvement of the service is apparent.

INSURANCE.

The insurance department, established in January, 1902, has been of great service in preventing bad insurance concerns from doing business in the District of Columbia and in regulating the business done by those of good repute. Starting with only the superintendent and one clerk and under a provision in the District Code which required the same kind of work as that of state insurance departments, the department was soon in arrears, which the superintendent has struggled to bring up with the assistance of a slowly growing staff not yet adequate. He has not been able, therefore, to prepare a code of insurance law for the District of Columbia such as is greatly needed, although he was able to draft a bill for the regulation of assessment life insurance, which specially needs attention. Therefore the commissioners have approved the bill prepared by the American Bar Association, authorizing the appointment of a commission to draft a model code of insurance laws for the District of Columbia, which might afterwards be copied by the States. In this work the superintendent of insurance will be able to cooperate.

During the calendar year there were 223 licenses issued to companies, assessment associations, and fraternal beneficial associations, and 1,033 licenses, including 49 assignments of licenses, making a total of 1,256.

The total amount paid out for premiums during the year for life and casualty insurance was \$4,263,568.62, and the total amount paid to policy holders for losses was \$1,574,154.39.

The license fees and taxes collected by the department aggregated \$76,637.53, while the total expense of operating the department was \$9,650.85.

The assets of all life and casualty companies transacting business in the District on December 31, 1908, amounted to \$3,288,614,509.26, with liabilities of \$2,750,162,554.92, and surpluses amounting to \$538,451,954.34.

There was paid for premiums on fire and marine insurance \$712,904.60, while the companies paid for losses \$222,751.47.

The total amount paid to insurance companies of all kinds for premiums during the year was \$4,976,473.22, while the total paid to policy holders was \$1,796,905.86.

The amount of insurance written during the year, exclusive of casualty insurance, was \$149,473,706.96, which is less than the previous year in the amount of \$662,698.06.

An investigation instituted by the department in 1907 of the Bank Depositors' Insurance Company resulted in a fraud order being issued against it on November 11, 1908, and certain of its officers were indicted on July 24, 1909.

BATHING BEACH.

The experience with the small brick-lined pool at the bathing beach during the season of 1908 encouraged the commissioners to increase the bathing facilities at that point by the erection of a larger bathing pool of the same construction, which was done during the spring of 1909 at an extremely low cost, for the reason that it was found practicable to utilize the service of workhouse inmates and old material.

The new pool and the one constructed during the previous year have proven so satisfactory in every respect that the commissioners have included in their estimates for the fiscal year 1911 an item for two larger ones.

These bathing pools are supplied with filtered Potomac water, and were used by about 34,000 bathers during the past season. The number taught to swim there was more than 1,000.

It is not the primary purpose of the baths to provide diversion, but to furnish instruction in swimming, and especially to the young.

The commissioners favor the location of small houses along the riverside, with competent attendants, where expert swimmers may securely deposit their clothing while they bathe in the river. In view of the strict prohibition against bathing in the river without suitable attire and the inability of the public bathing pools to accommodate all who wish to avail themselves of them, the commissioners believe that it is the duty of the District to afford opportunities of that sort to skillful swimmers.

The commissioners desire to commend the valuable services rendered by Dr. William B. Hudson, the superintendent of the bathing beach, in the construction and management of the plant under his charge. The discipline and spirit among the bathers and attendants, due to his influence, has greatly increased the popularity and efficiency of this branch of the service, and not only established its value as a means of instruction in the art of swimming, but as an agency in the development of principles of right conduct in the younger patrons by impressing them with the fact that the enjoyment of the highly prized privilege of using these pools depends upon their good behavior and the practice of seemly personal habits.

The commissioners commend these features of government to the liberal interest of Congress. They renew their recommendations that provision be made for the teaching of the practical features of the art as a part of public-school instruction and advise that a like course be adopted by those in charge of private schools.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

A larger use of the public playgrounds was made during the past year, and the Georgetown playground was put in operation. Such satisfactory results have come from this form of public education as justify the appropriations which have been made and the estimates which are proposed for the future. The playgrounds movement has spread from city to city, so that a large number now have playgrounds systems, some of them much more extensive and expensive than that of Washington. There were nine municipal playgrounds operated in 1909, with 390,871 attendances, also 15 school playgrounds.

AUTOMOBILES.

During the year permits to operate motor vehicles were issued to 1,784 persons, including 256 to operate electric machines, 1,266 to operate gasoline machines, 76 to operate steam machines, and 186 to operate motor cycles, in addition to which 34 applicants were examined and rejected as not competent. Identification-number tags were issued to owners of 150 electric machines, 1,167 gasoline machines, 56

steam machines, and 311 motor cycles, or a total of 1,684, for which a charge of \$2 each was made, making a total amount collected of \$3,368. Eleven tags were issued without charge for vehicles owned by the United States Government or the District of Columbia.

GAS AND METERS.

This office inspected 7,071 gas meters, the highest number in the history of the office. To do this it was necessary to employ extra help during part of the year, paying for such help from the deposit fund of the Washington Gaslight Company, an emergency expedient. The number of meters tested last year is an increase of 67 per cent over the number tested in 1901, with no increase in the permanent inspection force of this office during this period. There has been an increase, although not to the same extent, in the demands made on this office along other lines. The indications now are that the demands for meters during the current year will exceed all past records, as thus far there have been weeks when the gas company set meters three times as fast as they could be tested; fortunately there had accumulated during the duller summer months a small stock of sealed meters which met this emergency. Many days during last year it was necessary to omit some of the gas inspections in order to meet the demands on the meter end of the office.

This increase in the demands made on the office is not due to any unusual rush for short periods, but is due to the natural growth in population of the District of Columbia. It is believed that the work will continue steadily but surely to increase. Without more help it will be increasingly difficult to carry on the work of the office as contemplated by the law.

The amount of fees collected for meter inspections during last year was \$3,043.50.

ANACOSTIA RIVER AND WASHINGTON HARBOR FRONT.

The commissioners renew their recommendation in favor of the improvement of the Anacostia River basin and will submit early in the coming session a report upon the questions of land title, which is being prepared under an appropriation granted by Congress at the request of the commissioners for an investigation and report on that subject. It is hoped that this information, ascertained by special counsel who represented the Government in the Potomac-flats litigation, and who has special qualifications for the task, will be so satisfactory as to lead to early action by Congress, which has been awaiting such information before taking further steps in the matter.

The argument for the improvement in the interest of the health and beauty and commerce of the capital frequently set forth by the commissioners is stronger with every year.

ELIMINATION OF GRADE CROSSINGS.

The work of eliminating grade crossings authorized by acts of Congress approved February 12, 1901, and February 28, 1903, has been completed with the exception of a bridge over the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company's tracks at New Jersey avenue SE. The construction of this bridge is in progress, and when

completed there will be left to be done in connection with this project the acquisition of a new street across the plaza from North Capitol and D streets to the west fountain in front of the Union Station, and the paving of the streets in the plaza and the intersecting streets with a permanent material. Negotiations for the purchase of the land for this new street are pending. The paving of the streets on the plaza can not be done until the fill upon which the plaza was constructed has had sufficient time for settlement.

The acts of Congress above referred to provided for the elimination of grade crossings within the city limits and for a small piece of territory lying to the north thereof. There still exists, however, a number of grade crossings on much-traveled highways, such as Benning's road, Cedar street in Takoma Park, Pennsylvania avenue extended, and other less important streets. It is estimated that to provide for eliminating the grade crossings at these points will cost \$450,000, and the commissioners believe that this work should be classed as a permanent improvement project, to which reference has been made in another part of this report. No grade crossings should exist within the limits of the District of Columbia.

GRADE DAMAGES.

The work of the grade damage claims commission in ascertaining the damages to private property caused by changes in the grade of streets and alleys due to the location of the Union Railroad Station and the elimination of grade crossings is still in progress. There were 89 claims for damages heard and determined, involving 146 pieces of realty. In 46 of these cases damages were awarded land-owners amounting to \$68,130, while in 23 of the cases the commission awarded no damages for the reason that they considered the benefits to the property, by reason of improvements made, offset whatever damage had accrued. Thirty-six cases were appealed from the awards of the commission by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or the property owners, and juries asked. A number of cases were compromised, and in this way the District of Columbia saved \$2,750, this sum representing the aggregate difference between the awards of the commission and the amounts for which the claims were compromised. The total number of claims filed before the commission since it was organized is about 800.

STREET RAILWAYS.

The extensions of the street-railway system to the Union Railroad Station authorized by act of Congress approved March 23, 1908, have been completed, and the cars are in operation.

The commissioners have jurisdiction over the construction of street railways, but only as to the police power over the operation of the cars. The operation of the railways, so far as it concerns the traveling public, was placed by the act above quoted under the Interstate Commerce Commission, which appointed to act in the matter a body known as the "District electric-railway commission."

By act of Congress approved May 29, 1908, the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, a corporation of Maryland, which had a line of railroad in Takoma Park, a suburb of the city, was authorized to extend its tracks along Third street extended, Kennedy

street, and Colorado avenue to the tracks of the Capital Traction Company on Fourteenth street extended. These new tracks are now in process of construction.

Arrangements are now being made by the Washington Railway and Electric Company to bring cars from Baltimore and Annapolis over its Columbia line to Fifteenth street and New York avenue NW. This will give a through electric street railway between Washington and Baltimore and Annapolis. These cars have heretofore been operated to Fifteenth and H streets NE., and the new arrangement will bring them to the business center of the city.

The commissioners believe that the Fourteenth street line of the Capital Traction Company should be extended via Kennedy street to and into Rock Creek Park for the purpose of affording transportation facilities to those desiring to make use of this park. While the details of this plan have not been worked out the commissioners hope that during the next session of Congress they will be able to present a plan providing for such extension.

The matter of the extension of the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric Company to Rock Creek Park is also under consideration.

The commissioners believe that a central passenger station for interurban and other electric cars would be of great convenience to the public and a source of profit to its builders. The station at Indianapolis, Ind., is an example of what is needed here. The structure should be of dignified character, so as to constitute an ornament to the city.

ROADWAY PAVEMENTS.

The total amount of funds appropriated by Congress and deposited by public-service corporations and others in connection with the paving of roadways, sidewalks, and alleys aggregates about \$1,250,000. Of this amount \$472,000 was appropriated for constructing new asphalt and asphalt block pavements on the roadways of streets, and repairing and replacing the surface of roadways on streets already paved. About \$211,000 was appropriated for the construction and repair of suburban streets and county roads, exclusive of sheet asphalt and asphalt block pavements, outside of the city limits.

The materials used in roadway pavements were sheet asphalt and asphalt block. The prices paid for the fiscal year 1909 were:

	Per square yard.
Laying sheet asphalt.....	\$1.48
Laying vitrified brick gutters in connection therewith.....	1.17
Laying asphalt block pavement:	
In old city limits—	
5-inch block.....	1.80
4-inch block.....	1.65
Outside of old city limits and west of Rock Creek.....	1.80

The prices for laying sheet asphalt pavement and vitrified brick gutters for the current fiscal year are as follows:

	Per square yard.
Laying sheet asphalt pavements.....	\$1.45½
Laying vitrified brick gutters.....	1.21

The prices for laying asphalt block pavements for the current fiscal year are as follows:

Laying 4-inch asphalt block pavements:	Per square yard.
Within city limits.....	\$1. 65
Outside city limits.....	1. 80
Laying 5-inch asphalt block pavement within city limits.....	1. 80
Laying 3-inch asphalt block pavement on a 4-inch concrete base.....	2. 00

RESURFACING WORN-OUT PAVEMENTS.

The sum of \$300,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1909 for resurfacing and repairs to asphalt pavements, and a similar amount has been appropriated for the current fiscal year. This sum is inadequate to properly carry on this work. Many of the asphalt pavements now laid on the streets have been down for from 20 to 37 years, and as about 20 years represent the effective and economical life of such pavements, about 30 per cent of all our sheet asphalt pavements may be classed as worn-out. It is the policy of the commissioners to repair the pavements by patching until a time comes when the pavement becomes so worn-out it is no longer economical to make such minor repairs; it is then necessary to lay a complete new surface over the foundation. This is very expensive on long stretches of streets, and with the appropriations heretofore made it has been impossible to keep the streets in good shape. The commissioners in their estimates for the ensuing fiscal year have asked for an appropriation of \$440,000 for this purpose. Unless at least \$400,000 is appropriated annually, the average age of all the pavements will continue to increase; that is to say, there will be a progressive deterioration of the street surfaces.

A new method of repairing and resurfacing asphalt pavements has been given a test during the current year. This is by means of what is known as the "heater method." By the use of a large patented heating machine the old surface is heated through and the upper crust taken off; new asphalt material is then placed on the surface and rolled. Good results are being obtained, and it is believed that this method of resurfacing will prove more economical than the old method of removing the top surface by cutting out.

SIDEWALKS AND ALLEYS.

About \$200,000 was expended in paving sidewalks and alleys. Sidewalks are constructed of cement, and alleys are paved with vitrified or asphalt blocks. The prices paid under contract for laying cement sidewalks during the fiscal year were as follows:

	Per square yard.
Within the city limits.....	\$0. 95
Outside the city limits.....	1. 15

For the present fiscal year the prices are as follows:

	Per square yard.
Within the city limits.....	\$0. 94½
Outside the city limits.....	1. 20

The alleys are paved by day labor.

There is a constant demand for laying cement sidewalks, both for laying such walks in front of houses where no sidewalks exist and in replacing old brick walks. One-half of the cost of laying sidewalks and of paving alleys is assessed against the abutting property.

BRIDGES.

The bridge over the Anacostia River at the foot of Eleventh street east was completed and opened to traffic in December, 1908.

The old bridge at this point is being removed under an appropriation made in the last District appropriation act. It is expected the work will be completed December 1, 1909.

Contract has been made for widening the bridge across Piney Branch on the line of Sixteenth street extended, and work is in progress.

Attention is invited to the necessity for acquiring land immediately adjacent to the approaches to the Connecticut Avenue Bridge. This is necessary in order to prevent private building so close to the bridge as to destroy the æsthetic effect. Building operations already seriously detract from the appearance of the bridge.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The work of the office of the surveyor shows a very decided increase over that of the previous year. The fees received for work done for private parties amounted to \$20,544.76, while those of the previous year amounted to \$13,040.80. This increase of 57 per cent in the amount of fees received indicates a prosperous condition in the development of the District, as the work of the surveyor, which is intimately connected with that of building operations, is an index to the rapid increase of these operations.

The last District appropriation act provided for the purchase of an automobile field wagon for the use of field parties in the office of the surveyor. This modern mode of transportation has greatly increased the efficiency of the office and the rapidity with which the work is done. The total of the appropriations for the surveyor's office for the fiscal year was \$26,934. The amount of fees received for private work, as above indicated, was \$20,544.76. Besides the work done for private parties, this office makes surveys for the District of Columbia, which constitute a considerable portion of the total work done. These figures indicate that the office is self-supporting so far as concerns work done for private parties.

The surveyor recommends legislation authorizing him to record in his office the new square and parcel numbers given to all land within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 23, 1905. The act directed the commissioners to divide the District into squares and parcels, so that when agricultural land was subdivided it could be designated by new square numbers, and thereby prevent duplication and cause the elimination of local names of subdivisions.

The act stated, however, that this should be done only for the purposes of assessment and taxation, and did not provide for changing the records of the surveyor's office so as to conform to the new system of designation. This has been the cause of much confusion, as property owners in looking up their property refer to the new designations, while the records of the surveyor's office show only the old designations. It is the intention of the commissioners to recom-

mend such legislation as, if enacted, will permit transfers of property by the new square and parcel numbers, instead of referring to the obsolete resignations now carried on the books of the surveyor.

STREET AND ALLEY EXTENSIONS.

The following street-extension measures were enacted during the year, and condemnation proceedings were instituted to acquire the land: Girard street NW., west of Fifteenth street; widening of Twentieth street at Park road; extension of New York avenue from Fourth street east to Bladensburg road; extension of Rittenhouse street from Daniel road; extension of Massachusetts avenue SE. to Bowen road; extension of Ninth street NW. from Barry place to Euclid street; extension of Minnesota avenue SE. from Pennsylvania avenue to Sheriff road; and the opening of a new road along the Anacostia River to Giesboro Point. Thirteen condemnation proceedings were also instituted for the opening of alleys.

The assistant engineer of street and alley extensions also conducts negotiations for the purchase of land for municipal purposes, such as sites for schoolhouses, fire-engine houses, and police stations. Most of these sites are obtained by purchase, but in two cases condemnation proceedings were resorted to. The total amount expended in the acquisition of such sites during the year was \$170,026.64, of which \$163,169.92 was for school sites alone.

TREES AND PARKING.

The number of trees set out during the year was 3,988, an increase of 659 over the preceding year. The number of trees removed was 1,975. The number of trees on the streets and in school yards at the close of the year was 96,075, a net increase of 2,040 during the year. The mileage of streets planted with trees is 529.26, an increase in mileage during the year of 6.76. The amount expended in the planting and care of trees and parks was \$40,146.94.

The varieties of trees planted were ash, gingko, linden; Norway, silver, and sugar maples; pin, pyramidal, and red oaks; and sycamores.

Thirteen thousand one hundred and forty-three seedlings were planted in the nurseries. These seedlings when they attain proper growth will be used in street planting.

SEWERS.

The total length of sewers constructed during the year was 20 miles. The total length of sewers in the District of Columbia on June 30, 1909, was 541.26 miles. The total cost of the sewer system at the close of the fiscal year was for the sewerage system \$10,688,681.62. The cost of the sewage-disposal system was \$4,031,888.27.

SUBURBAN SEWERS.

The rapid building up of the suburban portions of the District of Columbia requires the extension of suburban trunk sewers. The

commissioners estimate that in the next twelve years the amount necessary for this purpose will be \$2,000,000. This is one of the large projects which the commissioners have mentioned elsewhere in this report, and which they believe should be carried on under the new system of financing such large projects; in the meantime they have included in their estimates for the fiscal year 1911 the sum of \$136,000 toward this work.

In connection with the subject of suburban sewers, attention is invited by the superintendent of sewers to the important subject of maintaining the two streams running through the District, namely, Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch, free from sewage pollution. These streams have their source in and flow through the State of Maryland before they reach the District of Columbia. While the sewerage plans for the District of Columbia provide for keeping them free from District sewage, by means of intercepting sewers, they form natural systems of drainage for large areas within the State of Maryland in which the population is increasing. The only practicable method of handling the matter so as to prevent the pollution of these streams where they flow through Maryland is to authorize by legislation the appointment of a sewage commission or board for the District of Columbia, which would act with a similar commission appointed by the governor of the State of Maryland, to arrange for the intercepting of all sewage which would under natural conditions flow into these streams, and the discharge of same through the sewage-disposal system of the District. The present conditions are not such as to render this a matter of immediate urgency, but the subject is one which will need consideration in the future, and it is believed it is not too soon to begin a study of the problem. Rock Creek is a beautiful stream which flows through Rock Creek Park, a national park of over 1,600 acres, and every effort should be made to keep the stream free of pollution. The same argument would apply to the Anacostia River, as with the flats existing there adjacent to the city of Washington, the sewage entering into the stream is deposited on these flats and exposed during periods of low water, creating a condition which is a menace to public health.

SEWERAGE PUMPING STATION.

The operations of the sewerage pumping station during the year included the handling of the sewage of substantially the entire District of Columbia, and of delivering it to the outlet on the Potomac River, about opposite Alexandria, Va. The total amount of sewage pumped was 22,938,000,000 gallons, and of storm water 810,000,000 gallons. The amount of coal used was 7,866,000 pounds. The pumping equipment met all requirements of the service for the year.

BUILDINGS.

The estimated value of building work during the year, not including the buildings of the United States Government, was \$14,785,059, which was an increase over the value of the building work for the preceding year of \$6,073,482; the number of permits issued was 9,905, an increase over the previous year of 1,008; the number of dwelling

houses constructed was 2,170, an increase of 946 over the preceding year; the number of apartment houses, 78, an increase of 45 over the preceding year, and the number of business buildings 207, an increase of 72 over the previous year.

The distribution of the value of these improvements, including repairs to existing buildings, is as follows:

Section.	Buildings.	Repairs.
Northwest	\$3,461,307	\$957,597
Southwest	388,300	120,058
Northeast	1,105,020	71,257
Southeast	738,020	57,138
County	7,576,221	251,866
Total	13,268,868	1,457,916

There are estimated to be 52,563 brick buildings and 23,844 frame buildings in the District of Columbia; this is an increase during the year of 1,367 brick buildings and 1,050 frame buildings.

INSPECTION OF PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

All private building construction in the District of Columbia is inspected under the direction of the inspector of buildings. The total number of inspections during the year was 55,995, an increase over the previous year of 3,042. This work is done by 8 field inspectors, and each inspector makes about 24 inspections daily. The average time which can be devoted by each of these inspectors to a building is about fifteen minutes, which is not believed to be sufficient time to give to these inspections, but owing to the small force of inspectors provided by Congress for this work, this is the best that can be done.

The commissioners in their estimates for the ensuing fiscal year have asked for 2 additional assistant inspectors of buildings.

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The work of revising the building regulations of the District of Columbia, which has been in progress for the last three years, has been completed, and the regulations will be put in force as soon as copies of them can be printed for distribution. One of the most important changes made was the reduction in the thickness of walls for two-story houses from 13 inches to 9 inches. The governing consideration in this matter was the undesirability of affecting rents adversely to the poorer tenants.

Such fees have been established for permits as will make the office of the building inspector practically self-supporting.

The regulations were amended in other respects so as to bring them up to modern requirements.

CONSTRUCTION OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The following table shows the various municipal buildings constructed during the year, or now under construction, and their cost:

Description and cubic-foot cost of municipal buildings erected during the past year and under construction.

Name and location.	Cost.	Cubical contents.	Cost per cubic foot.	Description.
COMPLETED.				
Henry D. Cooke School, Seventeenth and Euclid.	\$101,664.36	707,604	<i>Cents.</i> 14.3	16-room brick.
Lucretia Mott School, Fourth and W nw.	96,182.81	654,782	14.7	Do.
McKinley Manual Training addition...	53,800.00	176,259	30.5	Fireproof.
Thos. B. Bryan School.....	85,411.73	611,781	13.9	Fire resisting.
James F. Garfield School.....	85,461.50	611,781	13.9	Fireproof to roof.
Business High School addition.....	71,943.86	465,542	15.4	15-room brick.
Charles F. Powell School.....	54,629.00	332,177	16.4	8-room fire resisting.
Truck No. 10, K near Third sw.....	20,995.00	18,412	17.7	2-story brick.
Anacostia Police Station.....	17,691.19	105,836	15.01	Pebble-dash frame.
UNDER CONSTRUCTION.				
Strong John Thomson School	99,800.00	611,781	16.3	12-room fire resisting.

These buildings were erected under the supervision of the inspector of buildings, upon whom the law at that time placed the duty.

In the last District appropriation act the inspector of buildings was relieved of this duty, and the office of municipal architect was created. The law requires the municipal architect to prepare and supervise the plans for and superintend the construction of all municipal buildings, and the repair and improvement of all buildings belonging to the District of Columbia under the direction of the engineer commissioner.

Plans for the following buildings for which appropriations have been made are now being prepared under the direction of the municipal architect:

Addition to the Western High School; plans completed.

Addition to the Chevy Chase School; plans completed.

Two-room colored school, Brookland; plans will be completed December 1, 1909.

Eight-room school building, Cleveland Park; plans in preparation.

Potomac, eight-room school building; plans in preparation.

Engine house No. 23, G street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets NW.; plans completed.

Public convenience station at Mount Vernon Square; plans completed.

Public convenience station at Ninth and F streets NW.; plans completed.

Public convenience station near Dupont circle; plans in preparation.

Engine house in the neighborhood of Minnesota avenue and Pennsylvania avenue SE.; site not yet donated and plans not yet drawn.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

All municipal buildings are kept in repair by the superintendent of repairs, who during the year was under the direction of the inspector of buildings, but who during the present fiscal year has been placed under the direction of the municipal architect.

For school repairs the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for work during the year, and in addition an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for fire protection in school buildings.

For repairs and improvements to engine houses \$9,000 was appropriated, and for repairs to police stations \$5,500. These sums were practically all expended. In addition, this office expended on plumbing for public schools \$6,516.

ELEVATORS.

The elevators in the District of Columbia are inspected under the direction of the inspector of buildings. Two of the assistant inspectors of buildings are assigned to this work. They report that all elevators are in a generally good condition. The commissioners during the year made new regulations governing the licensing of elevator operators, and by this means the efficiency of these operators has been greatly increased. The number of elevator operators granted licenses since the new regulations were put in force is 423.

INSPECTION OF BOILERS.

The number of steam boilers inspected by the inspector of boilers was 514. This official is paid from fees paid by the owners of the boilers. The total amount received for such fees during the year was \$2,295 and the expense of inspection was \$418.90, leaving a net compensation to the inspector of \$1,876.10.

CONDEMNATION OF INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

The board for the condemnation of insanitary buildings examined 428 such buildings, and issued orders requiring 231 to be demolished and 165 repaired. Of the buildings demolished 179 were located on streets and 52 in alleys, and of those repaired 115 were located on streets and 50 in alleys. The total number of buildings examined by the board since its creation on May 1, 1906, is 1,387, of which 786 were ordered demolished and 389 ordered repaired. Of the number demolished 511 were located on streets and 275 in alleys, and of those repaired 242 were located on streets and 147 in alleys. By reason of the demolition of houses during the year 462 adults and 295 children who occupied these houses were required to find other quarters. The assessed valuation of the buildings removed during the year was on streets \$35,600 and in alleys \$7,200.

The work of the board in requiring the removal of these insanitary buildings has been accomplished without the necessity of action of the courts and without using the appropriation available for removing such structures on the neglect or refusal of the owners to comply with the direction of the board. Two cases involving the removal of four houses are now pending before the courts.

Of the tenants required to find other quarters by reason of the removal of buildings demolished, 733 were colored and 24 were white. Many of these people have removed and others are removing to the suburbs in the outlying sections of the District and in the adjacent portions of Maryland and Virginia, where they rent or purchase cheap homes with fairly large-sized lots; others rent rooms in other places in the city or occupy the cheaper class of two-family apartment buildings. There is a demand for the cheaper grade of modern houses to accommodate this class of people. In many cases insanitary

conditions have been found due, not to the buildings themselves, but to bad housekeeping and general neglect. In general, it may be stated that the work of this board during the year has been of great value in ridding the city of an undesirable class of houses.

PLUMBING AND PLUMBING INSPECTION.

During the year the plumbing office made 39,404 inspections, which was an increase of 9,857 over the number made during the previous year. This increase was due to activity in building operations.

The sum of \$50,000 was expended under the direction of the inspector of plumbing in making repairs and changes in the plumbing of the older school buildings so as to bring them up to modern sanitary requirements. The plumbing work in 11 school buildings was completely remodeled, and repairs to plumbing were made in 10 school buildings. This work is not yet finished, as many of the older school buildings still contain the old-style insanitary plumbing, and additional appropriations will be necessary to continue the work during the next fiscal year.

This office also has charge of the installation of plumbing in private residences under the compulsory drainage act, upon the failure of the owner of the premises, after notice, to do the work. There were 22 such cases on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, and 47 new cases were received during the year, making a total of 69. After efforts on the part of the inspector of plumbing, the owners subsequently installed plumbing in 17 of these cases; in 10 other cases the work was done under the direction of the inspector of plumbing, at a cost of \$1,248.80, and assessments were made against the property to reimburse the expenditures made. The other cases are still pending.

PUBLIC-CONVENIENCE STATIONS.

The two public-convenience stations located at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue and Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW. were in operation during the year, and the use of them by the public is steadily increasing. They were found especially valuable during the inauguration, and their use demonstrates the need of additional stations. Plans are in course of preparation for three new stations, to be located in Mount Vernon square; on Ninth street NW., near F; and in the vicinity of Dupont circle. Additional points at which such stations could be well located are at Fifteenth street and New York avenue, on Pennsylvania avenue near Peace Monument, and at Thirty-second and M streets NW.

The total number of patrons reported at the two existing stations during the year was 2,232,584, an increase of about 15 per cent over the attendance during the last fiscal year. The average daily number of patrons was 6,116. These stations have free compartments and pay compartments. The fees received from the pay compartments amounted to \$1,191.44, an increase of 60 per cent over the receipts of the last fiscal year. The cost of operating the two stations was \$6,700.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Intimately connected with the question of public-convenience stations is that of the construction of public bathing places. The com-

missioners believe that such public baths should be constructed in Washington. These establishments exist in a number of cities, and the same reasons for their construction apply with great force to the city of Washington. There is a large class of people who have no bathing facilities at home, and it is this class which the public baths should reach. Their construction would promote cleanliness among the poorer population and would be a useful aid in general civic improvement.

ROCK CREEK PARK.

The appropriation for the care and maintenance of the park during the year was \$15,000, and authority was granted the board of control to purchase a small parcel, slightly less than 1 acre in extent, adjoining the northern boundary of the park, for a sum not to exceed \$400. Owing to some difficulties encountered regarding the title, this land has not yet been acquired, but steps are being taken toward that end. The balance of the appropriation has been expended in the general care and improvement of the park. This included the continuance of the grading and sodding of the public golf course; the construction of new footpaths and bridle paths, and sprinkling and maintaining the roadways. The commissioners ask an appropriation for the next fiscal year of \$20,000. With the additional amount it is proposed to begin an entrance to the park from Sixteenth street, by way of Piney Branch parkway, as well as to construct additional roads, shelters, and paths.

The commissioners believe that this large park should be made more accessible to the general public than it is at present. By the construction of roadways and bridle paths that portion of the public which uses horses and vehicles can readily obtain access to all parts of the park. The greater portion of the public, however, do not make such use of the reservation as is desirable, on account of the inadequate street car facilities. The nearest street railway lines are located at some distance from the park itself, requiring a walk of some length before the park is reached. Plans are under consideration for furnishing additional transportation, either by means of an extension of the street railway systems nearer to the park boundaries, or by the use of busses, which could be operated from the existing car lines to and through the park. Great public interest has been manifested in the plans to make the park more popular, and the commissioners hope that their plans to do this will soon be realized.

The commissioners would call attention to two bills which have been pending in Congress for several years providing for the purchase of additional land to be added to the park. This land is situated along the line of Sixteenth street, and along Massachusetts avenue extended, and it should be acquired at once, as it is necessary to straighten out the boundary lines, and unless procured soon the rise in the value of land will be such as to make the future purchase almost prohibitive.

ROCK CREEK VALLEY IMPROVEMENT.

The commissioners again call attention to the necessity for the improvement of the valley of Rock Creek from Massachusetts avenue to the Potomac River. Plans and estimates were made for this work,

and a report submitted to Congress. This report was printed as Senate Document No. 458, Sixtieth Congress, first session, and in it the commissioners recommended the open-valley method of improvement, which is estimated to cost \$5,750,000. This is one of the large projects of permanent improvement mentioned elsewhere in this report, and which the commissioners believe should be completed within the next ten or twelve years, provided that Congress authorizes by appropriate legislation a method of financing such large projects. This improvement should be executed in the near future, as the existing conditions are unsightly and insanitary and retard the proper development of this section of the city.

PARKS.

The commissioners believe that additional parks should be established in the District of Columbia. The only large public reservation is Rock Creek Park, which contains about 1,605 acres. The plans of the Senate Park Commission provide for the establishment of a chain of parks in that portion of the District outside of the city limits, and connecting them by parkways or boulevards. The commissioners believe that some such plan should be carried out in the near future, but owing to the large cost which would be involved in securing the land, which is tentatively estimated at \$5,000,000, this matter will have to be taken up under the proposed plan of financing permanent improvements. They believe that the present time is not too soon to prepare plans and surveys for locating such parks, and they believe that legislation should be enacted at the next session, authorizing the commissioners to prepare a comprehensive plan for a system of parks. The selection of the land for such parks should be made and money appropriated from year to year gradually to acquire the land before it is built upon.

TRANSFER OF CONTROL OF PARKS TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The commissioners again recommend the transfer to their jurisdiction of the system of parks in the city of Washington, exclusive of the grounds around the White House and the government buildings. Jurisdiction over these parks is now placed by law under the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and the commissioners recommend either that the entire control be transferred to them or that a board of control, such as that which has charge of Rock Creek Park, consisting of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, be given entire control of the park system, with the exceptions above noted. The cost of maintaining these parks is shared by the citizens of the District of Columbia, and it seems but proper that the commissioners, who are the executive authorities of the District, and responsible for the collection and disbursement of money for municipal purposes, should have charge of the parks as well as other municipal establishments. Under the present arrangement Congress appropriates money for the maintenance of these parks, one-half of which is charged against the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners have no opportunity to make any recommendations as to such expenditures, although, in preparing their own estimates, they must take into consideration the amount of the revenues and

provide for expenditures justified by such revenues. If the control of the parks were under the commissioners, their improvement could be considered in connection with other public improvements and the parks given their relative share of money available.

HARBOR FRONT.

The commissioners desire to call attention to the urgent need for the improvement of the harbor front. Plans for this work were forwarded to Congress May 23, 1908, and printed as Senate Document No. 519, Sixtieth Congress, first session. The commissioners in their estimates for last year asked for an appropriation of \$300,000 to begin the work of improvement in accordance with these plans, but no appropriation was made. The estimated total cost of the improvement of the Washington channel frontage, which is the most important, is \$1,426,000, and the total cost of the improvement of the balance of the river frontage, including the purchase of water front along the Potomac and Anacostia rivers, in accordance with the recommendations contained in said report, is \$2,880,000.

The improvement of conditions along the Washington Channel is most urgent. This water frontage is owned by the United States, and is placed by law under the control of the commissioners. It is leased to persons and corporations engaged in excursion and river traffic and in those branches of commerce which are connected with water transportation. No funds have ever been appropriated for improvement, and what little has been done in the way of improvement has been done at the expense of the lessees. This improvement has not been made in any systematic manner, and consists of only such remodeling of old structures as is necessary to carry on business. Probably no city in the country has a more picturesque water front than Washington, and with the expenditure of not a large sum of money the water front could be made one of the most attractive features of the nation's capital, and at the same time increase the facilities for commerce. The present condition of this frontage is one of dilapidation. Old frame structures, built many years ago, still stand, no repairs having been made on them probably since they were built. The wharf structures are hardly in safe condition, and no dredging of the slips has been done for years. Among the improvements which could immediately be begun would be the building of a sanitary fish and oyster wharf and the construction of a municipal dock, with the second story used as a recreation pier. This municipal dock could be used by shippers whose business is not sufficiently large to justify the leasing of an entire dock, and the recreation pier would be a civic improvement, which could be furnished at not a great cost.

The receipts from the rental of wharf property during the year amounted to \$16,604.50.

This is one of the large projects for permanent improvement which the commissioners have referred to elsewhere in this report, and which should progress toward completion by annual appropriations under a proper system of financing such projects.

WATER REVENUES.

During the year 2,036 additional buildings were connected with the public water system. The revenues for the year were \$572,752.74. This sum is an increase over the revenues of the previous fiscal year

of \$25,244.79. These revenues are made up from assessments levied for water mains, water rents, sale of water taps, and stopcocks, and charges for use of water for building purposes. The estimated revenue for the present fiscal year is \$584,000.

WATER METERS.

One thousand six hundred and seventeen water meters were installed by the water department in private residences during the year. The total number of meters in private residences at the close of the year was 12,116. In addition to these there are 2,463 meters in business establishments, making a total number of meters in service of 14,579. This is 24 per cent of the number of water-service connections, which is 60,117.

The meters in private residences are installed and the cost paid out of the water funds. Owing to the lack of funds which could be devoted to this purpose, very little progress was made in the installation of these meters during the year. The average cost of installing such meters is \$15.94, of which \$8.50 is for the meter. The average annual cost per meter for maintenance is 26 cents. The rate charged for water on metered service is 3 cents per 100 cubic feet, with a minimum rate to all consumers of \$4.50 per annum. Water-rent bills are delivered to the householders annually at the minimum rate, and if on actual measurement water is found to have been used in excess of this rate, a bill is rendered for such excess.

By reason of the installation of meters not only has the waste of water been checked, but the average cost of water to the householder has been reduced from that which prevailed under the old method of charging for water by the front foot and height of premises. As an illustration, on an average house the rate under the old schedule was \$7.12, and under the meter system \$4.88, a saving to the consumer of \$2.24.

WATER MAINS.

Eighteen miles of water mains were laid during the year, making a total length of water mains in use at the end of the fiscal year of 478 miles.

One hundred and twenty additional fire hydrants, 34 public hydrants, and 7 public fountains were erected during the year, and 137 fire hydrants, 50 public hydrants, and 3 public fountains were abandoned, making the total number in service as follows: Fire hydrants, 2,542; public hydrants, 241; public fountains, 128.

There are also in service 11 shallow wells and 30 deep wells.

PREVENTION OF WATER WASTE.

Notable results were obtained during the year in the direction of decreasing water waste. By the use of the pitometer many underground leaks were discovered and repaired, and a careful house-to-house inspection was made to discover leaks in plumbing fixtures. These measures, together with the increased use of water meters, which are being installed as rapidly as the water department funds will admit, caused the daily consumption of water to be reduced from 64,500,000 gallons to 61,200,000 gallons, while during the same period there was a population increase of about 6,000. The waste of water discovered by these means aggregated 9,561,000 gallons per day.

The flow of water to all of the principal buildings under the control of the United States Government was measured, and the aggregate daily flow was found to be 8,583,000 gallons, or 14 per cent of the entire water supply of the District of Columbia.

EXTENSION OF WATER MAINS TO SUBURBAN SECTIONS.

The extension of water mains for the service of suburban communities in the District of Columbia outside of the city of Washington is much needed. It is estimated that during the next ten or twelve years \$800,000 will be necessary to carry on this work. This is one of the large projects which the commissioners have mentioned elsewhere in this report, and which they believe should be carried on under the new system of financing such large projects. In the meantime they have included in their estimates for the fiscal year 1911 the sum of \$106,000 for extending the water system to Twining City and Congress Heights, which are populous communities in the suburbs in the southeastern section of the District. Ordinary extensions of water mains are made from the water fund, but with the use of these funds it has been impracticable to extend the water system as rapidly as should be done to furnish water facilities to build up suburban sections.

TRANSFER OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT AND FILTRATION PLANT TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

The bill introduced in the last Congress providing for the transfer of the Washington Aqueduct and filtration plant to the commissioners failed to become a law, and the commissioners earnestly recommend that such a law be passed at the next session of Congress. The jurisdiction over the water-supply system is now placed by law under the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, while the jurisdiction of the water-distribution system is under the commissioners. It would tend to much better administration if the entire water system was under one control. The division causes a division of responsibility, the duplication of work, and the employment of a duplicate force. Part of the water mains are under the control of the War Department and part under the control of the commissioners. The water distributed flows from one set of mains to the other and back again in the supply of government and private buildings. The Chief of Engineers has recommended such a transfer.

PLANS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENT.

The commissioners in preparing their annual estimates for the fiscal year 1911 were limited by law to a figure double the amount of the estimated revenues. They found that this method of preparing the budget was sufficient to meet all current needs, in accordance with reasonable standards of efficiency, but would not adequately provide for carrying out large projects for which plans have been authorized by Congress, or which, while no plans have been prepared, will be needed in the near future. Included among the large projects heretofore and now recommended by the commissioners are the reclamation of the Anacostia flats, at an estimated cost of \$2,552,320; the improvement of the valley of Rock Creek from Massachusetts avenue to the mouth of the creek, which is estimated to cost \$4,750,000; the improvement of the harbor front, estimated to cost \$2,880,000; the

purchase of land to extend the park system, estimated to cost \$5,000,000; the erection of buildings for a reformatory and workhouse, estimated to cost \$1,000,000, plans for which projects have been authorized by Congress; and the installation of a high-pressure fire-protection system, estimated to cost \$750,000; the extension of suburban trunk sewers, estimated to cost within the next twelve years \$2,000,000; the extension of trunk water mains for the suburban sections, estimated to cost \$800,000; the extension of the municipal hospital, at an estimated cost of \$150,000; and the elimination of dangerous grade crossings outside of the city limits, estimated to cost \$400,000; which projects, although highly necessary, have not yet been authorized in terms by Congress.

The commissioners realize that to carry on such projects by means of appropriations from year to year, some definite method of financing them will have to be provided, and at the same time provision must also be made for paying off the indebtedness already incurred under previous forms of government in the District of Columbia, as evidenced by bonds, and by advances already made from the United States Treasury. It is their intention to submit at the next session of Congress proposed legislation designed to provide a method for carrying out these large projects, at the same time paying off the indebtedness of the District and providing for current expenditures, all within the limits of the present provision of law requiring that the estimates shall not exceed double the amount of the revenues. To do this it will be necessary to set aside each year a portion of the revenues for the purpose of paying the debt, and another portion for carrying on the large projects, and for outlay on permanent improvements.

In order that the plan may be carried out, the time within which the existing debt is to be paid must be extended to a period of about twenty-five years, and the commissioners directed to include in their estimates of appropriations for permanent work of improvement a sum equal to \$1,130,000, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and annually thereafter an amount equal to the same sum, increased by the sum of \$100,000 for each succeeding fiscal year, until and including the fiscal year that ends June 30, 1923. This latter sum is one-fifth of the estimated increment of funds available for expenditure; that is, one-fifth of the sum of \$500,000, made up of \$250,000, the estimated annual increase in District revenues, and an equal contribution from funds of the United States. The remaining four-fifths of this increment, the commissioners believe, will be ample to care for the annual increase in the aggregate of the items included in their estimates to be devoted to current needs. This plan will provide for financing such large projects as are now contemplated within a period of about twelve years, ending in about the year 1923, and if the same plan be carried out thereafter, will also provide for similar projects, the need for which will probably arise before the end of this period, at which time much larger sums will be annually available.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
HENRY L. WEST,
WILLIAM V. JUDSON,

Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, *November 9, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the practice since 1878, and with the requirements of the organic act that the commissioners shall annually report their official doings to Congress, I herewith submit copies of the orders of a general nature, made by the board of commissioners during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

My report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, contains a recommendation for the compilation and publication of an index of the laws relating to the District of Columbia, which is still a paramount need for the guidance of the officers of the District in the administration of their official duties. I hope that in the near future such an index may be prepared if necessary by the force in this office and that means will be found for its publication, although it is a work for which special provision by appropriation should be made. The index upon which we now depend is so deficient in scope and desultory in arrangement from innumerable interlineations and additions in order to include references to later enactments, that a more comprehensive and systematic one should be provided without delay.

Permanent provision should be made for new editions of the Police Regulations at least every two years, for the reason that it is practically impossible for the public generally and for most of the officials of the District government to keep them in a condition for reference with the assurance that their copies of such compilations are complete. A proportion of the fund for contingent and miscellaneous expenses should be allotted for this purpose.

A new compilation of all the laws of Congress and all the municipal laws which preceded the present government of the District should be made, as I have heretofore recommended; but in my judgment this is a work which should be done by the corporation counsel, or under his immediate supervision, by persons employed for that purpose exclusively, who, in view of the magnitude of the work, should not be subject to even temporary assignment to other duty, whereby their minds would be diverted from it, as continuity of thought and application are essential to successful undertakings of such complicated nature.

It has been the practice since 1885 for the secretary to the board to compile on the forms furnished by the Treasury Department for the purpose the estimates for the support of the government of the District, which the commissioners annually prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Treasury. The reasons for the assignment of this work to the secretary's office are obscure and the duty one that obviously should be performed in the office of the auditor, as it involves the necessity of an intimate knowledge of the phraseology of accounts and the accepted principles of the rulings of the accounting officers of the Treasury, with which the office of the auditor is alone sufficiently familiar. I therefore recommend that hereafter

when the rough draft of the estimates has been prepared by the commissioners it be submitted to the auditor for his revision as to phraseology and that the copy for transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury be prepared in his office on the forms provided.

There should also be prepared for the information of the public a glossary showing in form convenient for reference the duties of the several departments of the District of Columbia, and the most convenient way in which the people seeking information on municipal subjects at the District building could obtain it. Such a glossary would be almost invaluable to the heads of the departments themselves as showing in permanent form and convenient for reference the routine of duties in those departments, so that the absence of any subordinate would not impair the discharge of any of the functions of any branch of the service. The head of each department or office should prepare so much of this as relates to the duties immediately under his charge and submit it to some central place for compilation. This compilation might appropriately have as an introduction a brief synopsis of the origin and nature of the District of Columbia government and be sold or gratuitously distributed as the commissioners might deem advisable.

On April 14, 1909, the commissioners appointed a committee consisting of Capt. William Kelly, assistant to the engineer commissioner, the secretary to the board of commissioners, the auditor, the electrical engineer, and the chief clerk of the engineer department to recommend to them changes in the methods of handling correspondence and records under the District government, with a view to greater promptness and efficiency. (L. S. 175998 C. O.)

On August 23, 1909, this committee made a report recommending certain changes in the correspondence methods which the commissioners adopted. The chairman of the board, after a visit to the city of New York and an inspection of its correspondence methods, advised that the then current system, with slight modifications, be recommended for retention, and his recommendation, with unimportant changes, was, by an order dated September 14, 1909, adopted.

At the first meeting of that committee the secretary of the board of commissioners was requested, as a member of the committee, to prepare and submit a plan for a central system of record, which he did. A copy of the first plan is submitted herewith, as follows. It may contain suggestions of value if a central system of records should ever be thought advisable:

JUNE 15, 1909.

**PROPOSED PLANS OF SYSTEM OF CORRESPONDENCE RECORDS FOR THE OFFICES OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

The first plan has for its principal objects:

First. To provide a central office where the status of every paper of the kind to which it relates can be at all times ascertained.

Second. To avoid making a record of a paper more than once.

Third. To avoid duplication of record of indorsements.

Fourth. To keep in touch with current correspondence by a tab system.

Fifth. To notify each commissioner of the essence of each letter of a general nature as near as possible at the time of its receipt.

Sixth. To let each subordinate official know of the latest action upon papers upon which they have made reports.

FIRST PLAN.

There shall be a central record and file office, to which every official communication received by any head of an office or department, and which, in the ordinary course of business, should be submitted to the commissioners for their consideration and action, and every official communication received by any commissioner, or by the board, which, in the due course of business, should be acted upon by the commissioners as a board, shall, so soon as received be transmitted, and there be promptly file numbered in numerical order as an original number or as a subnumber, as the case may be, briefed, recorded, acknowledgments prepared for the signature of the president or secretary to the board, as the case may be, and immediately transmitted to the commissioner who has charge of the branch of the service to which such communication pertains. The commissioner to whom the communication is so transmitted shall indicate upon it the action to be taken thereon, which shall be indorsed upon the papers and upon the record card in the record and file office. The papers shall then be duly disposed of as indicated in such indorsement. When report is made upon such papers, in pursuance of such reference, the papers shall be sent by the reporting office directly to the record and file office, where due record shall be made of such report and the papers then returned by the record and file office to the commissioner who has immediate charge of the business to which they pertain. A similar course of action shall be taken with respect to any subsequent reference and report upon such paper.

Four copies shall be made of each brief—one for the brief upon the wrapper; one for the permanent record card; one to accompany the paper to the office to which the paper is referred, to be retained in that office as its record of the communication until report is made upon it and then returned to the record and file office with the paper, in order that it may serve the same purpose for any other office to which the paper is referred; and the fourth to be promptly sent, in turn, to each commissioner, except the commissioner having immediate supervision of the matter recited in the brief, in order that each commissioner may be promptly advised of the nature of the communication for his general information. When such copy of the brief is noted by those commissioners it shall be returned to the record and file office, and be retained there so long as necessary as a tally card.

All reports upon such papers shall be made in typewriting or its equivalent, and in the form of letters or indorsements, of which the reporting office shall either make a press copy or a carbon copy for the record in such office. All such reports shall be numbered serially in numerical order in the office in which they are made, and, if in the form of letters, be referred to by that number in the indorsement, returning the paper with such report. All papers in passing from one office to another shall pass through the record and file office.

All papers representing decisions of the board of commissioners upon which letters, orders, or other forms of action are to be written shall be transmitted to the secretary to the board for the preparation and delivering of such letters or orders, and the return by the secretary of the file paper to the record and file office, with a copy of such decision or action.

Whenever final action has been taken upon a paper the paper shall be transmitted to the subordinate official whose purview it immediately concerns for his notation of such action, in order to check against any errors or omissions in such final action, and be returned by such official to the record and file office.

Every communication received in an office to whose business it does not pertain and which does not require action upon it by the commissioners shall be promptly sent, without action in such office, to the office which has immediately in charge the business to which it relates, and be there acknowledged, if expedient, acted upon, and filed.

Each department or office shall keep a file, arranged for convenience of reference, of all communications received therein which do not require consideration or action by the board of commissioners, and recommend to the commissioners from time to time the destruction of those which are obsolete for official purposes.

The record and file office shall also have charge of all uncurrent records of every kind of the District government which have accumulated in the past not liable to be needed for frequent reference and those which shall be intrusted to it hereafter, and shall index and file them so as to be available for ready reference and access.

Communications relating to legislation or other proceedings in Congress affecting the District of Columbia shall, so soon as practicable after they have been recorded in the record and file office, be transmitted to the secretary to the board for notation on the records of such proceedings which are kept in the executive office, and be promptly returned to the record and file office when so noted.

A copy of each letter written upon a file paper shall be filed with the letter upon which it is based.

Requests for opinions of or reports from the corporation counsel shall be transmitted to that officer only through and by action of the board of commissioners, as required by the act of the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia approved August 23, 1871, viz: "All requests for opinions shall be transmitted through the governor, and a record thereof kept, with the opinions, in the office of the secretary of the District," and the originals of such opinions promptly sent to and kept in the office of the secretary to the board, arranged for convenience of reference and access.

In all cases where practicable, current business in the record and file office shall be concluded on the day of its receipt.

Original papers of every sort must be carefully preserved and pass out of the custody of the official in charge, except in the due course of official reference, only upon a written order from one of the commissioners, in which case a memorandum receipt must be taken showing in whose hands it is and a brief of its contents.

No copies of records, nor any other information on official business, will be furnished to those not officially entitled thereto except upon a written order of one of the commissioners. If such papers relate to suits or accounts in which the District is or may probably be interested, the applicant therefor must file, with his written application, an affidavit showing the necessity for such copies and the specific information desired.

Every agent or attorney acting for another in the prosecution of a claim against the District of Columbia shall file a power of attorney or other sufficient authorization in writing before being accorded recognition as such agent or attorney.

All letters communicating the action of the board, or in its behalf, to the President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, foreign ministers, the judiciary, members of Congress, principal officers of the army and navy, governors of States, and mayors of cities shall be signed by the president or acting president of the board; all other such letters by the secretary to the board.

A separate record shall be kept in the record and file office of all applications, in writing, for all offices specifically provided by law. These shall be recorded alphabetically according to the surnames and a card record of them arranged according to the positions for which application is made.

A carbon copy of the record card in each case of application shall be promptly sent to the head of the department or office in which the position sought is contained, for reference when a vacancy occurs in such position.

The duties of the several officials in the secretary's office have been discharged with zeal, fidelity, and efficiency, and with a commendable degree of accuracy. The work performed by some of them merits a larger compensation than they receive. In other branches of the District service officials receive a higher salary for service involving a like or even lesser degree of responsibility and skill.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM TINDALL,
Secretary, Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

JULY 7, 1908.

Ordered, That section 18, Paragraph G, of the health ordinances of the District of Columbia is hereby repealed, to take effect August 8, 1908; and

That Article VIII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by inserting therein, after section 9, a new section to be known as section 9a, and reading as follows:

SEC. 9a. No person shall remove or transport any manure over any public highway in any of the more densely populated parts of the District of Columbia except in a tight vehicle, which, if not inclosed, must be effectually covered with canvas so secured to the sides and ends of the vehicle as to prevent the manure from being dropped while being removed, and so as to limit as much as practicable the escape of odors from said manure.

JULY 22, 1908.

Ordered, That the ordinance entitled "An ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof, as amended by ordinances of July 30, 1875, and by commissioners' orders of June 25, 1901, January 2, 1902, April 4, 1906, May 3, 1907, and July 7, 1908," approved November 19, 1875, is hereby amended by inserting therein the following section after section 18-F thereof, to be known as section 18-G, viz:

SEC. 18-G. Every person using within the District of Columbia any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, as a stable for one or more horses, mules, or cows, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing, within thirty days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name and the location of such stable, and the number and the kind of the animals stabled therein; and thereafter every person occupying any building, or any portion of a building, in the city of Washington, or in any of the more densely populated suburbs thereof, for the purpose aforesaid, shall report in like manner his or her name and the location of said stable and the number and kind of animals stabled therein, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such building: *Provided*, That stables recorded at the Health Office as parts of dairy farms in the District of Columbia need not be so reported.

JULY 22, 1908.

That the health ordinances of the District of Columbia, be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto the following regulation requiring the registration of laundries in the District of Columbia:

That every person who commonly launders for pay on the premises which he or she occupies, the clothing, or the sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths, napkins, or other similar articles belonging, to any other

person or persons, shall report that fact to the health officer in writing within thirty days after this regulation takes effect, giving his or her name and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families living independently of one another whom he or she serves, if less than ten in number; and thereafter every person laundering as aforesaid, shall report in like manner his or her name, and the location of his or her premises, and the number of persons or families whom he or she serves, within five days after the beginning of his or her occupancy of such premises and the use thereof for the purposes aforesaid. Any person violating any of the provisions of this regulation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1908.

Ordered, That section 6 of Article VII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 6. No person shall keep any kind of domestic live fowl or pigeons, within the District of Columbia, on any lot or parcel of ground or premises any part of which is within 100 feet, measured in a direct line, from the nearest part of any dwelling house, or any structure used for human habitation, occupation, or assembly whether in any event the same be in the same or an adjoining block or square. If any block or square has 75 per centum of its territory improved said fowls or pigeons shall not be kept therein without a permit from the health officer of the District of Columbia, which permit shall prescribe the conditions under which such fowls and pigeons may be kept: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall apply to such fowls or pigeons confined in coops in regularly established provision or commission stores or public markets, or to homing pigeons, or to fowls brought upon the premises and kept for a brief period, not to exceed twenty-four hours, for consumption. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section or any condition contained in any said permit from the health officer of the District of Columbia shall be fined not less than \$2 and not more than \$10, and each day such fowls or pigeons are kept in violation of any of the provisions of this section or any condition contained in any said permit shall be deemed a separate offense.

SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

Ordered, That section 12 of Article XXII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended so that said section shall read as follows:

SEC. 12. No person shall in the District of Columbia, in any street or highway or upon any sidewalk or footway, engage in obstructing the passage along any of the said streets or highways, or upon any of the said sidewalks or footways by catching hold of, or soliciting any person or persons, or in any way interfering with their free passage along any of the said streets, highways, sidewalks, or footways for the purpose of inducing or compelling them to buy any article or thing from any store or stand, or to patronize any hotel, inn, boarding house, or other place of entertainment or amusement.

OCTOBER 27, 1908.

Ordered, That section 15 of Article XIII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 15. No license shall be issued for the establishment of any cheap place of public amusement, such as 5 cent theaters and the like, unless the written consent be first furnished the assessor, and approved by the commissioners, of a majority of the actual resident housekeepers on the same side of the square where it is desired to locate such public amusement, and on the confronting side of the square opposite the same: *Provided*, That the entrances of the residences of said housekeepers be on the same street or avenue as the entrance of said public amusements.

NOVEMBER 14, 1908.

Ordered, That Article VIII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding to section 21 thereof the following:

No structure to be used as a sign or advertisement of any sort shall be built, placed, erected, hung, or left in or upon any of the places mentioned in section 1 of this article, except such as may lawfully be allowed under the provisions of section 9 of Article XXII of these regulations.

NOVEMBER 19, 1908.

Ordered: That section 24 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by striking out the following words next before the word "provided," in the third sentence of said section, viz: "When it is necessary for street cars to stop at street crossings they shall stop on the near side thereof; the front end of the car or train to rest on a line with the curb on the near side of the intersecting street, except where, in the opinion of the commissioners, the mechanical appliances make it impracticable to do so," and that the following words in said sentence next before the word "provided," be and the same are hereby substituted in lieu thereof, viz, "When it is necessary for street cars to stop at intersecting streets, avenues, or highways, they shall stop on the near side thereof before any part of such car crosses the near building line of the intersecting street, avenue or highway."

NOVEMBER 23, 1908.

Ordered: That section 4 of Article IX of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. No firecracker, squib, or other fireworks of any kind shall be sold and delivered, discharged or set off within the city of Washington, or the fire limits of the District of Columbia, or in the more densely populated portions of said District: *Provided, however*, On occasions of public celebration and exhibition, fireworks may be discharged or set off on special permits issued by the commissioners

defining the time, place, storage, and such other conditions to be observed in reference thereto as they may deem necessary to the public safety.

No gun, air gun, rifle, air rifle, pistol, revolver, or other firearm, cannon, or torpedo shall be discharged or set off within the city of Washington, or the fire limits of the District of Columbia, without a special written permit therefor from the major and superintendent of police, nor within 500 yards of the Potomac River, Eastern Branch, or Anacostia River, Rock Creek, or any public road, highway, schoolhouse, building or buildings, shed, barn, outhouse, public park, reservation, graveyard, or burial place, playground, golf course, tennis court, picnic ground, camp ground, or any place where people are accustomed to congregate, inclosure for stock, railroad track, outside of such fire limits for the District of Columbia, without the written consent of the owner or occupant thereof and a special written permit from the major and superintendent of police: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to licensed shooting galleries, between 6 o'clock a. m. and midnight of the secular days of the week, nor to discharge of firearms or explosives in a performance conducted in or at a regular licensed theater or show.

DECEMBER 7, 1908.

Ordered: That section 2 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 2. No person shall allow or permit any vehicle or animal of any kind to be used on the streets, avenues, highways, public spaces, or alleys in the District of Columbia on which vehicle or animal any sign or advertisement by means of temporary framework, or other framework, means, or method is erected or constructed thereon, where any such vehicle or animal is used solely for advertising purposes or for the business of advertising, or any vehicle or animal on which any sign or advertisement is erected, constructed, or placed in such manner as to impede, impair, endanger, interfere, or obstruct the public use of any such street, avenue, highway, public space, or alley without a written permit from the major and superintendent of the metropolitan police first had and obtained: *Provided*, This regulation shall not apply to painted or similar signs or advertisements ordinarily used on vehicles or animals in the lawful business of the owner or possessor thereof, nor to signs or advertisements on street railway cars, nor to signs in the course of transportation from place to place.

JANUARY 4, 1909.

Ordered: That Article V of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting therein next after section 6 a new section to be known as section 6a, and to read as follows:

SEC. 6a. Every driver, proprietor, or lessee of any hack or vehicle or motor vehicle who shall engage to carry or transport any passenger or passengers to any train or place at a fixed time and who shall willfully fail or neglect or refuse to carry out any such engage-

ment without giving sufficient notice to such passenger or passengers of inability to perform such service in sufficient time to enable such passenger or passengers to procure other efficient service of like kind, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as provided in section 9 of this article.

JANUARY 22, 1909.

Ordered: That Article XXII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto after section 3, a new section to be known as section 3a, as follows:

SEC. 3a. No person shall, without the permission in writing of the commissioners, pave or cover with any permanent covering any sidewalk, space, or any portion thereof, or place any letters or advertising device thereon or in or upon any sidewalk.

MARCH 1, 1909.

Ordered: That Article VIII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by adding thereto after section 1, a new section to be known as section 1a, and reading as follows:

SEC. 1a. No person engaged in excavating, or having charge or control of excavation, or who may be engaged in or may have charge or control of conveying material from excavations, shall deposit, or permit to be deposited, in any manner, upon the surface of a macadamized or broken stone roadway, either by placing, spilling, dropping, or tracking from wheels of vehicles or from the feet of animals, any earth, clay, mud, sand, gravel, or other excavated material; and all macadamized or broken stone roadways adjacent to excavations or traversed by vehicles either in the process of conveying material from an excavation, or in returning from the place of deposit to place of excavation, shall be covered with planking so far as may be required to prevent any mud, earth, clay, or other material from the excavation or from the place of deposit from reaching the surface of such roadway.

MARCH 12, 1909.

Ordered: That section 15 of Article XIII of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 15. No license shall be issued for the establishment of any cheap place of public amusement, such as 5-cent theaters, moving picture shows, and the like, unless the written consent be first furnished the assessor of the District of Columbia, and approved by the commissioners of said District, of a majority of the actual resident housekeepers, and of a majority of the merchants, storekeepers, or shopkeepers occupying stores or shops on the same side of the square where it is desired to locate such public amusement, and on the confronting side of the square opposite the same: *Provided*, That the entrances of the residences of said housekeepers, or the entrances to the stores, shops, or places of business of said storekeepers, shopkeepers, or merchants be on the same street or avenue as the entrance of said public amusement.

APRIL 15, 1909.

Ordered: That section 15 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" after the word "departments" in the third line, by inserting a comma after the word "departments" in the third line and by inserting after the word "ambulances" in the fourth line "and funeral processions," so that said section will read as follows:

SEC. 15. Street cars within the District of Columbia shall have the right of way upon their respective tracks, except as to vehicles of the fire, police, water, and health departments, hospital ambulances, and funeral processions, and as otherwise provided; and no person shall obstruct or delay the movement thereof, at the lawful rate of speed hereinafter designated: *Provided, however,* That in case of emergency, and whenever the public interest or the public safety requires, the commissioners may order a cessation of the movement of street cars or other public vehicles, for a reasonable period of time upon any street or avenue in said District: *Provided, further,* That the order for such cessation of street-car travel shall be given to the officers of any company operating cars upon such street or avenue; and it shall be unlawful for such street cars to resume movement until the expiration of the time limited in such notice; and the major and superintendent of police shall clear such streets and avenues of all other vehicles for the time designated in said order. Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished, on conviction, by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$40 for each offense.

APRIL 17, 1909.

Ordered: That the first sentence of section 33 of Article X of the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 33. No person shall expectorate or spit in or upon any parking, footpath, or sidewalk in the District of Columbia, or in or upon any part of any street railway car, or other public vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or in or upon any part of any public building under the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

APRIL 30, 1909.

Ordered: That the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, amended by adding thereto after Article X a new article to be known as Article Xa, to read as follows:

ARTICLE Xa.—*Public convenience stations.*

SEC. 1. No person shall blow, spread, or place any nasal or other bodily discharge, or spit, urinate or defecate on the floors, walls, partitions, furniture, fittings, or on any portion of any public convenience station or in any place in such station excepting directly into the particular fixture provided for that purpose, nor shall any person place any bottle, can, cloth, rag, or metal, wood, or stone substance in any of the plumbing fixtures in any such station.

SEC. 2. No person shall stand or climb on any closet, closet seat, basin, partition, or other furniture or fitting, or loiter about, or push, crowd, or otherwise act in a disorderly manner, or interfere with any attendant in the discharge of his or her duties, or whistle, dance, sing, skate, swear, or use obscene, loud, and boisterous language within any public convenience station, or at or near the entrance thereof.

SEC. 3. No person shall cut, deface, mar, destroy or break, or write on or scratch any wall, floor, ceiling, partition, fixture, or furniture, or use towels in an improper manner, or waste soap, toilet paper, or any of the facilities provided in any public convenience station.

SEC. 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$40 for each and every offense.

MAY 7, 1909.

Ordered: That section 40 of Part I of the building regulations of the District of Columbia, denominating business streets, be, and the same hereby is, amended by adding thereto the following: Twelfth street SW. between Water and C streets.

MAY 7, 1909.

That paragraph 4 of section 64 of the plumbing regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

Roof leaders and surface and ground water drains shall not be connected to house sewers which discharge into public sewers intended for the carriage of sewage only, except that when special application made in advance is approved by the engineer commissioner, subsurface drains for ground water only, built around or immediately adjacent to building foundation walls may be connected direct to such public sewer, or to the house connection at such point and in such manner as the engineer commissioner may designate, provided that this privilege will not be granted unless the owner signs a written agreement to disconnect such subsurface drain when directed so to do by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

MAY 11, 1909.

That section 6c of "An ordinance to prevent the sale of unwholesome food in the cities of Washington and Georgetown" as amended by orders of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 6c. No person shall expose for sale on any public highway, or in any uninclosed market, store, shop, stand, or stall, or on any open lot, or transport over any public highway for sale, either by himself or by any other person, in the District of Columbia, any meat, fish, plucked poultry or game bird, dressed rabbit or squirrel, butter, butterine, oleomargarine, lard, lard compound or substitute, cheese, candy, cake, bread, dates, figs, or any food whatsoever of a kind not commonly washed, peeled, shelled, or cooked before being

eaten, unless the same be effectually and in a cleanly manner wrapped, or covered and inclosed, so as to protect it from dust and insects.

No person shall expose for sale in any place aforesaid, between April 1 and October 31, inclusive, of any year, any fresh meat or fresh fish unless said meat or fish, while thus exposed, be kept at a temperature not exceeding 55° Fahrenheit.

MAY 24, 1909.

Ordered: That the police regulations of the District of Columbia be, and the same are hereby, amended by adding thereto a new article to be known as Article XXVb, to read as follows:

ART. XXVb. That hereafter no posters or placards shall be publicly displayed or exhibited which are lewd, indecent, or vulgar or which pictorially represent the commission of or the attempt to commit any crime. Every person who shall display or exhibit or cause to be displayed or exhibited any such poster or placard in violation of this regulation shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20. Each day or part of a day that any such poster or placard remains so displayed or exhibited after conviction under this regulation shall be deemed a separate offense.

JUNE 2, 1909.

Ordered: That section 116 of the plumbing regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

Bath tubs: SEC. 116. (a) Every new building for which a public sewer connection is available, shall be provided with an approved bath tub for each suite of family apartments therein. (b) No bath tub shall be installed in any sleeping or living room, or in any room in such manner that the floor beneath and the walls behind the tub can not be easily kept clean, nor in such manner that there is less unobstructed space, measured horizontally, than 18 inches in width by the length of the tub on not less than one side of the tub, such space being reserved for access to the tub for use and cleaning. (c) No bath tub shall be of less size than 44 inches long by 20 inches wide by 16 inches deep, inside measurement in the clear. (d) Every tenement, hotel, lodging house, or structure used for human habitation, hereafter constructed or divided otherwise than into family apartments, shall be provided with not less than one bath to each four rooms therein, and general dormitory rooms shall be provided with not less, than one bath to each 1,000 square feet of superficial floor space nor less than one bath to each dormitory room. (e) An approved bath tub shall be construed to be a stoneware or marble fixture, or a cast iron, steel, or earthenware composition lined with a baked porcelain enamel over the entire interior surface. No shower bath shall be lined with wood or sheet metal, but shall have impervious sides and bottom. (f) No new copper-lined wooden bath tub may be installed nor shall any old fixture of this class be reconnected in any location where it had not been previously set. No old tub shall be relined. (g) Any defective bath tub condemned by the inspector of plumbing shall be removed. The amendments to take effect fifteen days after the date of publication.

JUNE 17, 1909.

Ordered: That paragraph (c) of section 4 of article XXV of the police regulations of the District of Columbia is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Within the limits of the park all persons are forbidden:

(c) To cut, break, or in any way injure or deface any trees, shrubs, plants, buildings, bridges, monuments, structures, rocks, fences, benches, or other apparatus or property thereof, or to write upon the same, or to affix thereto any bill, notice, or other paper, or to have in their possession while in the park any tree, shrub, plant, or any part thereof.

REPORT OF THE ASSESSOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 1, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your order of April 6, 1909, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the assessor's office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, together with a statement of the assessed value of the taxable real estate and personal property in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and certain suggestions and recommendations looking toward the improvement of the service.

The act of Congress approved August 14, 1894, as amended; provides that real estate in the District of Columbia shall be assessed every three years. The triennial assessment now in force is for the fiscal years 1909, 1910, and 1911. The assessment beginning July 1, 1908—i. e., for the fiscal year 1909—is as follows:

Washington City:

Assessed valuation of land.....	\$114, 673, 401. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	98, 287, 992. 00

Total assessed valuation.....	\$212, 961, 393. 00
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Washington County:

Assessed valuation of land.....	36, 740, 481. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	26, 888, 900. 00

Total assessed valuation.....	63, 629, 381. 00
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Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	276, 590, 774. 00
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Real-estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Washington City.....	3, 194, 420. 90. 00
Washington County.....	954, 440. 71. 00

Total real-estate tax.....	4, 148, 861. 61
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Personal tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	919, 453. 28
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Total real-estate and personal tax.....	5, 068, 314. 89
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For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, the assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia was as follows:

Washington City:

Assessed valuation of land.....	\$105, 570, 679. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	93, 435, 045. 00

Total assessed valuation.....	\$199, 005, 724. 00
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Washington County:

Assessed valuation of land.....	31, 629, 910. 00
Assessed valuation of improvements.....	24, 689, 200. 00

Total assessed valuation.....	56, 319, 110. 00
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Total assessed valuation of real estate in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908.....	255, 324, 834. 00
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Real-estate tax for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908:

Washington City.....	2, 985, 085. 88
Washington County.....	844, 786. 65

Total real-estate tax.....	3, 829, 872. 53
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Personal-tax levy for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Personal property, at 1½ per cent.	\$352, 100. 50
Buildings and loan associations, 2 per cent on gross earnings.	17, 184. 32
Incorporated savings banks, 4 per cent on gross earnings, less interest paid depositors.	7, 444. 41
Electric-light companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.	50, 470. 03
Telephone companies, 4 per cent on gross earnings.	42, 774. 75
Gaslight companies, 5 per cent on gross earnings.	106, 015. 99
National banks, 6 per cent on gross earnings.	91, 481. 58
Trust companies, 6 per cent on gross earnings.	74, 036. 72
Street railways, 4 per cent on gross receipts.	166, 166. 78
Street railways, use of highway bridge.	11, 778. 20
Total.	919, 453. 28

Increase of 1909 over 1908 personal-tax levy, \$55,571. 18.

Number of personal-tax accounts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, 14,667.

Summary of new buildings, additions and improvements, etc., made during the fiscal year 1909 for assessment in the fiscal year 1910.

	City.	County.	Total.
Assessment of new buildings.	\$6, 534, 400	\$4, 857, 500	\$11, 391, 500
Additions and improvements.	571, 700	66, 500	638, 200
Gas, conduits, railroads, etc.	171, 707		171, 707
Total assessment.	7, 277, 807	4, 923, 600	12, 201, 407
Off.	192, 400	28, 900	221, 300
Remaining assessment.	7, 085, 407	4, 894, 700	11, 980, 107

BUILDINGS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

District of Columbia.	\$1, 787, 000		\$1, 787, 000
United States.	1, 551, 400		1, 551, 400
Churches, schools, etc.	59, 000	\$296, 200	355, 200
Total.	3, 397, 400	296, 200	3, 693, 600

RECAPITULATION.

Remaining assessment.	\$7, 085, 407	\$4, 894, 700	\$11, 980, 107
Exempt from taxation.	3, 397, 400	296, 200	3, 693, 600
Net assessment (taxable).	3, 688, 007	4, 598, 500	8, 286, 507

NUMBER OF NEW BUILDINGS.

Brick.	796	943	1, 739
Frame.	14	410	424
Total.	810	1, 353	2, 163
Number of buildings removed.	217	54	271
Increase in number of buildings.	593	1, 299	1, 892
Number of buildings repaired.	254	61	315

Number of "flat buildings" assessed.

	Number.	Value.
In the city.	48	\$529, 900
In the county.	36	501, 300
Total.	84	1, 031, 200

74 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Value of real property in the District of Columbia as assessed for taxation from 1871 to 1909, inclusive.

Year.	Washington.	Georgetown.	County.	Total.
1871.....	\$66,818,886	\$6,213,467	\$6,965,101	\$79,997,454
1872.....	62,421,331	6,036,434	6,500,000	74,957,765
1873.....	72,880,380	6,366,488	8,623,056	87,869,924
1874.....	80,539,782	6,272,010	9,621,280	96,433,072
1875.....	82,292,906	6,312,069	9,270,036	97,875,041
1876.....	78,818,934	5,849,317	8,748,433	93,416,684
1877.....	81,246,847	5,953,932	8,728,622	95,929,401
1878.....	83,101,484	6,028,041	8,480,365	97,609,890
1879.....	75,555,801	5,242,224	6,693,417	87,491,442
1880.....	76,085,940	5,291,313	6,603,103	87,980,356
1881.....	77,256,610	5,282,096	6,414,372	88,953,078
1882.....	78,515,793	5,266,943	6,525,759	90,308,495
1883.....	80,615,448	5,307,116	6,611,101	92,533,665
1884.....	80,293,418	4,013,888	6,541,368	90,848,674
1885.....	82,825,255	4,074,358	6,602,851	93,502,464
1886.....	85,132,151	4,160,222	6,760,956	96,053,329
1887.....	96,383,486	4,741,540	7,172,075	108,302,101
1888.....	99,430,297	4,908,345	7,406,186	111,744,830
1889.....	102,886,043	4,987,632	7,611,678	115,485,353
1890.....	119,613,603	5,395,021	12,617,795	137,626,419
1891.....	123,110,219	5,550,976	12,948,696	141,609,891
1892.....	126,383,584	5,682,676	13,415,018	145,481,278
1893.....	138,104,771	5,796,237	13,123,268	147,024,276
1894.....	100,269,876	7,623,070	23,524,858	191,417,804
1895.....	101,054,761	7,751,615	23,748,670	192,555,046
1896.....	105,399,819	.....	23,522,524	188,922,343
1897.....	156,854,384	.....	23,522,524	180,376,908
1898.....	158,532,366	.....	22,723,918	181,256,284
1899.....	159,559,921	.....	23,596,450	183,156,371
1900.....	151,498,504	.....	25,069,045	176,567,549
1901.....	154,349,966	.....	25,984,675	180,334,641
1902.....	155,963,114	.....	26,622,494	182,585,608
1903.....	171,302,378	.....	37,217,058	208,519,436
1904.....	174,345,708	.....	38,904,710	213,250,418
1905.....	176,864,785	.....	40,743,511	217,608,296
1906.....	189,728,863	.....	49,733,122	239,461,985
1907.....	194,323,420	.....	52,983,074	247,306,494
1908.....	199,005,724	.....	56,319,110	255,324,834
1909.....	212,961,393	.....	63,629,381	276,590,774

The special-assessment work under the charge of Mr. J. W. Daniel has been handled in the same conscientious and careful manner as in past years.

Statement of special assessments levied during the year ended June 30, 1909.

Assessment and permit work.....	\$163,481.18	
Improvements and repairs.....	8,802.57	
Construction of county roads.....	2,898.11	
Main and pipe, and suburban sewers.....	16,795.67	
		\$191,977.53
Assessments levied by jury during the year ended June 30, 1909:		
Street extensions.....	13,915.10	
Opening alleys and minor streets.....	5,765.47	
		19,680.57
Total.....		211,658.10

PERSONAL TAXES.

The personal-tax assessment for the past year amounted to approximately \$919,453, or an increase of about \$55,570 over the tax for 1908. This increase was due largely to the percentage of the gross receipts of the various utility corporations, the assessment

of personal property, like furniture, goods, etc., being not more than \$16,000 above the amount of last year.

Although the law requires the taxpayer to make a return of his property, and imposes a penalty of 20 per cent for failure to do so, still about one-half of the persons assessed do not care to make any return or else forget to do so.

Objection has been raised on a number of occasions against the shortness of the period allowed for returns and also against the inconvenient time required for personal returns, as many people are away from the city during the month of July. It might be of advantage to a few to extend the time limit for returns to the middle of September, although I doubt whether such an extension would increase the number of returns that are ordinarily made.

Inspection of personal property is started during the month of July and continued until the hearings in February, so that if the time of returns were extended to the middle of September it would materially interfere with the present method of making personal assessments. Appeals from all assessments may be had before the board of personal tax appeals, which convenes on the first Monday in February and sits until the second Monday in March.

The following table shows the assessment and collection of personal taxes under the law of 1902 and also a comparison of collections previous to the passage of the act:

Collection of personal taxes under the act of March 3, 1877.

[The figures are given from the records of the auditor's office.]

Fiscal year ended June 30—

1890.....	\$162, 805. 76
1891.....	169, 514. 08
1892.....	173, 852. 57
1893.....	179, 959. 42
1894.....	161, 404. 34
1895.....	166, 336. 50
1896.....	156, 848. 65
1897.....	160, 258. 90
1898.....	163, 419. 36
1899.....	182, 994. 90
1900.....	179, 217. 90
1901.....	178, 155. 16
1902.....	167, 609. 81

Total collections during thirteen years.....	2, 202, 377. 35
Or an average per year of.....	169, 413. 64

The results obtained under the act of July 1, 1902, are as follows:

Year.	Tax value.	Collected during year.
1903.....	\$563, 533. 06	\$471, 954. 26
1904.....	637, 415. 61	630, 750. 02
1905.....	666, 247. 20	725, 698. 22
1906.....	724, 334. 69	696, 438. 26
1907.....	805, 688. 00	752, 492. 59
1908.....	863, 882. 10	821, 933. 04
1909.....	919, 453. 28	931, 160. 91

TAXES ON PUBLIC-UTILITY CORPORATIONS.

The following list shows the amounts of both personal and real-estate taxes paid by public-utility corporations in the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1909. The amounts total about 11 per cent of the District revenues.

	Personal.	Real estate.	Total.
Steam railroads.....	\$4,368.85	\$145,050.92	\$149,419.77
Street railroads.....	177,944.98	22,622.75	200,567.73
Gas companies.....	106,015.99	41,916.57	147,932.56
Potomac Electric Power company.....	50,470.03	12,675.21	63,145.24
Telephone companies.....	42,774.75	14,658.93	57,433.68
Telegraph companies.....	392.63	615.67	1,008.30
Steamboat companies.....	11,229.00		11,229.00
Total.....			630,736.28

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

The triennial assessment of 1909 and 1911 has been in force for one year, and at the present time considerable progress has been made toward the new triennial assessment for the years 1912-1914; the time of hearing of appeals for the next triennial assessment will be during the spring of 1911. The yearly assessment against all new buildings and improvements and all resubdivisions of land were completed within the required time and amounted to more than \$8,000,000.

The requirement of making a complete assessment for the entire District every three years has been in force during the existence of the present form of government. Since the act of August 14, 1894, this assessment has been made by three persons, constituting a permanent board of assessors. Previous to 1894 assessments were made under the act of March 3, 1883, in which the District was divided into 12 districts with a resident assessor for each district. A comparison of results of the two methods of assessment are entirely in favor of the permanent board of three assessors, as it is easy to show from the past records that the assessments made by 12 assessors, acting independently, gave comparative values that were very unequal. It is quite possible, however, that a combination of the two aforementioned methods of assessment will give even better results than under the present law.

The following are some of the objections made against the present methods of triennial assessments:

First, that with the force allowed by law it is impossible to cover the ground within the time designated and give a thorough and exhaustive study to the various real estate values, and the duties of the assistant assessors make it impossible for them to be strictly up to date in regard to sales and prices of real estate; second, that the same men who make the initial or tentative assessment are allowed to serve on the board of review, and at times constitute a majority of that board, so that there is not the appearance of an unbiased hearing to the appealing property holders; third, that the number constituting the board of review is larger than is necessary, as cities several times the size of Washington find it more businesslike to have a board of review of about one-half the number of the board of this

city; fourth, that the assessments fixed for the first year of any period of years are apt to become stale or unequal by the time that the total assessment is finished; fifth, that the time of hearings on the triennial assessments is a difficult thing for the public to keep track of.

The remedy suggested to overcome the aforementioned objections would be:

First, to have the city divided into three or more sections, with two assistant assessors for each section, who would make both personal and real estate assessments; second, to have a board of review consisting of the assessor and two deputy assessors, the first deputy to have supervision of real-estate assessments and the second deputy to have charge of personal assessments; third, the board of review to have no part in the initial assessment except to furnish the assistant assessors with all data relative to sales, transfers, building operations, and subdivisions, and to supervise the work; fourth, that the assessment shall be made each year for the entire District and that personal notice shall be given of every change in the assessment, but that no requirement shall be made directing the assistant assessors to view every piece of property within that part of the District over which they have charge; fifth, that there should be complete and accurate data as to prices paid for all real estate, and that these records should be under the direction or care of the assessor and the two deputy assessors.

It is believed that the remedy suggested will tend to a nearer equalization of real-estate assessments; that by yearly assessments everybody will become better informed as to the exact date of an appeal and that the appeal period can be greatly shortened to the advantage of both the office and the property holder; that small irregularities, when called to the notice of this office, can be corrected on the next yearly assessment without waiting for a period of several years, as now necessary; that the taxpayer will feel that he is being more fairly dealt with in having a board of review whose ideas are in no way included in the original or tentative assessments; that it will tend to add to the revenue of the District by adding the natural advance of values to each year's assessment in place of at the end of the three years' period; that it will tend to uniformity in bookkeeping and in office work.

PROPERTY VALUES.

No plan of assessment can entirely eliminate the complaint in this and other cities in regard to inequalities existing in assessments against realty. The board of assistant assessors has made great effort in the past few years to equalize property values in the District and has succeeded in correcting a great many inequalities. Their efforts in that direction will, I am sure, be able to accomplish good results in the next triennial assessment, but I believe that much aid and necessary help would be given to the board if this office had a better and complete system for listing the prices of the most recent sales or transfers of real estate.

The idea has been often submitted that a law be enacted requiring the deed to carry the exact amount of consideration for the purchase of any particular piece of property. I think such a requirement would meet with a great deal of opposition and, so far as this office is concerned, accurate results could be obtained by employing two

parties who are conversant with real estate conditions in the District of Columbia and whose duty would be to obtain in a confidential manner prices of sales of realty, and who would keep strictly up to date a card index, showing such prices and containing the numbers of the square, lot, and house. During the last few years some effort has been made toward instituting such a system, but most of the valuations shown on these cards have been from sales in judicial proceedings and from such prices as could be obtained from various deeds. The result, while of some value, has been too meager to afford definite aid for the board of assessors, so that their general knowledge of values has been freshened by inquiries among persons conversant with recent sales. I quote herewith from the report of the committee on taxation and assessment published in the eighteenth annual report of the Washington Board of Trade:

The equalization of taxes would, in the opinion of your committee, be more nearly reached if the board of assessors were in possession of statistical data relating to real estate that would give, as near as may be, the actual figures upon which transfers are made, rather than personal opinions (as is now the case) of members of the board of assessors, or of any expert testimony on values they may be able to command. It is believed by your committee that much more definite, accurate, and reliable valuations can be provided for under such regulations as will insure uniform and continued prosecution of the work.

Your committee believes that this data, if gathered as suggested, would be of immediate and continued value to the business community in that it would enable the vender and purchaser, the borrower and lender, quickly to arrive at values which now are ascertained only after tedious delays incident to visiting the property, and are subject to doubts and criticisms, usually following figures named by the so-called expert on values.

To insure uniformity and continued effort in gathering this data, your committee believes that the work should be ordered and prosecuted under an act of Congress.

If this plan is adopted by the commissioners, independent of any other suggested change, it will tend to more nearly equalize taxes and greatly increase the District revenues.

PLATS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF PROPERTY.

A system for the designation of county property was completed and put into effect on November 1, 1906, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 23, 1905. The results of this work have been highly beneficial, and it only remains now to extend this same system to the city so as to have one uniform method of designation for the entire District. The above-mentioned act of 1905 was based on a former act of 1899, which applied to the whole District of Columbia, the earlier act being inoperative because of lack of funds for arranging the data. This act of 1899 could, with slight amendment and with an appropriation of \$8,000, be put into effect, and the amount expended would be small in comparison to the resulting benefits. Most of the money would be expended in preparing maps for 1,300 squares, showing the size and area of each lot or parcel of land resulting from descriptions in deeds or records of surveys and subdivisions.

The amendment to this law should also provide that the old plats on record in the office of the surveyor of the District of Columbia, and referring to subdivisions outside of the city of Washington, should have numbers of squares placed thereon so as to make them conform to the present numbering of squares now used in assessment and taxation purposes.

This would require all deeds hereafter made and recorded to refer to such new numbers of squares and would greatly aid in locating pieces of property which are now transferred by reference to the old subdivision name and the old square number. It would likewise be well if such an amendment carried with it the provision that all pieces and parcels of land, where correctly described and assessed with reference to the recorded number of lot and square, should not at any time be held invalid because of the omission of the name of the owner. This makes the tax against the property instead of against the individual and property and is a method now used in New York City, having been found to work with satisfaction for a number of years.

CERTIFICATES OF TAXES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, 8,124 tax certificates were issued, as against 7,174 in 1908. A fee of 50 cents was collected for each certificate, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,062, or an increase in the revenue from this source of \$475 over that of the year 1908.

As loans and sales often await the issuance of these certificates, the work requires the utmost skill and care, as well as a thorough knowledge of all the records of the office. It affords me pleasure to state that the clerks in the tax-certificate division have made every effort to facilitate the dispatch of business and have been so painstaking that no errors involving loss to the District have come to my notice.

It may be well here to draw attention to the peculiar working of the law relative to certificates. The law provides that when such certificate is issued it is a bar to the collection from any subsequent purchaser of any tax or assessment omitted from, and which may be a lien upon, the real estate mentioned in said certificate; but such omission does not affect the liability of the person who owned the property at the time such tax was assessed. (27 Stat., 37.)

After a sale has been made, based on a certificate, it is doubtful whether there is any process of law for enforcing the collection of the tax omitted from the certificate.

On account of such lack of completeness and because of the unequal operations of the law, I desire to repeat a recommendation made in the assessor's report of 1902 and to urge upon the commissioners a recommendation to Congress that the act of May 13, 1892, be amended to provide that any tax or assessment omitted from a certificate of taxes shall, upon discovery of such omission, be canceled, and not, as the law now provides, barred as to any purchaser subsequent to date of said certificate. As the law now stands, it is necessary for property to change hands before such law becomes operative. Again, a property owner can not obtain a certificate for his own information upon the reliability of which he can depend. It is certainly in the interest of public policy and public right that when the District of Columbia, over the hand and seal of its appointed officer, gives its certificate as to the condition of taxes on property that such certificate should import absolute verity.

In addition to the certificates above mentioned for which a fee is charged, there have been during the past fiscal year issued by this

office 909 free certificates, accompanying subdivisions, condemnations of land, and tax deeds, involving the same care in their preparation as the regular certificates of taxes.

WATER-MAIN DIVISION.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, assessments for water mains were levied in the amount of \$58,187.02. During the same period \$57,654.06 was collected, showing a slight increase over the fiscal year 1908. One thousand four hundred and sixty-one water-main notices were served upon the owners of property affected by these assessments.

Whenever property has been sold for both general and special assessments and bought in by the District, it has been the practice to allow redemption bills for general taxes alone. This is considered bad policy, and it has been suggested by the clerk to the water-main division that special and general taxes be treated alike in bills for redemption. All accounts of this nature should be noted on the arrears cards and ledger for the amount for which it was sold to the District, and persons wishing to redeem such sales should be required to pay everything for which the property was advertised and sold, the same as if property was bought in by an individual. This trouble can not be remedied, however, without additional legislation.

There are assessments to the amount of about \$10,000 on the books, which are barred by the statute of limitation, and some action by a court proceeding or by congressional legislation should allow the commissioners to strike these assessments from the records. Should this be done, under the act of April 22, 1904, these lots could be reassessed whenever a new main was laid abutting the property.

ARREARS OF TAXES.

The law provides that the taxpayers shall be notified of delinquent taxes through advertisement in the newspapers, supplemented by a printed pamphlet of the entire list of property to be offered for sale. In addition to this legal requirement it has been customary during the last eight years to send individual notices whenever addresses could be obtained. The results have been so beneficial to both the taxpayer and the District that it calls for even greater effort in sending future notices of this class.

Attention has been directed from time to time to the fact that a long list of property is carried on the books of this office against which there are twenty or more years of taxes. The taxes and penalties amount to so much in these cases that no one will bid them in, and they are carried as delinquent taxes with no way of enforcing their collection. Some provision should be made for wiping these old taxes from the records, either by some concession to the fee-simple owner, or by a board of arrears with power to dispose of the property to the highest bidder, followed by such action as will give possession and undisputed title.

The last concession allowed to delinquent taxpayers was by act approved February 15, 1902, in which permission was granted for payment of delinquent taxes prior to year 1900 at 6 per cent per annum in lieu of the usual penalties and interest, provided that such

payment be made before December 31, 1902. If such concessions be allowed with too much frequency, it will tend to place a premium on delinquencies, and I therefore favor a board of arrears of taxes, which will dispose of by law all property bought in by the collector of taxes for the District of Columbia at the tax sales. Said board to give notice to owners and to dispose of the property at auction to the highest bidder and in such manner as to insure perfect title, all surplus if any, received in excess of tax and charges, to be paid to the owner.

RECORD OF TRANSFERS.

During the fiscal year 1909, 18,041 parcels of land were transferred on the records of this office. These transfers are based mainly upon the land records of the District of Columbia.

At one time it was the duty of the recorder of deeds and register of wills to furnish this office with abstracts of all deeds and wills, but, following March 3, 1899, clerks were designated by this office to the work of making abstracts. During the past two years an item has been inserted in the District appropriation bill providing for a clerk in the register's office to furnish transcripts of wills, petitions, and all papers wherein title to realty is involved. In addition, two clerks from this office are continually employed at the city hall in making transcripts from deeds and decrees of court, and our records each year become more complete and reliable.

The notation of transfers upon the cards of this office, by square and lot, suggests a method of keeping track of deeds in the land records of the District which is superior to the method now in vogue of having an index by name only. It has even been suggested that deeds when recorded should be placed in books bearing the square numbers, as is done in New York, so that in order to find any transfer it would only be necessary to find the book with number corresponding to number of square and quick reference would then be insured by having a small number of names to be looked over. Where this book method is not used, a card-index system in some public office, based on the method of squares and lots as used in this office, would materially assist the property owner, especially as the public is recording each year a larger number of papers relating to transfers in the District, making the system by names more complex and cumbersome.

ESTIMATED REVENUES.

During August, 1909, a committee consisting of the auditor, the assessor, and the collector of taxes prepared and submitted, by direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a statement of the estimated revenues of the District of Columbia (exclusive of the revenues of the water department) for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911. A copy of the report is as follows:

Realty taxes.....	\$4, 400, 000
Personal taxes.....	1, 000, 000
Special reimbursable taxes.....	500
Penalty and interest on taxes.....	40, 000
Fees, sealer of weights and measures.....	7, 000
Fees, surveyor.....	22, 000
Health-department permits.....	450
Fees, dog pound.....	2, 000

Fees, inspector of gas and meters.....	\$1, 500
Sewer and gas permits.....	4, 000
Water permits.....	2, 000
Railing permits.....	900
Fees, tax certificates.....	4, 000
Building permits.....	20, 000
Electrical permits.....	4, 000
Landing and storing wood, fees.....	150
Police court fines.....	110, 000
Juvenile court fines.....	4, 000
Municipal court fees.....	31, 000
Liquor licenses.....	465, 000
Plumbers' licenses.....	50
Insurance licenses.....	82, 000
Engineers' licenses.....	250
Dog taxes.....	22, 000
Miscellaneous licenses.....	120, 000
Market rents.....	26, 500
Hay scales and fish wharves, rental.....	2, 000
Rent of wharves, street termini buildings.....	9, 000
Advertising taxes.....	2, 000
Street extensions, assessments and interest.....	50, 000
Public-convenience stations.....	1, 200
Public crematorium, fees.....	100
Pipe line.....	370
Bathing-beach receipts.....	300
Sale of old material.....	3, 000
Municipal lodging house, labor of inmates.....	200
Tuition, public schools.....	300
Forfeiture of contractors' deposits.....	100
Miscellaneous items.....	1, 000
Surplus fees, recorder of deeds, register of wills, sale of old material and products by District institutions.....	10, 000
Motor-vehicle tags.....	4, 000
Reimbursement account of water-meter appropriation.....	10, 000
Sale of old houses.....	100
Total.....	6, 462, 970
Less estimated amount to be deducted from police court fines and dog taxes, for credit of policemen's and firemen's relief funds.....	125, 000
Total available.....	6, 337, 970

DETAILS.

During the fiscal year 1909 J. E. Poole, clerk in the special assessment office, at \$900 per annum, was detailed to the office of the property clerk; K. W. Humphries, messenger in the office of the property clerk, at \$600 per annum, R. O. Melton, of the police department, and C. H. Mackall, laborer in the street-cleaning department, at \$450 per annum, were detailed to this office.

OFFICE WORK.

The work of the office has consisted of writing up tax ledgers, both real and personal, the rendition of about 100,000 current, arrears, and special assessment bills, reports upon subdivisions and tax certificates, the issuance of licenses, official action upon 11,303 jackets and reports, and transfers of 18,041 parcels of property, which have to be noted upon the card records as well as the ledgers.

SUMMARY.

The present quarters have not only made the records easily accessible by providing much-needed room, but have also made it possible to condense the office work, so that during the coming year city and county bills will be combined without any distinction except as to square and lot. This will reduce the number of bills and will simplify the ledger work by having one set of ledgers instead of two.

All the clerks are to be commended for their faithful and efficient work and for their willing response to extra work without additional compensation.

I have included in the appendix the estimates of the assessor's office for the fiscal year 1911, a statement of general licenses issued for the year ending June 30, 1909, certificates for miscellaneous deposits, and a list of license rates as fixed by law.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1910.	Estimated 1911.
Wm. P. Richards.....	Assessor, District of Columbia, \$3,500; chairman ex-cise and other boards, \$500.	\$4,000	\$4,000
B. F. Adams.....	Assistant assessor, District of Columbia.....	2,000	2,000
J. T. Petty.....	do.....	2,000	2,000
W. D. Montague.....	Clerk.....	1,400	1,400
J. W. Harkness.....	do.....	1,400	1,400
Richard Hamilton.....	Clerk, arrears division.....	1,400	1,400
F. M. Langston.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
B. K. Winchell.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
S. D. Gage.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
H. E. Woodward.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
Mortimer Clarke.....	Draftsman.....	1,200	1,200
G. W. Thomas.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
M. S. Herring.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
M. G. Dent.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
N. H. Stellwag.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
A. G. Trow.....	Assistant or clerk.....	900	900
H. R. Hall.....	Clerk in charge of records.....	1,000	1,000
M. L. Gibbs.....	Clerk.....	900	900
K. C. Berry.....	do.....	900	900
W. H. Coombs.....	License clerk.....	1,200	1,200
A. L. Cheney.....	Clerk.....	1,000	1,000
A. E. Grant.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
W. J. Donovan.....	Inspector of licenses.....	1,200	1,200
J. E. Boteler.....	Assistant inspector of licenses.....	1,000	1,000
Wm. Moten.....	Messenger.....	600	600
E. G. Davis.....	Assistant assessor, District of Columbia.....	3,000	3,000
S. T. Kalbfus.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
Alex. McKenzie.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
C. M. Davis.....	Clerk, board of assistant assessors.....	1,500	1,500
F. A. Griffin.....	Messenger and driver, board of assistant assessors.....	600	600
L. T. Sturgis.....	Clerk.....	720	720
	Record clerk.....		1,200
	do.....		1,200
	Additional clerk.....		600
	Extra clerk hire.....	500	500
Total.....		44,220	47,220

Estimate of amounts necessary for support of assessor's office for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Name of officer or employee.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1910.	Estimated 1911.
EXCISE BOARD.			
R. Williams.....	Chief clerk.....	\$2,000	\$2,000
C. S. Cotton.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
Henry Naylor.....	do.....	1,000	1,000
F. O. Booker.....	Messenger.....	600	600
Total.....		4,800	4,800
PERSONAL TAX BOARD.			
Matthew Trimble.....	Assistant assessor, District of Columbia.....	3,000	3,000
Francis Nye.....	do.....	3,000	3,000
F. A. Gunther.....	Appraiser of personal property.....	1,800	1,800
J. S. Kirk.....	Clerk, board of personal-tax appraisers.....	1,400	1,400
J. T. Bardroff.....	Assistant clerk.....	1,000	1,000
C. M. White, jr.....	Inspector.....	1,200	1,200
A. Bradshaw.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
D. H. Edwards.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
	Extra clerk hire.....	2,000	2,000
Total.....		15,800	15,800
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT OFFICE.			
J. W. Daniel.....	Special assessment clerk.....	2,000	2,000
E. W. Bishopp.....	Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
D. M. Cridler.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
W. H. De Shields.....	do.....	1,200	1,500
H. W. Hamilton.....	do.....	1,200	1,500
L. Addison.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
R. J. Jones.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
A. F. Entwisle.....	do.....	1,200	1,200
H. A. Darneille.....	do.....	900	900
J. E. Poole.....	do.....	900	900
D. W. Fleming.....	do.....	750	750
Total.....		12,950	13,550
Grand total.....		77,770	81,370

LICENSES.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, this office issued to the collector of taxes 1910 certificates for miscellaneous receipts, classified as follows:

Births, marriages, deaths, pound fees, health department.

Credit.—Washington Market Company (poor fund), receipts bathing beach, conscience fund, electrical department, elimination grade crossings, escheated estates, Industrial Home School, Municipal Lodging House, maintenance bridges, miscellaneous deposits, miscellaneous receipts (one-half each), miscellaneous expenses (repayment), old material (various sources), public convenience stations, police department (repayment), repairs to bridges, repayment material furnished, repayment to contingent and miscellaneous expenses, repayment to street lighting.

Fees.—Inspection of gas meters, public crematorium, sealer of weights and measures, street markets, storage of wood.

Fines, credit.—Police fund, police court, juvenile court.

Fees, credit.—Firemen's fund, policemen's fund, supreme court, supreme court (judgments).

Franchise tax.—Standard Oil Company, rents of wharves and property on the Potomac River, Eastern Branch, and James Creek Canal.

Rent of realty in the District of Columbia.

The aforementioned collections include 101 certificates for engineer's license.

Receipts from licenses during the year ended June 30, 1909.

	Business.	Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number in each class.
1	Apothecaries.....	\$1,367.00	\$41.50	.....	231
2	Auctioneers.....	1,941.71	358.37	.....	24
3	Automobile storage.....	828.68	152.93	.....	22
4	Banks and bankers.....	2,833.34	750.00	.....	6
5	Bill posters.....	158.34	19.99	.....	10
6	Billiard, pool, and other tables, bowling alleys.....	7,960.00	90.00	.....	241
7	Brokers, note.....	3,525.02	.....	\$925.00	36
8	Brewers and brewers' agents.....	2,250.00	.....	.....	9
9	Boarding houses.....	235.00	11.50	.....	12
10	Baths, mediums, clairvoyants, palmists.....	770.84	108.83	.....	35
11	Cattle dealers.....	470.00	90.00	.....	34
12	Commission merchants.....	1,500.02	.....	166.65	39
13	Cigar dealers.....	18,465.00	699.00	.....	1,640
14	Contractors, building.....	1,354.17	245.84	.....	55
15	Carriage and wagon builders.....	75.00	.....	25.00	3
16	Confectioners.....	895.00	16.00	.....	78
17	Dealers in second-hand personal property.....	8,716.83	1,290.01	.....	243
18	Dealers in markets.....	2,580.03	22.88	.....	524
19	Dealers in oils, gasoline, fireworks, etc.....	2,293.01	.....	22.14	1,579
20	Employment agencies.....	385.42	.....	68.76	17
21	Entertainments (all kinds).....	2,711.00	.....	630.00	600
22	Fuel hucksters.....	210.94	5.92	.....	44
23	Florists.....	640.75	78.25	.....	44
24	Hotels.....	5,818.34	909.16	.....	92
25	Investment companies.....	100.00	.....	.....	1
26	Livery stables.....	3,667.01	196.93	.....	60
27	Laundries.....	1,907.10	32.10	.....	178
28	Land and improvement companies.....	50.00	.....	.....	1
29	Peddlers.....	543.82	.....	52.03	55
30	Public halls.....	4,016.73	1,475.00	.....	46
31	Public parks.....	125.01	.....	133.35	3
32	Public passenger vehicles.....	2,616.09	163.59	.....	443
33	Pawnbrokers.....	800.00	.....	.....	8
34	Produce dealers.....	7,668.50	.....	786.50	715
35	Railroad ticket brokers.....	100.00	.....	25.00	4
36	Restaurants and eating houses.....	11,323.50	1,138.50	.....	742
37	Real estate agents.....	12,004.30	870.88	.....	256
38	Slot machines.....	50.00	.....	70.00	1
39	Theaters.....	800.00	.....	25.00	8
40	Transfer fees.....	120.00	35.00	.....	240
41	Undertakers.....	1,329.17	29.17	.....	56
42	Washington Stock Exchange.....	500.00	500.00	.....	1
	Total.....	115,706.67	9,331.35	2,929.43	8,436

Total receipts from licenses, 1900-10.....\$115,706.67

Total receipts from licenses, 1908-9.....109,304.75

Total increase.....6,401.92

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Agricultural exhibits.....	Nov. 1	\$100 10 5 3 100 10	Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day. Per annum. Per week.
Amusements not otherwise provided for.....	do.	5 3 6	Each subsequent week. Per day. Per annum.
Apothecaries.....	do.	100 10 5 3	Do. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Art exhibits.....	do.	20 5	Per week. Per day.
Athletic grounds.....		5	Per day.
Auctioneers.....	Nov. 1	100	Per annum.
Automatic machines. (<i>See</i> Slot machines.)			
Automobiles, auto vehicles, etc.....	July 1.	9	Do.
Automobile establishments.....	Nov. 1	25 2 3	License for 10 vehicles per annum. Each additional vehicle. Per night.
Balls.....	July 1	500	Per annum.
Bankers, private (not incorporated).....	Nov. 1	800	Do.
Barrooms.....		20 5	Per week. Per day.
Base-ball grounds.....		25	Turkish, Russian, or medicated, per annum.
Baths.....	Nov. 1	20	Per annum.
Billposters.....	do.	12	Per annum for each billiard, bagatelle, jenny lind, or pool table, shuffleboard, or other legitimate game table.
Billiard rooms.....	do.	1	Per annum for each room.
Boarding houses, public.....	do.	12	Per annum.
Bowling alleys.....	do.	12	Do.
Boxing schools.....	do.	250	Do.
Brewers.....	do.	250	Do.
Brewers' agents.....	do.	50	Do.
Brokers, real estate.....	do.	25	Do.
Brokers, railroad ticket.....	do.	100	Do.
Brokers, note.....	July 1	25	Do.
Building contractors.....	Nov. 1	100 10 5 3	Do. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Carnivals.....	do.	6 9	Drawn by 1 animal, per annum. More than 1 animal, per annum.
Carriages for hire.....	July 1	9	By other motive power, per annum.
Carriage and wagon establishments.....	Nov. 1	25 15 100	Per annum. Do. Do.
Cattle dealers.....		10 5 3	Per week. Each additional week. Per day.
Cattle exhibits.....	do.	12	Per annum.
Cigar dealers.....	do.	200	Per day.
Circuses.....	Nov. 1	25	Per annum.
Clairvoyants.....	do.	40	Do.
Commission merchants.....		3	Per night.
Concerts.....		12	Per annum.
Confectionery establishments.....	Nov. 1	25	Do.
Contractors of all kinds.....	do.	18	Do.
Cook shops.....	do.	18	Do.
Dairy lunches.....	do.	5	Do.
Dealers in markets.....	do.	250	Do.
Distillers or rectifiers.....	do.	6	Do.
Druggists.....	do.	18	Do.
Eating houses.....	do.	9	Do.
Electromobiles.....	July 1	25	Per annum. (Act June 19, 1906.)
Employment agencies.....	Nov. 1	3 100 10 5 3	Per night. Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Entertainments.....		100	Per annum.
Entertainment halls.....	Nov. 1	10 5 3 100 10 5 3	Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day. Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Exhibition halls.....	do.	100 10 5 3	Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Exhibits—Agricultural, art, cattle, floral, food, freaks, industrial, mechanical, museums, poultry, side shows, etc.....	do.	5 3 1	Each subsequent week. Per day. Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Explosives.....	do.		

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Fairs.....	Nov. 1	{ 100 10 5 3	Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Fencing schools.....	do.....	12	Per annum.
Florists.....	do.....	15	Do.
Flying horses. (See Merry-go-rounds.)			
Football grounds.....		{ 20 5	Per week. Per day.
Fireworks.....	Nov. 1	50	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Fortune tellers.....	do.....	25	Per annum.
Fuel hucksters.....	do.....	5	Do.
General brokers.....	July 1	250	Do.
General brokers (members of stock exchange).	do.....	100	Do.
Golf grounds.....		{ 20 5	Per week. Per day.
Gasoline.....	Nov. 1	5	Per annum. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Gymnasiums.....	do.....	12	Per annum.
Hacks. (See Carriages.)			
Hand laundries.....	do.....	10	Do.
Hotels.....	do.....	1	Per annum for each room for accommodation of guests.
Hucksters.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Ice cream parlors.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Improvement and land companies. (See Land and improvement companies.)			
Inflammable oils, kerosene.....	do.....	1	Per annum for storing. (Act Feb. 9, 1906.)
Investment associations.....	do.....	100	Per annum.
Land and improvement companies.....	do.....	50	Do.
Laundries.....	do.....	{ 20 10	Steam or other power, per annum. Per annum, operated by hand.
Lawn fêtes. (See Picnics.)			
Lecture halls.....	do.....	{ 100 10 5 3	Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Livery stables.....	do.....	{ 25 2	Per annum for 10 stalls. Each additional stall.
Liquor dealers, retail.....	do.....	800	Per annum.
Liquor dealers, wholesale.....	do.....	300	Do.
Liquors, brewers or manufacturers of.....	do.....	250	Do.
Market dealers of all kinds.....	do.....	5	Do.
Massage establishments.....	do.....	25	Do.
Maturity associations.....	do.....	100	Do.
Medicated baths. (See Baths.)			
Mediums.....	do.....	25	Do.
Merry-go-rounds.....		{ 12 10 3	Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Note brokers.....	July 1	100	Per annum.
Omnibuses.....	do.....	{ 6 9	Per annum, 1 animal. Per annum, more than 1 animal.
Oyster houses.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Palmists.....	do.....	25	Do.
Passenger transportation lines.....	do.....	{ 6 12	Per annum for each vehicle not exceeding 10 passengers. Exceeding 10 passengers.
Pawnbrokers.....	do.....	100	Per annum.
Peddlers.....	Apr. 1	25	Do.
Picnic grounds.....	Nov. 1	{ 100 10 5 3	Do. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day.
Polo grounds.....		{ 20 5	Per week. Per day.
Pool rooms.....	Nov. 1	12	Per annum.
Private banks or bankers (not incorporated.)	July 1	500	Do.
Produce dealers.....	Apr. 1	12	Per annum for each vehicle.
Race tracks.....		{ 20 5	Per week. Per day.
Real estate brokers. (See Brokers, real estate.)			
Rectifiers. (See Distillers.)			
Restaurants.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Russian baths. (See Baths.)			
Second-hand dealers of all kinds.....	do.....	40	Do.
"Seeing Washington cars." (See Passenger transportation lines.)			
Shooting galleries.....	do.....	12	Do.

List of rates of licenses prescribed by act approved July 1, 1902—Continued.

Business.	When due.	Rate.	Remarks.
Skating rinks.....	Nov. 1	100 10 5 3 2	Per annum. Per week. Each subsequent week. Per day. Per annum, each machine.
Slot machines.....	do.....	50	Per annum, unlimited number.
Soothsayers.....	do.....	25	Per annum.
Stock exchange, Washington.....	July 1	500	Do.
Theaters.....	Nov. 1	100 20 10	Do. Per week. Less than one week.
Ticket brokers, railroad. (<i>See</i> Brokers, ticket.)			
Tournaments. (<i>See</i> Race tracks.)			
Turkish baths. (<i>See</i> Baths.)			
Undertakers.....	do.....	25	Per annum.
Vehicles for hire.....	July 1	6 9 9	Per annum, 1 animal. Per annum, more than 1 animal. Per annum, horseless or motor vehicle.
Victualers.....	Nov. 1	18	Per annum.
Wagon-making establishments. (<i>See</i> Carriage-making establishments.)			
Washington Stock Exchange.....	July 1	500	Do.

Steam engineers' licenses are of three grades—first, second, and third—the fee for each being \$3. Examination before board of engineers is required. Licenses are good until revoked or changed to higher grade. (Act of February 28, 1887.)

Dealers in deadly and dangerous weapons are required to file bonds of \$1,000 each, but no fee is charged. (27 Stat. L., 117.)

The fee for transferring a license is fifty cents. (Act of July 1, 1902.)

W. P. RICHARDS,
Assessor, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 10, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The cash balances of the District of Columbia at the beginning of the fiscal year were as follows: In the hands of the collector of taxes, \$16,436.69; in the hands of the disbursing officer of the District and other disbursing officers expending District appropriations and funds, \$118,506.04; to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District in the United States Treasury, \$196,244.95; in all, \$331,187.68.

The cash receipts of the District during the fiscal year were as follows: Revenue collected on account of general fund, \$6,058,077.32; cash collections account trust and special funds, \$1,284,023.91; amount paid by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878, being amount chargeable to it on account of its share of advances from District appropriations, \$6,226,218.76; amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States, being the excess of advances from appropriations over the revenues of the District deposited in the Treasury of the United States to meet said advances chargeable to the District during the fiscal year 1909, \$268,940.71; making total receipts in all of \$13,837,260.70.

There was expended during the year from District of Columbia appropriations the sum of \$12,654,624.04, as follows: General Government, \$791,232.60; protection of life and property, \$1,868,921.57; health and sanitation, \$1,094,827.14; highways, \$3,238,295.83; charities and corrections, \$1,031,940.87; education, \$2,897,550.54; recreation—parks, etc, \$404,525.81; miscellaneous, \$162,843.76; public-service enterprises, \$186,685.42; interest and debt, \$977,800.50; and on account of trust and special funds the sum of \$1,147,749.46; making an aggregate of net expenditures for all purposes during the year of \$13,802,373.50.

The cash balances of the District of Columbia at the close of the fiscal year were as follows: In the hands of the collector of taxes, \$14,976.14; in the hands of the disbursing officer of the District and other disbursing officers expending District appropriations and funds, \$26,058.20; to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District in the United States Treasury, \$325,040.54; in all, \$366,074.88.

DEBT.

The total debt of the District of Columbia June 30, 1909, made up of a bonded indebtedness of \$10,114,150 and an unfunded debt due the United States on account of advances to the District in excess of District revenues deposited in the Treasury of \$3,992,515.03, amounting in all to \$14,106,665.03.

During the year there was a decrease of \$488,600 in the amount of the funded debt and an increase of \$341,951.97 in the amount of the unfunded debt, making a net decrease in the total debt of \$146,648.03.

STATEMENTS.

Detailed financial and other statistics relating to the business of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, are set forth in tabulated statements marked "A" to "O," herewith submitted.

IMPROVEMENTS IN DISTRICT FINANCIAL SYSTEM AND ACCOUNTING.

In the annual reports of the auditor for several years past particular stress has been laid upon the necessity for a general revision of the district financial system, and the accounting thereunder.

In the 1907 report attention was called to the "urgent necessity for the adoption of a well-organized and centralized system of accounting control of the finances of the District of Columbia, together with a thorough analytical system of bookkeeping, in order that the business of the government may be transacted without financial loss and that the results of its business may be expressed accurately and intelligently." It was further stated "that without an adequate system of accounting similar in some respects to that in use in large business corporations the credits, securities, assets, liabilities, and indebtedness belonging or appertaining to the government can not be adequately taken care of and accounted for, nor can it be determined, first, what the actual yearly cost of running the government is, and, second, whether the expenditures are made so as to obtain the greatest economy with the highest efficiency."

In urging this revision I have not had in mind the establishment of an intricate and voluminous system of bookkeeping with endless extensions and ramifications. What is desired is in line with that which has already been partially accomplished, namely, revision along practical business lines, the accomplishment of practical results; that there may be centralization instead of decentralization in financial control; that all receipts and disbursements of the District may be handled through one channel, the officers of the District of Columbia—its collector of taxes and its disbursing officer; that all of its accounts may be kept in one place, in the office of the district auditor, so that annually the commissioners, with full knowledge of all the facts relating to all of the business of the District, may submit to Congress an accurate and comprehensive statement of the business transactions of the District of Columbia.

THE BUDGET.

Under existing law all district appropriation estimates are required to be submitted in exactly the same form and order as in prior years. No variance may be made from that order. This form is followed in the drafting of the bill to be submitted to Congress for action, in the appropriation act as passed by Congress, in the digesting of the several appropriations made, and the opening of the several appropriation accounts on the books of the Treasury Department and the appropriation ledgers of the District of Columbia, and in the vouchers upon which payments are made.

The present order of appropriations and their several subheads is the result of following from year to year the old order without any reclassification or revision whatever; no matter how different in character from the caption of the general appropriation, all subheads of appropriation must under existing law appear under the same caption from year to year. The result is that a large number of the general appropriation heads now carry appropriations for objects widely different in character and function and which should appear under different or separate heads. When, in addition to the foregoing condition, we are met with the further fact that many appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia are not contained in the district appropriation bill at all, but appear in other bills providing for the expenses of the Federal Government, one can readily see that there is need for revision.

From a careful study of existing conditions I am of opinion that two things are imperative with respect to the annual district budget: (1) That all appropriations and charges of whatsoever nature in any way affecting district revenues should be contained in the district appropriation bill proper; and (2) that a new order be substituted with respect to appropriations made therein, each function of government being classified under its appropriate head, and all subheads of appropriation arranged with respect to their true and logical relation to their respective general heads.

With these two ends in view, after careful study and consultation with a number of the leading financial experts of the country, with the experts of the Government Census Bureau, and with accounting officers, comptrollers, auditors, and financial officers of a number of our large cities, this office recommended the reclassification of the district appropriation budget along lines in accord with modern municipal accounting standards. This recommendation being approved by the commissioners, a new form of budget was prepared and forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for transmission to Congress. The new budget is arranged and classified so that the entire business of the District, setting forth the needs of the municipality for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, is expressed in eleven group totals, and, in addition, the total estimated amount of the budget being considered as 100 per cent, the allowances made to each group total or general function of the government are expressed in a percentage of the whole, so that at a glance it may be determined what proportion of the sum total is allotted to the particular function therein set forth.

The eleven groupings or general headings in the new form of budget are as follows:

- I. General government.
- II. Protection of life and property.
- III. Health and sanitation.
- IV. Highways.
- V. Charities and corrections.
- VI. Education.
- VII. Recreation—parks, etc.
- VIII. Miscellaneous.
- IX. Public-service enterprises.
- X. Interest and debt.
- XI. Miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds.

It is recognized that Congress as the legislative power in the District has the primary control of district expenditures by means of the annual district appropriation acts, and therefore should require that the annual estimates or budget be presented to them in such way that they may readily determine the respective amounts required for the several objects of government expenditure; that they may see that there is an equitable distribution of appropriations among the several departments of the government according to their respective needs, in order that the revenues of the District may be expended so that the highest efficiency in government administration may be accomplished. If the arrangement of appropriations be such as to preclude an intelligent comprehension of the results to be anticipated, either by reason of lack of proper classification or omission of items of appropriation carried in other appropriation bills not immediately before Congress at the time it is considering the District's needs, then the best results will not be accomplished in legislating for and in the administration of the affairs of the District; the enacting law will be defective, and all operations or expenditures growing out of the law will be more or less defective and will fail to properly accomplish the ends desired.

It is claimed that the adoption and enactment into law of the new budget as submitted will give to Congress a comprehensive grasp of the respective needs of the District and better enable it to exercise that control given it by the Constitution over District affairs than has been possible under former appropriation acts, for the reason that from the incongruous arrangement of past District of Columbia appropriation acts it is impossible to ascertain the proportion of the revenue fund to which the several departments of the government were entitled. Even those fairly familiar with District appropriation acts are confused by the lack of order evident therein, and so far as the taxpayers and others interested in the administration of the local government are concerned no intelligent deduction can be made from the present appropriation act as to the application of the revenues or the fulfillment of the objects of government. Under the new budget it will be possible to readily ascertain the amounts to be appropriated for each specific object of expenditure, due to the logical arrangement of like objects under the same general heads—no longer will it be necessary to look through the entire bill in order to find the amount to be devoted to highways or charities or for other objects, all appropriations relative to "highways" being found under that general caption, and all appropriations relating to "charities" under that general caption, etc. A systematic arrangement likewise makes easier any comparison desired to be made between appropriations for current or future years with those made for similar objects during prior years.

The benefits of this revision affect the entire District system; given a well-ordered budget and appropriation act, all operations and accounts thereunder must necessarily follow that order, that being the authority for such operations and accounts; all accounts affecting expenditures must necessarily close into those general accounts as defined in the annual appropriation acts, in their final analysis. Having obtained the form of budget recommended, it is believed that by proper subsidiary and statistical accounts it will be possible hereafter to accurately determine those questions which

arise from time to time with respect to economy in expenditure, to see that the appropriations are not only faithfully accounted for from a cash standpoint but to see that the several departments are using due care in the expenditure of public funds from an economic standpoint. The results accomplished will be those most desired in municipal government—the carrying on of the business of the municipality under a well-ordered financial system, having in view at all times the economic and efficient administration of the public trust.

REVENUE AND INCOME.

It is desired at this time to especially emphasize the necessity for obtaining legislation whereby all moneys of the District, from whatever source derived or in any wise affecting the revenue account of the District of Columbia, may be deposited in the Treasury through the proper officers of the District of Columbia. Under existing practice many deposits are made in the Treasury of the United States direct, the accounting officers of the District receiving no notice of the same until the close of the fiscal year in the shape of informal memoranda. It is believed that by having all collections made through the collector of taxes' office the best results will be accomplished, in that all revenues and other items of receipts will be concentrated in one account, with due notice to the accounting officers of the District.

COUPON SYSTEM.

Upon recommendation of the auditor, all bills paid to the collector of taxes have collector's and auditor's coupons attached thereto. This system provides a thorough check on all moneys received by the collector's office, and has worked most satisfactorily in its results and has received the hearty cooperation of the collector of taxes.

The collector's coupons are detached by a representative of that office and are used first for the posting of the cash books of the collector's office, and afterwards distributed for record or entry purposes on the books of the several departments. For instance, the collector's coupons which are detached from tax bills are at the close of business each day forwarded to the assessor's office, where they become the basis of personal-credit entries in the several tax ledgers. The same method is adopted with respect to other branches of the government, in the return of coupons relating respectively to those departments.

The auditor's coupons are used primarily for the purpose of establishing a total charge against the collector of taxes for moneys received by that officer, and for which an accounting is had through deposit of the daily collections in the Treasury of the United States and the receipts issued therefor by the Treasurer for the deposits so made. Thereafter the auditor's coupons are used for the purpose of verifying the accuracy of the posting and entries made in the ledgers of the assessor's and other offices. From data thus secured improper or erroneous entries on the tax ledgers and other records are discovered by the auditor's force and the necessary corrections required.

This system reduces to a minimum the liability of perpetuating error or improper entries in the revenue books of record, and prevents any opportunity for fraud or collusion by the allowing or entering of improper credits. The coupon system as adopted, with an auditor's and collector's coupon, expedites the transaction of public business by providing a means for keeping the necessary entries and postings current, and eliminates unreasonable delays to the public in payment of their taxes in the collector's office.

EXPENDITURES FROM DISTRICT APPROPRIATIONS.

Attention is invited to the fact that a large sum of money is expended annually from District of Columbia appropriations by disbursing agents other than the disbursing officer of the District. The only data the commissioners receive with respect to such expenditures are the requisitions for moneys to be advanced to these several agents, the detail of expenditures being accounted for to the different auditors in the Treasury Department direct. Along the line of bringing all district accounts under one general head or control, it is recommended that legislation be secured to the end that all expenditures from district appropriations be made through the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia. The expenditure of these appropriations through the disbursing officer of the District will not affect the direct control of the work and approval and certification of vouchers by the officers now charged with such approval and control. The vouchers may continue to be certified and approved as heretofore. The advantages to be obtained will be that all expenditures of the District will be made through one channel, the disbursing officer of the District, and uniformly accounted for by the district accounting officers.

The Secretary of the Treasury, realizing the incongruous situation created by the foregoing conditions with respect to receipts and disbursements of the District of Columbia, in forwarding the estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal years 1901 and 1902, made the following recommendation:

The revenues of the District of Columbia being affected by every appropriation made by law for which the District is chargeable with any portion, it is important that all accounts under these appropriations be brought together. At present the disbursements are not all made by the district authorities, consequently the accounts are adjusted by more than one auditor in the Treasury, and the auditor stating the revenue account has not the full data at hand.

And recommended legislation to the following effect:

That hereafter all estimates and requisitions affecting the revenues of the District of Columbia shall be submitted to the Commissioners of the District, and all payments from appropriations, any part of which is chargeable to the said revenues of the District of Columbia, or repayments to appropriations and collections increasing the revenues, shall be made through the officials of the District, except in the case of the sinking fund, which is otherwise specifically provided for by law, and all accounts pertaining thereto shall be settled by the Auditor for the State and other Departments. (Book of Estimates, 1901, p. 352; and 1902, p. 260.)

It is respectfully recommended that steps be taken to have the foregoing, or legislation of similar purport, enacted into law at the coming session of Congress.

NEW METHOD OF HANDLING REQUISITIONS FOR SUPPLIES AND PAYMENT OF PUBLIC CREDITORS.

Realizing that the method in vogue of handling requisitions for supplies and services required by the District and the payment of public creditors was cumbersome and productive of needless delays, steps were taken to remedy these defects, with most gratifying results.

To accomplish the end desired the commissioners, upon recommendation of the auditor, by order of December 21, 1908, transferred to the auditor's office the obligation accounts under appropriations, together with the clerks formerly in the office of the property clerk and the engineer department of the District charged with keeping the same. It was further ordered that instead of the circuitous path heretofore followed by requisitions for supplies and services, these requisitions be handled in a more direct manner, eliminating unnecessary and repeated handling by various offices and departments of the government, in order that purchases might be made with more expedition, and that the goods required might be supplied promptly to the requisitioning officer or department.

It was further provided that all vouchers be presented directly to the auditor's office, to be given a preliminary audit, and then forwarded to the property clerk and certifying officers for the necessary certificates and approval, and upon return to the auditor to be promptly audited and forwarded to the disbursing officer of the District for payment.

The result is that accounts which were weeks and sometimes months in settlement under the old system are now settled promptly, and payments made within the period of a few days from the date of their original presentation to the office. This result has been most gratifying to merchants and contractors dealing with the District and has been the subject of numerous commendations.

JUVENILE COURT ACCOUNTS.

In the work of auditing the accounts of the juvenile court of the District, involving the accounting for fines and forfeitures paid into that court and their deposit in the Treasury of the United States, through the collector of taxes of the District, attention has been directed to the method of handling moneys paid by order of the court into the hands of the clerk of said court in nonsupport cases.

These moneys are made up of amounts paid periodically, at weekly and other intervals, to the clerk of the court and to various desk sergeants of the several police precincts throughout the District. The desk sergeants receiving moneys in turn forward the sums so received to the clerk of the juvenile court.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, the moneys received for nonsupport cases amounted to in the neighborhood of \$38,000, representing an average of some 600 individual payments per week, or about 30,000 individual payments during the entire year.

Under the present system all of these collections are paid over to the clerk of the juvenile court by direction of the judge of said court and are deposited in bank to the credit of the clerk, and expenditures therefrom to the parties entitled are made by checks issued and

signed by the clerk. These checks, after payment by the bank, are returned to the clerk of the court, and become vouchers or evidence of payment in the audit and verification of the clerk's accounts therefor.

It will be seen that in the handling of these moneys the clerk of the juvenile court performs the duties both of a receiving and a disbursing officer. It is manifest that these two duties, in order to afford all necessary safeguards in the handling and accounting for moneys so received, should be separate and independent of one another. In other words, the present system is defective. The receiving of funds and the disbursing of the same should be performed by separate officers.

The duty of auditing by this office of the accounts of the clerk of the juvenile court of moneys received in nonsupport cases can not be discharged with complete satisfaction under present practices. A system might be installed for removing from the clerk of the court the disbursement of moneys so received and requiring that all collections be deposited in the Treasury of the United States through the collector of taxes of the District, to be accounted for as are other moneys of the District of Columbia and to be disbursed in like manner as are appropriations and trust and special funds of the District. This office must, under present practice, necessarily accept as conclusive, both as to receipt and disbursement of moneys, such evidence as the clerk of the court may furnish.

It is respectfully suggested that this matter be presented to Congress by the commissioners, with a view to obtaining the necessary legislation requiring that all moneys received by the clerk of the juvenile court be paid into the Treasury of the United States, through the collector of taxes of the District, as an appropriated trust fund, and that all expenditures be made therefrom by the disbursing officer of the District on vouchers and pay rolls prepared by the juvenile court and audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia.

In making the foregoing suggestion it is realized that in increasing the business of this office to the extent of some 30,000 payments and over, each payment being covered by a separate check, the present clerical force is insufficient to perform the additional work entailed thereby. The matter, however, is of such great importance that Congress should be requested to provide an additional clerk for the auditor's office, to keep the several accounts relative to this class of moneys and to audit and prepare the checks in favor of the numerous beneficiaries; thus by this means extending to collections in nonsupport cases the protection which is now thrown about the handling of other revenues of the District.

OFFICE WORK PERFORMED.

Summary of the more important items of work performed during the fiscal year 1909.

Number of claims audited (involving the examination of about 95,000 bills for supplies and services, requiring the signature of the auditor to original and duplicate vouchers).....	24, 718
Weekly returns of fees by the clerk of the police court, audited and verified by comparison with 23,039 cases on the docket of said court (requiring preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments).....	

Monthly returns of fees of the justices of the peace of the District of Columbia, audited and verified by comparison with 13,531 cases on the dockets of said justices (requiring the preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments).....	48
Weekly returns of fees of the clerk of the municipal court of the District of Columbia audited and verified by comparison with 7,631 cases on the docket of said clerk (requiring the preparation of abstracts and accounts transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments).....	16
Vouchers comprised in quarterly accounts of charitable institutions examined and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments)...	400
Daily reports of the collector of taxes examined, verified, and checked with auditor's coupons detached from bills for taxes, water rents, permits, special assessments, and miscellaneous fees paid to and receipted for by the collector (involving the examination of about 205,000 coupons)....	304
Estimated number of coupons compared and checked with the books of the assessor and the water registrar in audit of said books.....	100, 000
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and duly countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the disbursing officer of the District (a single audit of a pay roll frequently requiring the issue of a large number of checks).....	58, 697
Number of checks prepared in the auditor's office and countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park.....	92
Number of checks countersigned by the auditor in connection with the settlement of claims and pay rolls which are paid by the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission.....	83
Total number of checks (aggregating \$10,953,148.55).....	58, 872
Number of monthly consolidated accounts of the disbursing officer of the District prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 1,212 abstracts.....	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the board of control, Rock Creek Park, prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 12 abstracts.....	12
Number of monthly accounts of the special disbursing agent of the municipal building commission prepared in the auditor's office, examined, verified, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments, including 12 abstracts.....	12
Number of requisitions for advances of money from the Treasury prepared in the auditor's office for the signature of the commissioners.....	431
Number of requisitions on the commissioners for supplies and services for the various branches of the district government examined and passed by the auditor.....	10, 614
Number of official letters and papers received, card indexed, and proper action taken thereon, and number of official letters, indorsements, and reports prepared, press copied, and indexed.....	10, 000
Number of appropriation accounts (168) and accounts under subheads of appropriations (432) opened and posted on appropriation ledgers.....	600
Number of journal entries of vouchers audited and approved and duly posted in the proper ledgers.....	24, 718
Number of miscellaneous trust-fund deposits posted to proper accounts.....	3, 060
Number of deposits for half cost of permit work posted to credit of permit fund.....	119
Number of transfer vouchers audited, posted in appropriation ledgers, and transmitted to the Auditor for the State and other Departments.....	367
Number of assessments against plumbers, individuals, and corporations audited and charged to deposit accounts.....	1, 286
Number of trial balances taken on accounts under miscellaneous trust-fund deposits (12) and on accounts of sinking fund, District of Columbia (4)....	16
Number of monthly statements prepared and furnished to the permit clerk of the engineer department, showing balances to the credit of plumbers' deposit accounts.....	12
Number of check statements from Treasurer of the United States verified by comparison with stubs in check books (involving the examination of 58,872 stubs).....	12

Number of bathing beach tickets received, numbered, delivered to the superintendent of the bathing beach, and checked in auditing his weekly returns of fees.....	3,000
Number of inspectors' reports of street-cleaning work (consisting of machine work, alleys, and unimproved streets) examined and audited during the fiscal year 1909, comprising an actual area swept of 540,901,842 square yards.....	4,180
Number of official bonds and bonds of indemnity entered in bond register....	141
Number of contracts with bonds attached received, examined, and filed....	244
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to title, taxes, areas, etc., where land was purchased by the District.....	18
Number of cases examined and payments made for damages, change of grade of streets, due to construction of new Union Station.....	66
Number of cases examined and passed upon as to title, etc., in the matter of acquiring land under condemnation proceedings.....	90
Number of District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds issued in lieu of bonds surrendered for cancellation, countersigned by the auditor and posted in numerical bond register (aggregating \$1,470,000).....	362
Number of registered and coupon District of Columbia 3.65 per cent bonds purchased for sinking fund and canceled, entered in bond register and ledger (aggregating \$488,600).....	183

The foregoing summary does not embrace a large amount of work performed which from its character is not susceptible of detailed classification.

CLERICAL FORCE.

I take pleasure in officially recognizing the faithful, efficient, and valuable services rendered by the members of the auditor's force. These gentlemen have taken a most active interest in the tasks assigned them, performing their several duties with skill and ability, and have given their hearty cooperation in the work, with most gratifying results.

Very respectfully,

A. TWEEDALE,
Auditor of the District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT A.—Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, expenditures on account of District appropriations, trust and special funds, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and debt of the District of Columbia on said date.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908, as detailed in Statement G, on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations.....	\$94,768.93		
District of Columbia trust and special funds.....	20,415.35		
Cash balance to the credit of the special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908, as detailed in Statement H, on account of appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia.....	1,119.54		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908, as detailed in Statement I, on account of appropriation for care and improvement of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia.....	2,202.22		
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury, July 1, 1908, as detailed in Statement F.....	196,244.95		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1908, as detailed in Statement J, on account of general fund, District of Columbia.....	16,436.69		
Total cash balances of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1908.....		\$331,187.68	
INCOME.			
Revenue collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1909, as detailed in Statement C.....	6,058,077.32		
Cash collections on account of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1909, as detailed in Statement F.....	1,284,023.91		
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, under the act of May 26, 1908, being the excess of advances on account of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia over the revenues of said District deposited in the Treasury of the United States during said fiscal year, as detailed in Statement B-Sub. 1.....	268,940.71		
Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, on account of the proportion of advances on account of District of Columbia appropriations payable by the United States, under the act of June 11, 1878, as detailed in Statement B-Sub. 2.....	6,226,218.76		
Total income of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....		13,837,260.70	
EXPENDITURES.			
Amount of net expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as detailed in Statement E, on account of—			
District of Columbia appropriations.....	12,654,624.04		
District of Columbia trust and special funds.....	1,147,749.46		
Total net expenditures of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....		13,802,373.50	
BALANCES.			
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1909, as detailed in Statement G, on account of trust and special funds of the District of Columbia.....	25,502.15		
Cash balance to the credit of the disbursing agent, board of control Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1909, as shown by Statement I, on account of appropriation for care and improvement of Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia.....	556.05		

\$14,168,443.38

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STATEMENT A.—Consolidated statement showing the income of the District of Columbia from all sources, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Cash balance to the credit of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia in the Treasury of the United States, June 30, 1909, as detailed in Statement F.....	\$325,040.54		
Cash balance in the hands of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1909, as detailed in Statement J, on account of general fund, District of Columbia.....	14,976.14		
Total cash balances of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1909.....		\$366,074.88	\$14,168,448.38
DEBT.			
Outstanding funded debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1909, as detailed in Statement L.....		10,114,150.00	
Unfunded debt of the District of Columbia to the United States, June 30, 1909, arising from advances made by the United States from appropriations, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, in excess of the revenues thereof deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as detailed in Statement B.....		3,992,515.03	
Total debt of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1909.....			14,106,665.03

STATEMENT B.—Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, with interest thereon, and receipts from all sources (other than trust and special funds) deposited in the Treasury of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia on account of advances under the acts of February 11, 1901, and July 1, 1902, in excess of revenues to meet appropriations charged to the District of Columbia for the fiscal years that follow:			
Fiscal year 1901.....	\$220,182.57		
Fiscal year 1902.....	1,539,055.77		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1903 at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of July 1, 1902, on the above \$1,759,238.34.....	1,759,238.34		
	35,184.76		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1903.....	1,794,423.10		
	140,905.59		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1903, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....	1,653,517.51		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1904, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 3, 1903, on the above \$1,653,517.51.....	33,070.35		
Surplus of receipts over advances for the fiscal year 1904.....	1,686,587.86		
	336,926.17		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1904, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.....	1,349,661.69		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1905, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of April 27, 1904, on the above \$1,349,661.69.....	26,993.23		

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STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, etc.—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES—continued.			
Amount advanced by the United States during the fiscal year 1905, under the act of April 27, 1904, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year.....	\$863,375.22		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1905, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.	2,240,030.14		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1906, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 3, 1905, on the above \$2,240,030.14.....	44,800.60		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1906 by the United States, under the act of March 3, 1905, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of revenues thereof for said fiscal year.....	646,428.75		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1906, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to meet the proportionate part of appropriations charged to the District of Columbia.	2,931,259.49		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1907, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of June 27, 1906, on the above \$2,931,259.49.....	58,625.19		
Amount of deferred interest account of advances account appropriations for Maryland School for the Blind, fiscal years 1902 to 1906, said amounts not having been previously charged to District revenues.....	1,184.81		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1907 by the United States, under the act of June 27, 1906, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year.....	286,796.79		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1907, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	3,277,866.28		
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1908, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of March 2, 1907, on the above \$3,277,866.28.....	65,557.32		
Amount advanced during the fiscal year 1908 by the United States, under the act of March 2, 1907, from appropriations charged to the District of Columbia in excess of the revenues thereof for said fiscal year deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....	307,139.46		
Amount due the United States from the District of Columbia July 1, 1908, on account of advances to that date in excess of the revenues of the District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....			\$3,650,563.06
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1909, at 2 per cent, as required by the act of May 26, 1908, on the above \$3,650,563.06.....		\$73,011.26	
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations payable wholly and in part from the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, \$13,529,961.22, of which there is chargeable to the District of Columbia the sum of.....	6,827,589.52		
Less amount of repayments and credits to District of Columbia appropriations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, \$975,263.88, of which there is to be credited to the District of Columbia the sum of.....	499,110.94		
Total net advances chargeable to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....		6,328,478.58	
		6,401,489.84	

STATEMENT B.—*Account of the District of Columbia with the Treasury of the United States for advances from appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
REVENUES.			
Revenues of the District of Columbia, collected by the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia and by him deposited in the Treasury of the United States, as verified by his reports to the auditor, audited in this office, as detailed in Statement J.....	\$6,051,161.66		
Receipts from sundry sources, forming part of the revenues of the District of Columbia, deposited in the Treasury of the United States direct:			
Register of wills, surplus fees.....	\$135.44		
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	7,871.22		
One-half of proceeds of sales of old material, etc., by following—			
Engineer in charge of Washington Aqueduct.....	305.76		
Disbursing agent, Smithsonian Institution.....	9.47		
Warden of jail.....	44.32		
Treasurer, Reform School for Girls...	10.00		
	8,376.21		
Total revenues of the District of Columbia deposited in the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year 1909, to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....		\$6,059,537.87	
Total amount of advances and charges to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1909 in excess of revenues of said District deposited in the Treasury of the United States during said fiscal year.....			\$341,951.97
BALANCE.			
Balance due the United States June 30, 1909, on account of advances chargeable to the District of Columbia under appropriations, including interest charges, in excess of the revenues of said District to said date deposited in the Treasury of the United States.....			3,992,515.03

SUBSTATEMENT B 1.—*Receipts of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, deposited in the Treasury of the United States and proportion of advances made by the United States from all appropriations during said fiscal year charged to the revenues of said District.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the United States on account of appropriations for the general expenses of the District of Columbia, and sundry charges made on account of such appropriations, charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as shown by Statement B.....			\$6, 827, 589. 52
RECEIPTS.			
Revenues collected and deposited to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia in the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as shown by Statement B.....		\$6, 059, 537. 87	
Proportion of repayments and sundry credits to appropriations of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, credited to the District of Columbia, as shown by Statement B.....		499, 110. 94	
Total revenues and credits accruing to the credit of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1909.....			6, 558, 648. 81
Amount advanced to the District of Columbia by the United States during the fiscal year 1909, on account of appropriations charged to the District during said year in excess of the revenues collected and deposited in the United States Treasury by said District.....			268, 940. 71
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1909, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of May 26, 1908, on \$3,650,563.06, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement B.....			73, 011. 26
Total amount of advances and charges to the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, in excess of the revenues of said District deposited in the Treasury during said fiscal year.....			341, 951. 97

SUBSTATEMENT B 2.—*Amount paid by the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, under the act of Congress of June 11, 1878, as its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Total advances made from District of Columbia appropriations by requisitions on the Treasury of the United States, and sundry debits to said appropriations on account of settlement transfers and direct settlements, as shown by Statement B.....			\$13, 529, 961. 22
Proportions of above requisitions and settlements charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1909, as shown by Statement B.....		\$6, 827, 589. 52	
Proportion of repayments to appropriations and sundry credits during the fiscal year 1909, credited to the United States.....		476, 152. 94	7, 303, 742. 46
Amount actually paid by the United States under the act of June 11, 1878, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, on account of its proportion of advances from District of Columbia appropriations during said fiscal year.....			6, 226, 218. 76

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STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, the proportion of appropriations charged and chargeable wholly and in part to its revenues, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, the revenues collected for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and the resulting excess of obligations under appropriations at the close of said fiscal year.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
SUMMARY.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1908, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....			\$5,069,465.78
Total amount of appropriations of the District of Columbia, for the service of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, payable in part and in whole from its revenues.....	\$12,280,505.01		
Proportional part of said appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....		\$6,190,205.97	
Interest computed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of May 26, 1908, on \$3,650,563.06, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement B.....		73,011.26	6,263,217.23
Total obligations, including interest charges, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia to June 30, 1909, under appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues.....			11,332,683.01
From which deduct—			
Revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as shown by Statement B.....		6,058,077.32	
Credit on account of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the credit of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant, June 30, 1909.....		118,436.25	6,176,513.57
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia June 30, 1909, under all appropriations payable wholly and in part from its revenues, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District to said date.....			5,156,169.44
DETAIL.			
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia July 1, 1908, under all appropriations payable in part and in whole from its revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year.....			5,069,465.78
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved May 26, 1908:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1909.....	622,575.00		
Salaries, sinking-fund office, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,500.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1909.....	91,708.50		
Removal of dangerous buildings, District of Columbia.....	2,000.00		
Elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia.....	150,000.00		
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1909.....	876,400.00		
Maintenance of highway bridge across Potomac River, District of Columbia, 1909.....	16,000.00		
Maintenance of bridge across Anacostia River, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,600.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1909.....	261,000.00		
Sewage disposal system, District of Columbia.....	40,000.00		
Streets, District of Columbia, 1909.....	479,195.00		
Care and maintenance, public convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1909.....	6,500.00		
Public convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1909.....	20,000.00		
Condemnation of insanitary buildings, District of Columbia.....	6,000.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1909.....	469,215.00		
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1909.....	33,000.00		

STATEMENT C.—Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved May 26, 1908—Continued.			
Maintenance, Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant, 1909.....	\$82,000.00		
Increasing the water supply, Washington, D. C.....	10,000.00		
Emergency fund, Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,000.00		
Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, 1909.....	13,000.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,041,625.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	406,000.00		
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, District of Columbia, 1909.....	10,500.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,000.00		
Instruction of indigent blind children, District of Columbia, 1909.....	6,000.00		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1909.....	978,233.35		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1909.....	624,550.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1909.....	92,960.00		
Maintenance of public crematorium, District of Columbia, 1909.....	3,000.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1909.....	4,000.00		
Providence Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1909.....	4,000.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1909.....	72,400.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,500.00		
Interest and sinking fund, District of Columbia, 1909.....	975,408.00		
Emergency fund, District of Columbia, 1909.....	8,000.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1909.....	45,000.00		
Salaries of employees, court-house, District of Columbia, 1909.....	10,080.00		
Salary, warden of jail, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1909.....	50,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909.....	15,000.00		
Fees of jurors, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909.....	55,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909.....	25,800.00		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909.....	23,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1909.....	94,576.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1909.....	34,028.00		
National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia, 1909.....	22,000.00		
Reform School for Girls, District of Columbia, 1909.....	25,633.00		
Transportation of paupers and prisoners, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,000.00		
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, District of Columbia, 1909.....	25,500.00		
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, District of Columbia, 1909.....	23,000.00		
Children's Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909.....	14,000.00		
National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1909.....	8,000.00		
Relief of National Homeopathic Hospital Association, District of Columbia, 1909.....	25,000.00		
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909.....	19,000.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1909.....	6,000.00		
Washington Home for Incurables, District of Columbia, 1909.....	4,000.00		
Women's Clinic, District of Columbia, 1909.....	500.00		
Georgetown University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909.....	3,000.00		
George Washington University Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909.....	3,000.00		
Tuberculosis Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909.....	37,140.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1909.....	66,660.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, 1909.....	12,360.00		
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia, 1909.....	19,550.00		
National Association for Colored Women and Children, District of Columbia, 1909.....	9,900.00		

STATEMENT C.—Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved May 26, 1908—Continued.			
Washington Hospital for Foundlings, District of Columbia, 1909.....	\$7,400.00		
St. Ann's Infant Asylum, District of Columbia, 1909.	5,400.00		
German Orphan Asylum Association, District of Columbia, 1909.....	600.00		
Relief of the poor, District of Columbia, 1909.....	16,000.00		
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,500.00		
Hope and Help Mission, District of Columbia, 1909..	2,000.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1909..	297,800.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1909.....	71,920.00		
Buildings, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia.	20,000.00		
Buildings, fire department, District of Columbia....	39,000.00		
Maintenance of municipal building, District of Columbia, 1909.....	24,000.00		
Commission to investigate jail and workhouse, District of Columbia, 1909.....	1,500.00		
Total.....		\$9,600,716.85	
Sundry civil appropriation act, approved May 27, 1908:			
Lighting public grounds, District of Columbia, 1909..	6,800.00		
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, District of Columbia, 1909.....	19,000.00		
Maintenance of Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909.....	19,000.00		
Improvement of grounds, Garfield Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909.....	24,430.00		
Improvement and care of public grounds, District of Columbia, 1909.....	92,050.00		
Improvement of Potomac Park, District of Columbia.	70,000.00		
Tidal gates, Potomac Park, District of Columbia.....	25,000.00		
National Zoological Park, District of Columbia, 1909.	95,000.00		
Burial of indigent soldiers, District of Columbia, 1909.	3,500.00		
Total.....		354,780.00	
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved May 22, 1908:			
Salaries and expenses, court of appeals, District of Columbia, 1909.....	34,440.00		
Salaries, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909..	41,400.00		
Total.....		75,840.00	
Public resolution No. 38, approved January 27, 1909:			
To maintain public order, District of Columbia, 1909.		25,000.00	
Urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved February 9, 1909:			
Removal of snow and ice, District of Columbia, 1909..	5,000.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,500.00		
Total.....		10,500.00	
Deficiency appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909:			
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1909.....	125.00		
Salaries, offices, District of Columbia, 1908.....	25.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1905.....	7.25		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1906.....	10.85		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1907.....	15.00		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1908.....	124.87		
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,300.00		
Sewers, District of Columbia, 1908.....	10.25		
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia.....	33.25		
Care and maintenance public convenience stations, District of Columbia, 1909.....	200.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1909.....	765.50		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1906.....	46.40		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,019.50		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1908.....	2,378.67		
Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1907.....	2,609.33		
Fire department, District of Columbia, 1909.....	4,900.00		
Health department, District of Columbia, 1909.....	1,000.00		
Garfield Hospital, isolating ward, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,000.00		

STATEMENT C.—Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable jointly by the United States and the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Deficiency appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909—Continued.			
Courts, District of Columbia, 1909.....	\$180.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1908.....	305.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1907.....	176.00		
Judgments, District of Columbia.....	13,647.62		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1908.....	150.00		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1904.....	2.50		
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia, 1903.....	10.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1909.....	2,000.00		
Support of convicts, District of Columbia, 1908.....	4,641.15		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1909.....	20,000.00		
Support of prisoners, District of Columbia, 1908.....	571.95		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909.....	10,000.00		
Fees of witnesses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908.....	280.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909.....	1,000.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc., supreme court, District of Columbia, 1908.....	14.01		
Miscellaneous expenses, supreme court, District of Columbia, 1909.....	10,000.00		
Washington Asylum, District of Columbia, 1909.....	12,000.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,000.00		
Home for the Aged and Infirm, District of Columbia, 1908.....	8.14		
National Training School for Boys, District of Columbia, 1909.....	3,300.00		
Eastern Dispensary, District of Columbia, 1909.....	3,000.00		
Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia, 1909.....	6,000.00		
Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,000.00		
Militia, District of Columbia, 1909.....	3,535.55		
Total.....		\$119,392.79	
District of Columbia appropriation act, approved March 3, 1909:			
Improvements and repairs, District of Columbia, 1909-10.....	72,500.00		
Cleaning snow and ice from streets, etc., District of Columbia.....	35,000.00		
Electrical department, District of Columbia, 1909-10.....	11,000.00		
Public schools, District of Columbia, 1909-10.....	71,350.00		
Buildings and grounds, public schools, District of Columbia.....	179,000.00		
Reformatory and workhouse, District of Columbia.....	26,096.64		
Tuberculosis Hospital, District of Columbia, 1909-10.....	500.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children, District of Columbia, 1909-10.....	1,000.00		
Courts, District of Columbia, 1909.....	3,993.33		
Total.....		401,039.97	
Public act No. 336, approved March 4, 1909:			
Road along south bank of Anacostia River, District of Columbia.....		600.00	
Act March 3, 1899, amending section 3689, Revised Statutes of the United States:			
Maryland School for the Blind, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation).....		1,575.00	
Public act, approved April 22, 1904:			
Damages, changes of grade, Union Station, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation).....		76,417.93	
Act of February 12, 1901:			
Terminal improvements, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, District of Columbia.....		1,500,000.00	
District appropriation act, approved June 27, 1906:			
Extending and widening streets, Anacostia Bridge, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation).....		12,730.55	
Grand total of appropriations, the one-half of which is payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....			
		12,178,593.09	
One-half of which payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia is.....			
		6,089,296.55	

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STATEMENT C.—Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved May 22, 1908:			
Salaries of employees, public buildings and grounds, 1909 (amount chargeable wholly to the District).....	\$30,255.00		
Sundry civil appropriation act, approved May 27, 1908:			
Lighting, etc., Executive Mansion, etc., 1909 (amount chargeable wholly to the District).....	4,200.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909:			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia.....	542.46		
Various acts:			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues, District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation).....	44,915.17		
Act June 11, 1878, and act of legislative assembly, January 19, 1872:			
Refunding taxes, etc., District of Columbia (indefinite appropriation).....	20,446.79		
Public act No. 335, approved March 4, 1909:			
Investigating Northern Liberty Market claims, District of Columbia.....	550.00		
Total appropriations payable wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		\$100,909.42	
NOTE.—The following appropriations, chargeable wholly to the United States, expended through the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia:			
Sundry civil appropriation act, approved May 27, 1908—			
Removal of remains of Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant.....	\$1,000.00		
Deficiency appropriation act, approved March 4, 1909—			
Purchase of land, government reservations.....	2.50		
Total proportional part of all appropriations chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.....		6,190,205.97	
Interest computed for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of May 26, 1908, on \$3,650,563.06, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1908.....		73,011.26	
Total obligations, including interest charges, chargeable to the revenues of the District of Columbia, to June 30, 1909, under appropriations payable in whole and in part from its revenues.....			\$6,263,217.23
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia.</i>			
<i>Tax collections:</i>			
Tax on realty.....	4,123,230.99		
Tax on personalty.....	753,215.93		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	764.65		
Tax on street railroads, realty.....	22,622.73		
Tax on street railroads, personalty.....	177,944.98		
Penalty on realty taxes.....	36,681.06		
Penalty on personal taxes.....	4,674.28		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	54.28		
Taxes on property bought by the District of Columbia.....	2.55		
Licenses:		5,119,191.45	
Liquor licenses—			
Wholesale.....			
Retail.....	40,400.60		
Transfers.....	424,343.50		
Plumbers' licenses.....	154.00		
Insurance licenses.....	36.00		
Insurance transfers.....	82,311.98		
Insurance penalty.....	32.50		
Miscellaneous.....	2.05		
Miscellaneous transfers.....	115,586.67		
Engineers' licenses.....	120.00		
	237.00		
		663,224.30	
^a Total collections account of dog taxes:			
Used for deficiencies in police relief fund.....			\$21,489.63

STATEMENT C.—Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Market rents:			
Eastern market.....	\$7,423.57		
Western market.....	6,967.50		
Georgetown market.....	633.60		
Wholesale producers' market.....	5,554.20		
Washington Market Company, franchise rental.....	7,500.00		
		\$28,078.87	
Miscellaneous rents:			
Hay scales, franchise rental.....	1,935.45		
Wharves, street termini and buildings.....	8,148.91		
Pipe line.....	370.24		
		10,454.60	
Fines:			
Police-court fines.....	a 5,368.03		
Juvenile-court fines.....	3,205.78		
		8,573.81	
Fees:			
Sealer of weights and measures.....	6,823.45		
Surveyor.....	20,544.76		
Health department.....	405.50		
Justices of the peace.....	23,371.85		
Pound.....	2,627.00		
Inspector of gas and meters.....	1,473.00		
Sewer and gas permits.....	3,749.00		
Water permits.....	1,898.00		
Railing permits.....	867.00		
Tax certificates.....	4,052.00		
Building permits.....	10,653.00		
Electrical permits.....	4,166.00		
Landing and storing wood.....	165.12		
Bathing beach.....	173.40		
Public-convenience stations.....	1,189.02		
Motor vehicle tags.....	3,368.00		
Public crematorium.....	65.00		
Municipal court.....	9,876.05		
Recorder of deeds, surplus fees.....	7,871.22		
Register of wills, surplus fees.....	135.44		
		103,473.81	
Miscellaneous collections:			
Advertising taxes.....	1,998.15		
Street-extension benefits.....	84,145.65		
Interest on assessments, street-extension benefits.....	9,678.59		
Sale of old material.....	3,243.35		
Proceeds of labor, municipal lodging house.....	186.87		
Judgments favor District of Columbia.....	77.86		
Sale of old houses on property acquired by District.....	804.44		
Tuition, public schools.....	333.14		
Recording tax sale, surplus.....	10		
Board and maintenance of insane patients, reimbursement.....	20.80		
Conscience fund.....	6.20		
Reimbursement account lost bicycle.....	10.93		
Forfeited contractor's deposit.....	25.00		
Reimbursement of revenues account of advance for appropriation for water meters, District of Columbia, act June 27, 1906.....	10,000.00		
Payments made by railroad companies account construction Anacostia Bridge and approaches—Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.....	5,107.13		
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.....	9,375.00		
Damages to District property.....	31.98		
Reimbursement account excess cost of supplies.....	35.29		
		125,080.48	
Total revenue collected on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....		6,058,077.32	
Amount of unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations of the District of Columbia carried out by the surplus warrant of June 30, 1909.....	236,872.51		
a Total fines police court, District of Columbia:			
Used for deficiencies, police relief fund.....		\$64,511.81	
Used for deficiencies, firemen's relief fund.....		33,421.54	
Balance credited to revenues of District, account general fund.....		5,368.03	
		<u>\$103,301.38</u>	

110 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT C.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, etc.*—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Revenues of the District of Columbia—Continued.</i>			
Proportion of above unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia by surplus warrant of June 30, 1909.....		\$118, 436. 25	\$6, 176, 513. 57
Excess of the obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1909, under all appropriations payable in whole or in part from its revenues, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District, at the close of said fiscal year.....			5, 156, 169. 44

SUBSTATEMENT C 1.—*Statement showing the relation between appropriations and revenues of the District of Columbia, the proportion of appropriations charged wholly and in part to its revenues, including interest on advances in excess of revenues, the revenues collected, and the resulting excess of obligations under appropriations over revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportional part of appropriations charged to the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as detailed in Statement C.....		\$6, 190, 205. 97	
INTEREST.			
Interest computed for the fiscal year 1909, at 2 per cent per annum, as required by the act of May 26, 1908, on \$3,650,563.06, balance due the United States on account of advances to June 30, 1908, as shown by Statement B.....		73, 011. 26	
Total charges to the revenues of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1909, as detailed in Statement C.....			\$6, 263, 217. 23
REVENUE.			
Total revenue collected on account of general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as detailed in Statement C.....		6, 058, 077. 32	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Proportion of unexpended balances of appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia by the surplus warrant, June 30, 1909, as shown by Statement C.....		118, 436. 25	
Total revenue and credits to the general fund of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year 1909, as shown by Statement C.....			6, 176, 513. 57
Deficiency in the revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1909, to meet the proportionate part of appropriations and other charges charged to said revenues for said fiscal year.....			\$6, 703. 66

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 111

STATEMENT D.—Available appropriations and advances therefrom by the United States to the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and the balances remaining in the Treasury account of same at said date.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCES.			
Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, July 1, 1908, subject to requisition on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1908 and prior years.....		\$2,757,811.26	
APPROPRIATIONS.			
Total District of Columbia appropriations authorized for the fiscal year 1909, as detailed in Statement C:			
Payable jointly by the District of Columbia and the United States.....	\$12,178,593.09		
Payable wholly by the District of Columbia.....	100,909.42		
Payable wholly by the United States.....	1,002.50		
Total appropriations for fiscal year 1909.....		12,280,505.01	
REPAYMENTS.			
Total repayments and credits to District of Columbia appropriations for fiscal year 1909, as detailed in Statement B.....		975,263.88	\$16,013,580.15
ADVANCES.			
Total amount advanced upon requisitions, debit transfer settlements, and direct settlements effected in the Treasury Department during the fiscal year 1909, as detailed in Statement B.....		13,529,961.22	
LAPSED APPROPRIATIONS.			
Unexpended balances of lapsed appropriations carried to the credit of the general fund of the District of Columbia and to the United States surplus fund, by surplus warrant of June 30, 1909.....		236,872.51	13,766,833.73
BALANCES.			
Balances of appropriations in the United States Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia, June 30, 1909, subject to requisition, on account of appropriations for the fiscal year 1909 and prior years.....			2,246,746.42

DEMONSTRATION OF STATEMENTS B, C, AND D.

Balances of appropriations in United States Treasury, June 30, 1909, subject to requisition on account of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year 1909 and prior years, as shown by Statement D.....	\$2,246,746.42		
Proportion of above balances payable from the revenues of the District of Columbia.....		\$1,188,630.55	
Amount due the United States June 30, 1909, by the District of Columbia on account of advances from appropriations, in excess of revenues of the District deposited in the Treasury of the United States to said date.....		3,992,515.03	\$5,181,145.58
Less amount of cash revenues on account of the general fund of the District, collected during the fiscal year 1909, in hands of collector of taxes, June 30, 1909, but not deposited in the Treasury of the United States until after said date, as shown by Statement J.....			14,976.14
Excess of obligations of the District of Columbia on June 30, 1909, under all appropriations, payable in whole or in part from its revenues, for the fiscal year 1909 and prior years, including interest charges, over and above the revenues of the District at the close of said fiscal year, as detailed in Statement C.....			5,166,169.44

112 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Summary.</i>			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS.			
I. General government.....		\$791,232.60	
II. Protection of life and property.....		1,868,921.57	
III. Health and sanitation.....		1,094,827.14	
IV. Highways.....		3,238,295.83	
V. Charities and corrections.....		1,031,940.87	
VI. Education.....		2,897,550.54	
VII. Recreation—Parks, etc.....		404,525.81	
VIII. Miscellaneous.....		162,843.76	
IX. Public-service enterprises.....		186,685.42	
X. Interest and debt.....		977,800.50	
Grand total of net expenditures from appropriations.....			\$12,654,624.04
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Protection of life and property.....		118,725.71	
Charities and corrections.....		6,069.07	
Miscellaneous.....		490,237.94	
Public-service enterprises—Water distribution.....		532,716.74	
Grand total of net expenditures from trust and special funds.....			1,147,749.46
Grand total of net expenditures.....			13,802,373.50
<i>Detail.</i>			
I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT.			
1. Executive office:			
Commissioners, salaries, 1909.....	\$9,423.32		
Secretary's office, salaries (including salaries of assistants to Commissioners), 1909.....	15,854.15		
2. Finance offices:			25,277.47
Auditor's office, salaries, 1909.....		24,049.54	
Disbursing officer's office, salaries, 1909.....		6,785.00	
Assessment offices—			
Assessor's office—			
Salaries, 1909.....	53,347.72		
Temporary clerk hire, 1909.....	498.55		
Temporary clerk hire, personal tax board—			
1909.....	1,999.75		
1908.....	102.00		
Special assessment office, salaries, 1909.....	12,200.42		
Preparation of numerical books, salaries, 1908-9.....	1,994.60		
Collection of revenue—		70,143.04	
Collector's office—			
Salaries, 1909.....	20,295.80		
Preparation of tax-sale certificates, 1909.....	799.70		
Collections by distraint, salaries and expenses—			
1909.....	3,295.75		
1908.....	136.50		
Advertising taxes in arrears, 1909.....	1,701.54		
3. Law offices:		26,229.29	
Corporation counsel's office—			
Salaries, 1909.....	13,244.16		
Rent of offices—			
1909.....	83.33		
1908.....	83.36		
Judicial expenses—		13,410.85	
1909.....	3,676.34		
1908.....	56.78		
4. Miscellaneous executive offices:		3,733.12	
Excise board, salaries, 1909.....	4,624.99		
Plumbing board, salaries, 1909.....	825.00		
Board of steam engineers, salaries—			
1909.....	825.00		
1908.....	75.00		
Permit division, salaries, 1909.....	3,258.33		
Purchase of identification number tags for automobiles and motor vehicles, 1909.....	299.94		
Engineer department, record division, salaries, 1909.....	14,566.38		
			24,474.64

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 113

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT—continued.			
5. Municipal building:			
Salaries, care of, 1909.....	\$31,333.95		
Salaries, care of rented building, 1909.....	290.85		
		\$31,624.80	
Maintenance of Municipal building—			
1909.....	14,127.97		
1908.....	5,185.52		
		19,313.49	
Furnishing and equipping Municipal building, 1908-9.....		111,060.47	
Rent of District offices—			
1909.....	749.50		
1908.....	10.94		
Rent of record vault—			
1909.....	50.00		
1908.....	300.00		
		1,110.44	
Construction of new Municipal building.....		147,884.04	
			\$310,993.24
6. Courts:			
Court of appeals, District of Columbia, salaries and expenses, 1909.....		34,437.50	
Supreme court, District of Columbia—			
Salaries, 1909.....	41,362.50		
Fees of witnesses—			
1909.....	12,450.00		
1908.....	190.75		
Fees, jurors—			
1909.....	49,450.00		
1908.....	15.00		
Pay of bailiffs, etc.—			
1909.....	25,500.00		
1908.....	8.40		
Miscellaneous expenses—			
1909.....	28,871.20		
1908.....	a 1,108.27		
		156,739.58	
Court-house, salaries of employees, 1909.....		10,080.00	
Register of wills—			
Copies of papers relating to realty, 1909.....	825.00		
Card index, 1908.....	162.50		
		987.50	
Police court, District of Columbia—			
Salaries, 1909.....	25,712.66		
Witness fees—			
1909.....	2,844.75		
1908.....	191.00		
1907.....	5.25		
Jurors' fees—			
1909.....	6,981.00		
1908.....	666.00		
1907.....	36.00		
Meals of jurors and bailiffs, 1909.....	8.40		
Repairs to furniture—			
1909.....	112.72		
1908.....	139.60		
Repairs to building, 1909.....	299.05		
Improving heating and ventilating apparatus, 1908-9.....	2,855.54		
Contingent expenses—			
1909.....	1,858.69		
1908.....	207.11		
		41,917.77	
Juvenile court—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	9,009.99		
1908.....	305.00		
1907.....	140.00		
Jurors' fees—			
1909.....	435.00		
1908.....	285.00		
Rent—			
1909.....	220.00		
1908.....	20.00		
Repairs to buildings, furniture, etc.—			
1909.....	372.30		
1908.....	54.19		

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

114 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
I. GENERAL GOVERNMENT—continued.			
6. Courts—Continued.			
Juvenile court—Continued.			
Contingent expenses—			
1909.....	\$795.89		
1908.....	234.85		
		\$11,872.22	
Municipal court—			
Salaries, 1909.....	4,735.67		
Rent, 1909.....	366.94		
Furniture and equipment, 1909.....	1,727.30		
Contingent expenses, 1909.....	612.89		
		7,442.80	
Justices of the peace—			
Salaries—			
1909.....			
1908.....	9,458.34		
Rent, clerical services, and contingent expenses—			
1909.....	1,599.96		
1908.....	200.04		
		12,508.38	
Coroner's office—			
Salaries of coroner and morgue attendants—			
1909.....	2,875.00		
1908.....	25.00		
Contingent expenses, coroner's office and morgue, fees of witnesses, jurors, etc.—			
1909.....	3,794.17		
1908.....	375.79		
1907.....	3.00		
1906.....	1.25		
1905.....	7.25		
		7,081.46	
Writs of lunacy, District of Columbia—			
1909.....	2,345.70		
1908.....	503.50		
1907.....	2.50		
1904.....	2.50		
1903.....	10.00		
		2,864.20	
Purchase of reports of opinions court of appeals, District of Columbia—			
1909.....	110.00		
1908.....	55.00		
		165.00	
Purchase of Torbert's Digests, 1909.....			
		40.00	
			\$286,136.41
Grand total, general government.....			791,232.60
II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.			
1. Metropolitan police, District of Columbia:			
Salaries—			
1909.....	833,258.17		
1908.....	78,279.73		
1907.....	2,609.33		
		914,147.23	
Contingent expenses—			
1909.....			
1908.....	30,640.41		
1907.....	4,255.50		
		3.25	
Fuel, 1909.....			
		34,899.16	
Repairs to stations—			
1909.....			
1908.....	5,127.92		
		470.54	
		3,912.80	
Purchase of flags and halyards—			
1909.....			
1908.....	98.10		
		92.00	
		5,598.46	
Rent of headquarters—			
1909.....			
1908.....	200.00		
		190.10	
Rent of substation, Anacostia—			
1909.....	400.00		
1908.....	440.00		
		40.00	
		1,080.00	

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 115

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—continued.			
1. Metropolitan police, District of Columbia—Cont'd.			
House of detention—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	\$8,738.34		
1908.....	760.00		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	2,682.51		
1908.....	430.42		
		\$12,611.27	
Harbor patrol—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	2,181.66		
1908.....	178.00		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	1,698.30		
1908.....	436.42		
		4,494.38	
Buildings and sites—House, furniture, etc., Anacostia.....		450.00	
			\$977,383.40
2. Militia and armories:			
1909.....	55,483.74		
1908.....	4,396.64		
			59,880.38
3. Fire department, District of Columbia:			
Salaries—			
1909.....	444,842.99		
1908.....	37,769.23		
		482,612.22	
Contingent expenses—			
1909.....	19,851.93		
1908.....	3,156.69		
		23,008.62	
Forage—			
1909.....	25,545.56		
1908.....	1,990.57		
		27,536.13	
Fuel—			
1909.....	9,682.44		
1908.....	2,379.98		
		12,062.42	
Hose—			
1909.....	14,664.65		
1908.....	318.70		
		14,983.35	
Horses, 1909.....			14,000.00
Repairs to engine houses—			
1909.....	8,836.39		
1908.....	145.73		
		8,982.12	
Repairs to apparatus and new appliances—			
1909.....	3,840.12		
1908.....	4,019.22		
1907.....	6.20		
		7,865.54	
Repairs to fire boat, 1909.....			265.80
Rent of headquarters—			
1909.....	30.00		
1908.....	30.00		
		60.00	
Purchase of new apparatus—			
One fourth-size steam fire engine, 1909.....	4,995.00		
One 65-foot aerial truck, 1909.....	4,500.00		
One chemical engine, Langdon, 1909.....	3,237.50		
One second-size steam fire engine, 1909.....	5,500.00		
One combination chemical engine and wagon, 1909.....	1,985.00		
		20,217.50	
Buildings and sites—			
House, furniture, etc., engine company, west			
Seventeenth street.....	6,309.48		
House, furniture, etc., chemical company,			
Langdon.....	9,968.93		
Site, house, and furniture, truck company,			
southwest section.....	1,963.31		
Site, furniture, etc., combination house, north			
Florida avenue.....	18,274.51		
House, furniture, etc., chemical company, Ben-			
ning.....	290.00		
		36,806.23	
			648,399.93

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
II. PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—continued.			
4. Miscellaneous inspection:			
Building inspection division—			
Salaries, 1909.....	\$27,095.66		
Salaries, temporary additional inspectors—			
1909.....	2,305.00		
1908.....	91.00	\$29,491.66	
Plumbing inspection division—			
Salaries, 1909.....	11,643.72		
Salaries, temporary additional inspectors—			
1909.....	1,175.40		
1908.....	81.25	12,900.37	
Inspector of gas and meters, office—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	4,072.49		
1908.....	11.67	4,084.16	
Sealer of weights and measures, office, salaries, 1909.....		5,826.66	\$52,302.85
5. Pound:			
Salaries of pound master and assistants, 1909.....	3,717.50		
Maintenance, 1909.....	854.00		4,571.50
6. Miscellaneous:			
Surveyor's office—			
Salaries, 1909.....	20,908.31		
Temporary employees and miscellaneous expenses—			
1909.....	4,175.62		
1908.....	288.25	25,462.18	
Insurance department—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	7,682.49		
1908.....	75.00		
Temporary clerk hire, 1909.....	1,144.33		
Salaries of appraisers, 1908.....	100.00		
Rent of offices—			
1909.....	70.00		
1908.....	350.00	9,421.82	
Electrical department, District of Columbia:			
Salaries, 1909.....	42,716.61		
General supplies—			
1909.....	10,611.99		
1908.....	4,217.27		
Extension of police-patrol system—			
1909.....	3,189.32		
1907.....	28.60		
Purchase of fire-alarm boxes—			
1909.....	4,305.58		
1907.....	12.10		
Placing wires underground—			
1909-10.....	5,604.34		
1909.....	12,900.08		
Moving fire-alarm apparatus, 1908.....	4,697.96		
Replacing break wheels, etc., for fire-alarm boxes, 1909.....	1,249.50	89,593.35	
Condemnation of insanitary buildings—			
Clerical services.....	1,150.00		
Expenses.....	210.26	1,360.26	
Removal of dangerous buildings.....		180.00	
Enforcing game and fish laws—			
1909.....	298.90		
1908.....	67.00	365.90	
Grand total, protection of life and property.....			126,383.51
			1,868,921.57

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
III. HEALTH AND SANITATION.			
1 Health department:			
Salaries, 1909.....		\$47,545.58	
Rent of stable—			
1909.....	\$109.67		
1908.....	20.00	129.67	
Drainage of lots and abatement of nuisances—			
1909.....	333.90		
1908.....	1,406.00	1,739.90	
Preventing sale of adulterated drugs, foods, etc.—			
Special services—			
1909.....	82.50		
1908.....	29.30		
Contingent expenses—			
1909.....	902.27		
1908.....	338.96	1,353.03	
Traveling expenses of inspectors—			
1909.....	2,690.95		
1908.....	135.17	2,826.12	\$53,594.30
2. Quarantine and contagious-disease hospitals:			
Contagious-disease service; preventing spread of contagious diseases, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, etc.—			
Indefinite.....	2.64		
1909.....	17,628.80		
1908.....	328.57		
1908-9.....	8,536.54	26,496.55	
Disinfecting service—			
1909.....	5,005.70		
1908.....	1,097.80	6,103.50	32,600.05
3. Sewers and sewage disposal:			
Salaries—			
1909.....	57,858.05		
1908.....	23.53	57,881.58	
Cleaning and repairing—			
1909.....	57,286.37		
1908.....	5,090.41		
1907.....	a 1.78	62,375.00	
Sewage pumping station, maintenance and operation—			
1909.....	41,686.89		
1908.....	4,167.83	45,854.72	
Machines, tools and furniture, sewage pumping station, 1907.....		.50	
Main and pipe sewers, construction of—			
1909.....	35,802.85		
1908.....	4,342.57		
1907.....	a 1.17	40,144.25	
Suburban sewers, construction of—			
1909.....	32,154.25		
1908.....	46,807.46	78,961.71	
Assessment and permit work, sewers, construction of—			
1909.....	36,520.82		
1908.....	11,155.78		
1907.....	a 1.98	47,674.62	
Purchase or condemnation of rights of way for public sewers—			
1909.....	2,037.21		
1908.....	10.25	2,047.46	
Congress Heights outlet sewer, construction of, 1909.....	6,999.96		
Fourth street se. relief sewer, construction of, 1909.....	7,988.24		

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

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STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
III. HEALTH AND SANITATION—continued.			
3. Sewers and sewage disposal—Continued.			
Valleys of Broad Branch and Soapstone Branch sewers, construction of, 1908.....	\$9,366.08		
Falls Branch sewer, construction of, 1907.....	a 590.20		
Arizona avenue sewer, construction of, 1907.....	a 314.17		
		\$23,449.91	
Sewage disposal system—			
Paving approaches to pumping station.....	2,903.27		
East side intercepting sewer to Brookland, construction of.....	58,570.74		
Sewage pumping station, construction and machinery.....	25,763.48		
B street and New Jersey avenue trunk sewer, section F, construction of.....	9,817.50		
Outfall sewer and siphon, construction of.....	2,137.85		
Water and L streets, intercepting sewer, construction of.....	1,152.18		
Constructing various parts of the sewage-disposal system from balances remaining of appropriations for completed portions.....	63,206.33		
Preparation of plans and specifications for sewage-disposal system.....	34.07		
		163,585.42	
4. Street cleaning:			\$521,975.17
Salaries, street sweeping office, 1909.....		42,829.65	
Cleaning and sweeping streets, avenues, and alleys—			
1909.....	236,610.43		
1908.....	15,129.60		
		251,740.03	
Cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters—			
1909.....	3,927.11		
Indefinite.....	125.00		
Cleaning snow and ice from streets, etc.....	2,043.75		
		6,095.86	
5. Disposal of city refuse:			300,665.54
1909.....	166,068.22		
1908.....	13,203.74		
		179,271.96	
6. Miscellaneous:			179,271.96
Care and maintenance of public-convenience stations—			
1909.....	6,452.38		
1908.....	259.76		
		6,712.14	
Public-convenience stations, construction of buildings, public reservation No. 8.....		7.98	
			6,720.12
Grand total, health and sanitation.....			1,094,827.14
IV. HIGHWAYS.			
1. Administration:			
Surface division, salaries, 1909.....			
2. Streets:			60,062.15
Inspector of asphalts and cements, salaries, 1909.....			
Paving roadways under permit system—		8,217.70	
1909.....	371.00		
1908.....	252.00		
		623.00	
Repairs to streets, avenues and alleys—			
1909-10.....	24,639.86		
1909.....	281,574.03		
1908.....	31,693.12		
1907.....	1,109.50		
		339,016.51	
Repairs to county roads and suburban streets—			
1909-10.....	3,679.30		
1909.....	97,918.50		
1908.....	3,955.97		
		105,553.77	
Grading streets, avenues, alleys, and roads by chain gang—			
1909.....	13,916.29		
1908.....	26.76		
		13,943.05	

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
IV. HIGHWAYS—continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Paving streets—			
Georgetown schedule—			
1909.....	\$5,206.99		
1908.....	456.85		
Northwest schedule—			
1909.....	16,269.36		
1908.....	578.99		
Southwest schedule—			
1909.....	14,564.23		
1908.....	2,655.06		
Southeast schedule—			
1909.....	28,075.39		
1908.....	1,147.99		
Northeast schedule—			
1909.....	23,974.28		
1908.....	17,878.83		
		\$110,807.97	
Construction of county roads and suburban streets—			
Grading—			
Mills avenue ne., Franklin street to Rhode Island avenue, 1909.....	5,366.41		
Kearney street ne., Twelfth to Thirteenth streets, 1909.....	1,799.02		
New Jersey avenue se., B to C streets, 1909.....	9,215.92		
B street se., New Jersey avenue to South Capitol street, 1909.....	1,160.43		
First street se., B to C streets, 1909.....	2,883.16		
Albemarle street east of Connecticut avenue, 1908.....	3.60		
Brookland avenue, 1908.....	15.00		
Rittenhouse street and Western avenue, 1908.....	293.45		
Grade and improve—			
Seventh street ne., Girard street to Central avenue, 1909.....	733.68		
Albemarle street nw., east of Connecticut avenue, 1909.....	9,989.16		
Webster street nw., Fourteenth to Sixteenth streets, 1909.....	3,350.95		
Reno road, 1909.....	2,996.19		
Longfellow street nw., Fifth street to Shepherd road, 1909.....	999.87		
Sixteenth street nw.—			
1909.....	8,422.88		
1908.....	4,408.78		
1907.....	989.41		
Holmead place nw., Park road to Otis place, 1909.....	3,360.89		
Fifth street nw., U to W streets, 1909.....	2,350.42		
Forty-first street and western avenue nw., 1909.....	6,641.36		
Second street nw., south of Bryant street, 1909.....	155.74		
Manor street, Luray place and Warder street, nw., 1909.....	4,954.66		
Rittenhouse street and Western avenue to Chevy Chase Circle, 1909.....	7,449.73		
Rittenhouse street, Brightwood road to Blair road, 1908.....	330.63		
Streets in Anacostia, 1909.....	772.17		
Ingraham street nw., Brightwood avenue to Ninth street, 1909.....	1,406.22		
Ontario place nw., 1909.....	2,436.25		
Ingleside Terrace, nw., 1909.....	3,785.00		
Newark street, Cleveland Park, 1908.....	35.58		
Kenyon street, Sherman avenue to Thirteenth street, 1908.....	795.86		
Chesapeake street, Brookville road to Grant road, 1908.....	25.44		
Rhode Island avenue west of Brentwood road, 1908.....	2,973.57		
Fifteenth street, Florida avenue to Euclid street, 1908.....	815.59		
Massachusetts avenue, Wisconsin avenue to Nebraska avenue, 1908.....	19,813.07		
Euclid street, Champlain avenue to Columbia road, 1908.....	5.86		
Shepherd street, east of Eighth street, 1908..	425.40		

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STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
IV. HIGHWAYS—continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Construction of county roads and suburban streets—Continued.			
Grading and macadamizing—			
Monroe street ne., Michigan avenue to Tenth street, 1909.....	\$7,684.73		
Sheriff road, 1908.....	1,359.26		
Widening, grading, and improving Thirteenth street extended.....	57.35		
Widening and grading Minnesota avenue se., Pennsylvania avenue northward, 1909.....	2,999.26		
Gravel and drain Barnaby road, 1909.....	899.54		
Macadamizing—			
Emerson street nw., Brightwood avenue to Fourteenth street, 1909.....	3,860.67		
Nichols avenue and Livingston road, 1908.....	26.52		
Asphalting—			
Delaware avenue ne., B to C streets, 1909...	2,989.88		
C street ne., Delaware avenue to First street, 1909.....	3,612.76		
Paving—			
V street nw., Fifteenth street to New Hampshire avenue, 1909.....	1,933.45		
North Capitol street, T to V streets, 1909.....	5,512.82		
Massachusetts avenue nw., S to T streets, 1909.....	7,459.48		
Randolph street ne., North Capitol street to Lincoln road, 1909.....	1,056.42		
Girard street nw., Eleventh to Thirteenth streets, 1909.....	5,216.30		
S street ne., North Capitol street to Lincoln road, 1909.....	2,014.83		
Twenty-third street, Q street to Sheridan circle, 1908.....	345.02		
South Carolina avenue se., Thirteenth to Fifteenth streets—			
1908-9.....	8,873.28		
1908.....	5,061.47		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain street, 1908.....	246.83		
T street, North Capitol street to Lincoln road, 1908.....	285.67		
Harvard street, west of Fourteenth street, 1908.....	69.32		
Rhode Island avenue, North Capitol street to First street west, 1908.....	507.58		
Street extension division, salaries.....		\$173,233.79	
Condemnation or purchase of land for streets, roads, and alleys—		3,402.08	
1909.....	557.67		
1908.....	.95		
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues—		558.62	
Payment of awards—			
Rhode Island avenue ne.....	9,015.56		
Seventh and Franklin streets ne.....	4,650.25		
Genesee place and Summit place.....	1,700.00		
Twenty-third street nw. to Kalorama road.....	9,095.00		
Harvard street, Columbia Heights.....	17,587.39		
Expenses of condemnation—			
Rhode Island avenue ne.....	63.00		
W and Adams streets nw.....	381.63		
Forty-fifth street nw.....	3.55		
Park place nw.....	5.80		
Monroe street ne.....	16.50		
Albemarle street, Wisconsin avenue to Murdock Mill road.....	8.15		
Widening Bladensburg road.....	65.80		
Seventh and Franklin streets ne.....	98.15		
Widening Columbia road east of Sixteenth street.....	129.15		
W and Second streets.....	126.29		
Genesee place and Summit place.....	50.05		
Twenty-third street nw. to Kalorama road.....	87.50		
Opening Fessenden street nw.....	8.10		
Kenyon street nw.....	289.01		
Harvard street, Columbia Heights.....	40.60		
New York avenue ne.....	178.76		

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
IV. HIGHWAYS—continued.			
2. Streets—Continued.			
Extension, etc., of streets and avenues—Continued.			
Expenses of condemnation—Continued.			
Twenty-third street, S street to California avenue.....	\$2. 00		
Nineteenth street, Woodley road to Baltimore street.....	.25		
Kalorama road, Eighteenth street to Champlain avenue.....	3. 00		
Massachusetts avenue se.....	128. 72		
Girard street nw.....	233. 02		
Minnesota avenue se.....	118. 34		
Ninth street nw.....	163. 68		
Rittenhouse street.....	173. 46		
Twentieth street nw.....	209. 69		
Fourth street ne.....	207. 90		
Opening Warren and Forty-sixth streets nw.	14. 20		
T street (formerly W) nw.....	396. 55		
New Hampshire avenue nw.....	193. 14		
Sherman avenue nw.....	142. 65		
		\$45, 586. 84	
Connecting Sixteenth street with Rock Creek Park, expenses of condemnation.....		33. 25	
Alleys, etc.: Opening, widening, and extending alleys and minor streets; awards, expenses of condemnation, and services in connection therewith.....		2, 115. 13	
			\$803, 091. 71
3. Sidewalks and curbs:			
Sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings—			
1909.....	6, 626. 61		
1908.....	2, 122. 11		
1907.....	49. 95		
		8, 798. 67	
Assessment and permit work—			
1909.....	65, 718. 85		
1908.....	22, 839. 82		
1907.....	200. 70		
		88, 759. 37	
			97, 558. 04
4. Bridges:			
Salaries, engineer of bridges, bridge keepers, inspectors, etc., 1909.....			
		5, 484. 31	
Maintenance and operation of bridge across Anacostia River—			
1909.....	4, 992. 19		
1908.....	1, 178. 25		
		6, 170. 44	
Maintenance and operation of Highway Bridge across Potomac River—			
1909.....	16, 000. 00		
1908.....	a 20. 23		
		15, 979. 77	
Construction and repair of bridges—			
1909.....	16, 323. 04		
1908.....	6, 682. 61		
		23, 005. 65	
Repairs to Aqueduct Bridge.....		a 4, 177. 78	
Construction of Highway Bridge across Potomac River.....			
		a 124. 50	
Construction of bridge across Anacostia River.....			
		5, 358. 78	
Approaches, etc., Anacostia Bridge—			
Expenses of condemnation.....	2. 40		
Grading and improving.....	48, 409. 51		
		48, 411. 91	
Extending and widening streets, Anacostia Bridge—			
Expenses of condemnation.....	105. 35		
Payment of awards for damages.....	12, 619. 25		
		12, 724. 60	
Construction of Connecticut Avenue Bridge across Rock Creek—			
Bridge.....	4, 114. 04		
Paving approaches to bridge.....	340. 89		
		4, 454. 93	
Construction of K Street Bridge across Rock Creek.....			
		56. 28	
Construction of Monroe Street Bridge, Brookland.....			
		6, 498. 06	
			123, 842. 45

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

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STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
IV. HIGHWAYS—continued.			
5. Elimination of grade crossings:			
Elimination of grade crossings—			
Purchase of land, grading, etc.....	\$163,485.97		
Improvement of plaza, Union Station.....	28,053.12	\$191,539.09	
Terminal improvements, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company: Payment toward cost of construction of elevated terminals, viaduct, and structures, in connection with new Union Station (act Feb. 12, 1901).....		1,500,000.00	
Damages on account of changes of grade of streets in connection with construction of new Union Station for steam railroads (act Apr. 22, 1904)—			
Payment of awards for damages.....	70,755.00		
Expenses of condemnation.....	10,186.74	80,941.74	
			\$1,772,480.83
6. Street lighting:			
Gas and oil—			
1909.....	247,686.49		
1908.....	21,647.13	269,333.62	
Electric arc lighting—			
1909.....	103,164.92		
1908.....	8,741.26	111,906.18	
			381,239.80
7. Miscellaneous:			
Preparation of plans for the treatment of valley of Rock Creek.....			20.85
Grand total, highways.....			3,238,295.83
V. CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.			
1. General supervision:			
Board of charities—			
Salaries, 1909.....	13,620.99		
Traveling expenses—			
1909.....	214.43		
1908.....	41.98		
2. Poor in institutions:			
Home for the Aged and Infirm—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	10,601.50		
1908.....	855.00		
Temporary labor—			
1909.....	520.12		
1908.....	30.25		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	24,018.71		
1908.....	775.53		
1907.....	50.40		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1909.....	1,457.41		
1908.....	31.87		
Grading, road making, purchase of farm implements, 1908.....			
Additional steam boiler, 1907-8.....	17.88		
Additional fire protection, 1908-9.....	2,799.30		
Duplicating water supply, 1908-9.....	15.53		
	376.59		
Municipal almshouse: Equipment of building.....		41,555.09	
Municipal lodging house—		923.00	
Salaries 1909.....			
Maintenance—			
1909.....	1,840.00		
1908.....	1,508.23		
	84.44		
Washington Home for Incurables—			
Maintenance—			
1909.....	3,875.46		
1908.....	19.30		
		3,432.67	
		3,894.76	
			49,805.52

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
V. CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
3. Outdoor poor relief:			
Relief of the poor: Medicines furnished the poor, including medical attendance—			
1909.....	\$9,703.40		
1908.....	1,349.50		
1907.....	2.25	\$11,055.15	
Transportation of paupers:			
1909.....	2,314.18		
1908.....	437.66	2,751.84	
Payments to abandoned wives and children (under act of March 23, 1906), 1909.....		2,260.00	
4. Care of children:			\$16,066.99
Board of Children's Guardians—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	6,791.67		
1908.....	610.00		
Contingent expenses—			
1909.....	1,094.87		
1908.....	331.80		
Maintenance of feeble-minded children—			
1909.....	10,363.93		
1908.....	3,396.23		
Board and care of children—			
1909.....	41,676.19		
1908.....	4,349.91		
Board and care of children: Payments to institutions under sectarian control—			
1909.....	1,493.19		
1908.....	2,094.19		
1907.....	1,104.50		
Burial expenses of wards, 1909.....	170.00	73,476.53	
German Orphan Asylum Association: Care and maintenance of children, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	538.54		
1908.....	181.46	720.00	
Hope and Help Mission: Maintenance of women and children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	2,000.00		
1908.....	27.57	2,027.57	
Industrial Home School—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	6,550.86		
1908.....	599.00		
Temporary labor—			
1909.....	379.40		
1908.....	10.00		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	9,215.02		
1908.....	627.93		
1907.....	10.00		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1909.....	1,981.24		
1908.....	171.55		
Operating pumping plant for sewage disposal—			
1909.....	421.21		
1908.....	43.10		
1907.....	180.00	20,189.31	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	5,535.83		
1908.....	485.00		
Temporary services, 1909.....	459.08		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	4,814.71		
1908.....	370.49		
Tiling and pipes, 1909.....	355.33		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, 1909.....	295.70		

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
V. CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
4. Care of children—Continued.			
Industrial Home School for Colored Children—Con.			
Furniture and equipment—			
1907-8.....	\$31.50		
1908-9.....	1,984.92		
Buildings, construction of.....	705.00	\$15,037.56	
National Association for the Relief of Colored Women and Children: Care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	7,936.77		
1908.....	778.55	8,715.32	
National Training School for Boys: Care and maintenance of boys committed by the courts under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	23,402.01		
1908.....	1,816.68	25,218.69	
Reform School for Girls—			
Salaries and maintenance—			
1909.....	22,518.58		
1908.....	a 183.05		
Erection of buildings.....	a 19.29	22,316.24	
Washington Hospital for Foundlings—			
Care and maintenance of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	3,679.25		
1908.....	351.80		
Renewing heating apparatus and repairs, 1909.....	1,906.00	5,937.05	
St. Ann's Infant Asylum: Board and care of children under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	5,398.00		
1908.....	214.59		
1904.....	a.03	5,612.56	
5. Miscellaneous charities:			\$179,250.83
Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors—			
Salaries, 1909.....	1,760.00		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	3,236.14		
1908.....	214.90	5,211.04	
Burial of indigent soldiers—			
1909.....	1,810.00		
1908.....	500.00	2,310.00	
6. Hospitals:			7,521.04
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital:			
Emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	12,467.40		
1908.....	1,193.40		
Repairs and equipment—			
1909.....	2,258.75		
1908.....	264.42	16,183.97	
Children's Hospital: Care and maintenance of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	12,102.92		
1908.....	1,246.70	13,349.62	
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum: Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	17,857.10		
1908.....	1,524.80		
Repairs, 1909.....	2,819.42	22,201.32	

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—continued.</i>			
V. CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—Continued.			
6. Hospitals—Continued.			
Eastern Dispensary: Emergency care and free dispensary service to indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	\$7,879.40		
1908.....	372.20	\$8,251.60	
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum: For care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	21,250.00		
1908.....	2,125.00	23,375.00	
Garfield Memorial Hospital:			
Care and maintenance of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	17,826.90		
1908.....	1,640.60		
Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases—			
1909.....	5,274.62		
1908.....	782.47		
Improvement of grounds, 1909.....	17,000.40	42,524.99	
Georgetown University Hospital: Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1909.....		3,000.00	
George Washington University Hospital: Care and treatment of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities, 1909.....		3,000.00	
National Homeopathic Hospital Association: Care and maintenance of indigent patients, under contract with Board of Charities—			
1909.....	6,477.65		
1908.....	685.00	7,162.65	
Providence Hospital—			
Support and medical treatment of destitute patients, under contract with Surgeon-General, U. S. Army—			
1909.....	17,416.63		
1908.....	1,583.33		
Maintenance of isolating ward for minor contagious diseases—			
1909.....	3,333.30		
1908.....	333.33	22,666.59	
Tuberculosis Hospital—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	9,939.58		
1908.....	506.74		
Temporary services, 1909.....	893.25		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	20,550.99		
1908.....	9,828.78		
Furniture, cooking utensils, and hospital furnishings, 1908.....	7,489.53		
Construction of building.....	16,150.72	65,359.59	
Women's Clinic: Maintenance—			
1909.....	476.10		
1908.....	172.72	648.82	
7 Insane in institutions:			\$227,724.15
Hospital for the Insane: Support of indigent insane—			
1909.....	275,116.69		
1908.....	23,381.09	298,497.78	
Deportation of nonresident insane—			
1909.....	1,701.01		
1908.....	a 59.00	1,642.01	
			300,139.79

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
V. CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—continued.			
8. Prisons and reformatories:			
Salary of warden of jail, 1909.....		\$2,000.00	
Support of prisoners—			
1909.....	\$69,683.93		
1908.....	562.81		
		70,246.74	
Conveying prisoners—			
Salary of driver of van—			
1909.....	660.00		
1908.....	60.00		
Maintenance of van—			
1909.....	1,117.56		
1908.....	188.70		
		2,026.26	
Washington Asylum—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	32,523.39		
1908.....	2,810.46		
Temporary labor—			
1909.....	1,780.85		
1908.....	180.33		
Maintenance—			
1909.....	57,536.90		
1908.....	5,245.47		
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds—			
1909.....	3,070.02		
1908.....	212.53		
Repairs to main almshouse, 1908.....	737.40		
Construction of administration building.....	1,210.04		
Construction of workhouse for males.....	3,652.00		
		108,959.3	
Reformatory and workhouse—			
Site, temporary structures, etc.....	158.66		
Architect and expenses of commission.....	230.54		
		389.20	
Commission to investigate jail and workhouse, expenses of, 1909.....			
Support of convicts—		890.13	
1909.....	39,457.93		
1908.....	13,585.50		
		53,043.43	
Grand total, charities and corrections.....			\$237,555.15
VI. EDUCATION.			
1. Public schools:			
Salaries of officers—			
1909.....	48,858.21		
1908.....	4,208.39		
Salaries of teachers, 1909.....	1,250,782.98		
Salaries of clerks and librarians—			
1909.....	10,590.79		
1908.....	327.10		
Longevity pay, 1909.....	125,564.93		
Allowances to principals, 1909.....	31,251.50		
Salaries of teachers and janitors, night schools, 1909.....	17,984.25		
Salaries of janitors—			
1909.....	86,390.60		
1908.....	7,650.11		
Salaries: Care of smaller buildings and rented rooms—			
1909.....	5,799.00		
1908.....	472.00		
Salaries, custodian and bookkeeper of text-books and supplies—			
1909.....	1,650.00		
1908.....	150.00		
Salaries of medical inspectors—			
1909.....	5,381.92		
1908.....	500.04		
Contingent expenses, miscellaneous—			
1909.....		1,597,561.82	
1908.....	41,587.23		
1907.....	3,938.76		
	.65		
		45,526.64	

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
VI. EDUCATION—continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Contingent expenses, books and periodicals—			
1909.....	\$782.75		
1908.....	165.24		
		\$947.99	
Contingent expenses of night schools—			
1909.....	3,257.79		
1908.....	20.57		
		3,278.36	
Commercial instruction, night schools, 1908.....		100.10	
Kindergarten supplies—			
1909.....	2,391.91		
1908.....	2.80		
		2,394.71	
Manual training and industrial instruction—			
1909.....	17,856.69		
1908.....	2,941.79		
		20,798.48	
Text-books and supplies for first eight grades—			
1909.....	63,170.81		
1908.....	77.22		
		63,248.03	
Purchase of pianos, 1909.....		1,000.00	
Purchase of United States flags, 1909.....		724.95	
Rent of school buildings and rooms—			
1909.....	13,431.08		
1908.....	3,029.00		
		16,460.08	
Rent, equipment, care of temporary rooms, and purchase of supplies in connection with enforcement of compulsory education law, and instruction of atypical and ungraded classes—			
1909.....	13,235.22		
1908.....	1,513.62		
1908.....	582.13		
		15,330.97	
Fuel, gas, and electric light—			
1909.....	82,610.30		
1908.....	460.62		
1907.....	7.43		
		83,078.35	
Repairs and improvements to school buildings and grounds, and repairing and renewing heating and ventilating apparatus—			
1909.....	73,702.27		
1908.....	3,437.57		
1907.....	6.00		
		77,145.84	
Excavating and walling cellar and lowering furnaces in John F. Cook School building.....		1,708.98	
Repairs to buildings, fire protection.....	49,894.16		
1909-10.....	8.00		
		49,902.16	
Repairs to and changes in plumbing—			
1909.....	46,604.66		
1908.....	16,066.56		
		62,671.22	
Purchase of apparatus, etc., for physics departments, 1909.....		285.61	
Maintenance of school gardens—			
1909.....	888.69		
1908.....	94.57		
		983.26	
Extension of telephone system, 1909.....		526.80	
Equipment and maintenance of school playgrounds—			
1908.....	132.08		
1906.....	7.65		
		139.73	
Furniture and equipment of public schools—			
Extension of McKinley Manual Training School.....	45,670.01		
Four-room addition to Emery School, 1908-9....	874.24		
Six-room addition to Langdon School, 1908-9....	1,300.61		
Four-room addition to Petworth School, 1908-9....	860.40		
Sixteen-room building to replace Mott School, 1908-9.....	3,292.60		

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
VI. EDUCATION—continued.			
1. Public schools—Continued.			
Furniture and equipment of public schools—Cont'd.			
Four-room addition to Gage School, 1908-9.....	\$873.73		
Sixteen-room building, first division, 1908-9.....	2,910.58		
Twelve-room building, eighth division, 1908-9.....	2,370.22		
Two kindergarten schools, 1908-9.....	299.42		
One manual training shop, 1908-9.....	181.63		
One cooking school, 1908-9.....	207.83		
One sewing school, 1908-9.....	149.64		
Blow School, 1906.....	16.00		
Ross School, 1906.....	22.75		
Eight kindergarten schools, 1908.....	85.28		
		\$59,114.34	
Portable schools: Purchase, erection, and maintenance of portable schools for temporary use.....		24,684.00	
Purchase of sites and erection of buildings—			
Twelve-room building, fourth division, to relieve Franklin and Thomson schools (No. 156).....	91,854.17		
Extension of Business High School (No. 144).....	39,323.13		
Purchase of lot adjoining Armstrong Manual Training School (No. 129).....	3,837.95		
Site and four-room addition to Monroe School (No. 72).....	14,389.03		
Ground for school to replace Potomac, eighth division (No. 17).....	13,486.00		
Ground adjoining Morgan School (No. 125).....	280.91		
Ground adjoining Lovejoy School (No. 124).....	3,500.00		
Twelve-room school, Garfield site, thirteenth division (No. 158).....	36,267.92		
Purchase of lots adjoining Phillips School (No. 81).....	15,120.95		
Purchase of lots adjoining Johnson School for annex and erection of building (No. 157).....	42,023.24		
Site and eight-room building, Anacostia, eighth division (No. 149).....	864.25		
Site and eight-room building, fourteenth division, to relieve McCormick School (No. 150).....	18,222.12		
Site and sixteen-room building, Mott (No. 153).....	99,032.60		
Site and sixteen-room building, first division (No. 154).....	95,358.93		
Site and twelve-room building, eighth division (No. 155).....	75,912.20		
Site and six-room addition to Langdon School (No. 108).....	10,839.66		
Four-room addition to Petworth, seventh division (No. 131).....	2,821.90		
Four-room addition to Gage, second division (No. 143).....	23,935.63		
Site and four-room addition to Emery School (No. 133).....	15,998.72		
Extension of McKinley Manual Training School (No. 130).....	43,770.57		
Completion of McKinley Manual Training School (No. 130).....	50,740.00		
Site and four-room building, Brightwood Park (No. 151).....	589.93		
Site and four-room building, eleventh division, Deanwood (No. 152).....	622.00		
		698,791.81	
2. Special education:			\$2,826,404.23
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb: For expenses attending the instruction of deaf and dumb persons admitted to said institution from the District of Columbia, 1909.....	5,250.00		
Education of colored deaf mutes: Maintenance and tuition of colored deaf mutes of teachable age in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes, 1909.....	1,925.00		
Maryland School for the Blind: Board and tuition of indigent blind pupils of the District of Columbia at Maryland School for the Blind (indefinite appropriation, 1908).....	1,575.00		
Instruction of indigent blind children of the District of Columbia at Maryland School for the Blind, 1909.....	3,300.00		
			12,050.00

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
VI. EDUCATION—continued.			
3. Libraries:			
Free Public Library—			
Salaries—			
1909.....	\$35,225.98		
1908.....	2,911.68		
Extra services—			
1909.....	1,599.08		
1908.....	103.68		
		\$39,840.42	
Contingent expenses—			
1909.....	6,518.70		
1908.....	1,011.25		
		7,529.95	
Purchase of books—			
1909.....	7,499.80		
1908.....	356.29		
Indefinite.....	239.60		
		8,095.69	
Binding—			
1909.....	3,224.54		
1908.....	405.71		
		3,630.25	
			\$59,096.31
Grand total, education.....			2,897,550.54
VII. RECREATION.			
1. Parks:			
Rock Creek Park—			
Salaries of assistant engineer and foreman, 1909..	1,629.16		
Care and improvement—			
1909.....	12,223.84		
1908-9.....	1,795.61		
1908.....	392.90		
		16,041.51	
National Zoological Park—			
Salaries, care and improvement of buildings and grounds, erection of buildings, subsistence, purchase and transportation of animals—			
1909.....	94,014.25		
1908.....	4,810.16		
		98,824.41	
Care and improvement of public grounds and parks—			
1909.....	113,046.20		
1908.....	a 2,562.24		
		110,483.96	
Salaries of employees, public parks (proportion payable by the District of Columbia), 1909.....		30,255.00	
Improvement of Potomac Park.....		60,000.00	
Tidal gates, Potomac Park.....		24,947.75	
Purchase of land for government reservations: Expenses of condemnation.....		2.50	
Lighting public grounds and parks—			
1909.....	6,800.00		
1908.....	a 99.08		
		6,700.92	
Lighting grounds around Executive Mansion (proportion charged to the District of Columbia), 1909.....		4,200.00	
Trees in street—			
Salaries of superintendent, inspectors, etc., 1909.....	8,789.16		
Expenses of parking commission, for labor, cart hire, trees, planting and care of trees, etc—			
1909.....	32,701.31		
1908.....	1,336.85		
1907.....	1.50		
		42,828.82	
2. Public playgrounds:			
Equipment of outdoor playgrounds, 1909.....	54.00		
Maintenance, supervision, and equipment of outdoor playgrounds, 1908.....	15.00		
Improvement of Rosedale site, 1909.....	4,859.51		
Purchase of playground sites, 1907-8.....	2,128.20		
			394,284.87
			7,056.71

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

130 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
VII. RECREATION—continued.			
3. Bathing beach:			
Salaries of superintendent and assistants—			
1909.....	\$1,006. 25		
1907-8.....	68. 75	\$1,075. 00	
Maintenance—			
1909.....	1,579. 47		
1908.....	112. 63	1,692. 10	
Repairs and improvements to bath houses and wharves, 1909.....		417. 13	
			\$3,184. 23
Grand total, recreation.....			404,525. 81
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS.			
1. Miscellaneous offices:			
Property division—			
Property clerk's office, salaries—			
1909.....	26,372. 87		
1908.....	37. 50		
Property yards and inspection, salaries, 1909.....	4,860. 66		
Rent of storeroom, property clerk—			
1909.....	25. 00		
1908.....	75. 00		
Rent of property yards, 1908.....	13. 68		
Purchase of site and buildings, property yards, 1909.....	497. 41		
Construction of cement storehouse, property yards, 1908.....	3,538. 19		
Construction of property wharf, 1909.....	526. 71	35,947. 02	
Veterinarian, salary, 1909.....		1,150. 00	
Repair division—			
Salaries, 1909.....	3,553. 69		
Alteration of repair shop building, 1907-8.....	3. 00	3,556. 69	
Engineer's stables—			
Salaries of superintendent and assistants, 1909.....	4,786. 87		
Contingent expenses, forage, purchase of horses, harness, etc.—			
1909.....	4,674. 03		
1908.....	652. 49	10,113. 39	
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses of various District offices—			
1909.....	29,081. 93		
1908.....	4,913. 86		
1907.....	a 1. 33	33,994. 46	
Use of bicycles by inspectors in engineer department 1909.....		629. 04	
Postage on official mail matter—			
1909.....	8,000. 00		
1908.....	50. 00	8,050. 00	
General advertising authorized and required by law—			
1909.....			
1908.....	3,920. 97		
1907.....	1,229. 44		
	15. 00	5,165. 41	
Emergency fund—			
1909.....			
1908.....	6,101. 66		
	718. 29	6,819. 95	
2. Miscellaneous objects:			
To maintain public order during inaugural ceremonies—			
Maintenance of public order, 1909.....	18,994. 88		
Public comfort, 1909.....	1,891. 09		
Removal of remains of Maj. Charles Pierre L'Enfant. Judgments: Payments on account of judgments rendered against the District of Columbia, including interest and costs.....		20,885. 97	
		25. 00	
		13,873. 91	105,425. 96

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

STATEMENT E.—Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
<i>Detail—Continued.</i>			
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.			
2. Miscellaneous objects—Continued.			
Relief of the Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church and others: Refund of erroneously paid special assessments.....		\$610.52	
Refunding erroneously paid taxes, etc.—			
Taxes.....	\$18,189.87		
Fines.....	3,106.83		
Licenses.....	725.70	22,022.40	\$57,417.80
Grand total, miscellaneous.....			162,843.76
IX. PUBLIC SERVICE ENTERPRISES.			
1. Water supply:			
Washington Aqueduct: Maintenance—			
1909.....	47,762.78		
1908.....	a 4,881.79	42,880.99	
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant: Maintenance—			
1909.....	88,000.00		
1908.....	a 92.61	87,907.39	
Washington Aqueduct, District of Columbia, filtration plant: Construction.....		8,486.47	
Increasing the water supply of Washington, D. C.: Preliminary investigations and surveys.....		10,000.00	149,274.85
Water distribution. (Expenses of water distribution paid from water department revenues. See infra.)			
2. Markets.			
Market masters and assistants, salaries, 1909.....		4,466.00	
Maintenance of and repairs to markets, 1909.....		2,088.00	
Wholesale producers' market:			
Salaries, 1909.....	2,090.00		
Sweeping B street, used for market purposes—			
1909.....	360.00		
1908.....	120.00		
Hauling refuse—			
1909.....	450.00		
1908.....	150.00		
Addition to Eastern market house, construction of.....		3,170.00	
New roof for Georgetown market house.....		21,210.02	
		621.85	31,555.87
3. Public scales:			
Purchase, maintenance, and repair—			
1909.....	191.96		
1908.....	98.75		290.71
4. Public crematory:			
Maintenance of public crematorium—			
1909.....	1,007.17		
1908.....	56.50		
Construction of public crematorium.....	4,500.32		5,563.99
Grand total, public service enterprises.....			186,685.42
X. INTEREST AND DEBT.			
Salaries of sinking fund office, 1909.....	2,392.50		
Interest and sinking fund: Payments on account of principal and interest of bonded indebtedness of the District of Columbia, 1909.....	975,408.00		977,800.50
Grand total, interest and debt.....			977,800.50
XI. MISCELLANEOUS TEMPORARY PAYMENTS, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS.			
Protection of life and property:			
Police relief fund: Payments on account of pensions.....		79,696.21	
Firemen's relief fund: Payments on account of pensions.....		35,156.17	

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

132 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT E.—*Detailed statement of net expenditures of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.*

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
Detail—Continued.			
XI. MISCELLANEOUS TEMPORARY PAYMENTS, TRUST AND SPECIAL FUNDS—continued.			
Protection of life and property—Continued.			
Militia fund from fines: Payments made from moneys received on account of fines imposed and collected from members of the District of Columbia militia for general and clerical expenses of the service.....		\$3,873.33	\$118,725.71
Charities and corrections:			
Industrial Home School fund: Payments for maintenance of school from moneys derived from board and care of wards and sale of farm products.....		5,944.52	6,069.07
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund: Payments for maintenance of school from moneys derived from board and care of wards and sale of farm products.....		a 392.81	
Escheated estates relief fund: Expenditures for the benefit of the poor of the District of Columbia, under section 388 of code, District of Columbia.....		517.36	
Miscellaneous payments:			
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits: Payments on account of work done for depositors and return of unused balances of deposit.....		361,965.43	490,237.94
Permit fund: Transfers to appropriations of the half cost of work done under the permit system paid from the deposits made by property owners on account of same and return of unused balances of deposit.....		15,555.47	
Guarantee fund: Payments on account of work chargeable to amounts retained from sundry District of Columbia contractors to keep work in repair during guaranty period.....		302.41	
Washington redemption fund: Redemption of tax-sale certificates.....		111,638.62	
Surplus fund: Return of amount of surplus paid at tax sale.....		724.00	
Outstanding liabilities: Payments made on account of checks of disbursing officers of the District of Columbia outstanding and unpaid for a period of three years and over, the amount of such outstanding checks having been covered in to the credit of this fund.....		52.01	
Public service enterprises:			
Water distribution—			
Water department—			
Salaries of employees—			
1909.....	\$75,521.18		
1908.....	a 1.20		
Contingent expenses—		75,519.98	
1909.....			
1908.....	3,325.80		
1907.....	114.51		
	3.00		
General expenses in connection with distribution of water—		3,443.31	
1909.....			
1908.....	36,853.13		
	1,577.27		
Extension of high-service system, laying service and trunk mains for low service, purchase and installation of water meters in private residences.....		38,430.40	
Refunding erroneously paid water rents and watermain taxes.....		394,246.27	
Reimbursement of the revenues of the United States and the District of Columbia, respectively, on account of advances under appropriation for watermeters, act of June 27, 1906.....		1,076.78	
		20,000.00	
Grand total, miscellaneous temporary payments, trust and special funds.....			532,716.74
			1,147,749.46

a Excess of repayments over expenditures.

STATEMENT F.—Receipts of the several trust and special funds of the District of Columbia, the expenditures therefrom for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and the balances remaining to the credit of said funds available for expenditure on said date.

Fund.	Total trust and special fund balances, July 1, 1908.	Collections during fiscal year 1908.	Total available for expenditure during fiscal year 1909.	Net expenditures during fiscal year 1909.	Balances June 30, 1909.	
					In United States Treasury.	To credit of officer, District of Columbia, with Treasurer of the United States.
Water fund, District of Columbia.....	\$43,642.56	\$572,752.74	\$616,395.30	\$532,716.74	\$73,859.95	\$9,818.61
Washington redemption fund, District of Columbia.....	12,857.27	111,766.43	124,623.70	111,638.62	12,406.28	518.80
Permit fund, District of Columbia.....	12,137.16	24,034.01	36,171.17	15,555.47	20,235.00	380.70
Surplus fund, District of Columbia.....	1,698.05	35.00	1,703.05	724.00	785.05	194.00
Industrial Home School fund, District of Columbia.....	5,519.81	3,591.11	9,110.92	5,944.52	2,204.00	962.40
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund, District of Columbia.....	.....	31.00	31.00	* 392.81	249.34	423.81
Contractors' guaranty fund, District of Columbia.....	.....	302.41	302.41	302.41	.....	.....
Police relief fund, District of Columbia.....	.....	96,947.30	96,947.30	79,696.21	16,819.89	17,251.09
Firemen's relief fund, District of Columbia.....	.....	638,456.17	38,456.17	35,156.17	2,958.17	341.83
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits, District of Columbia.....	.....	553,251.08	553,251.08	361,965.43	178,606.11	191,286.25
Outstanding liabilities, District of Columbia.....	.....	2,474.70	2,706.73	52.01	2,654.72	2,654.72
Sanitary fund, District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	37.35	.....	37.35	37.35
Washington special tax fund, District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	11,554.94	.....	11,554.94	11,554.94
Redemption of tax-lien certificates, District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	3,082.02	.....	3,082.02	3,082.02
Redemption of assessment certificates, District of Columbia.....	.....	.....	1,167.65	.....	1,167.65	1,167.65
Militia, fund from fines, District of Columbia.....	.....	c 3,873.33	3,873.33	3,873.33	.....	.....
Escheated estates relief fund, District of Columbia.....	.....	840.36	1,269.49	517.36	752.13	752.13
Total.....	216,660.30	1,284,023.91	1,500,684.21	1,147,749.46	d 327,432.60	352,934.75

a Police relief fund, sources of revenue:

Police court fines.....	\$64,511.81
Dog taxes.....	21,489.63
Fines imposed upon and collected from policemen.....	1,561.92
Retenents of \$1 per month from pay of officers and members.....	8,759.21
Sale of stolen and abandoned property, donations, and miscellaneous items.....	624.73
Total.....	96,947.30

b Firemen's relief fund, sources of revenue:

Police court fines.....	\$33,421.54
Fines imposed upon and collected from firemen.....	53.00
Retenents of \$1 per month from pay of officers and members.....	4,979.63
Total.....	38,456.17

c Amounts transferred from appropriations for militia, District of Columbia, 1908 and 1909.

d Includes transfer credits from appropriations on auditor's books June, 1909, not entered on Treasury ledgers until fiscal year 1910, \$2,392.06.

* Excess of repayments over expenditures from fund.

134 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT G.—Cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States July 1, 1908, on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	\$94,768.93		
Water department	7,914.22		
Washington redemption fund	1,754.47		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	8,016.45		
Permit fund	369.13		
Industrial Home School fund	2,077.08		
Surplus fund	284.00		
		\$115,184.28	
ADVANCES.			
Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	9,492,359.83		
Water department	583,000.00		
Washington redemption fund	111,000.00		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	371,625.00		
Permit fund	3,200.00		
Surplus fund	1,300.00		
Industrial Home School fund	9,600.00		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund ..	2,900.00		
Police relief fund	80,500.00		
Firemen's relief fund	36,000.00		
Outstanding liabilities	52.01		
Escheated estates relief fund	517.36		
		10,693,254.20	
Amount of checks canceled, and the amount of the same repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which they had been originally drawn		2,437.18	
			\$10,810,875.66
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia on account of—			
General expenses of the District of Columbia	8,935,593.46		
Water department	567,766.49		
Washington redemption fund	111,638.62		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits	356,674.42		
Permit fund	2,758.25		
Surplus fund	724.00		
Industrial Home School fund	9,926.96		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund ..	2,725.53		
Police relief fund	79,781.21		
Firemen's relief fund	35,236.17		
Outstanding liabilities	52.01		
Escheated estates relief fund	517.36		
		10,103,394.48	
REPAYMENTS.			
Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations, trust and special funds, from moneys to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States:			
Requisition balances	679,541.85		
Account of canceled checks	2,437.18		
		681,979.03	
BALANCE.			
Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States June 30, 1909, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions account of—			
Water department		9,818.61	
Washington redemption fund		518.80	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits		12,680.14	
Permit fund		380.70	
Surplus fund		194.00	
Industrial Home School fund		962.40	
Police relief fund		431.20	
Firemen's relief fund		341.83	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund ..		174.47	
			25,502.15

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STATEMENT H.—Cash account of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908..... \$1,119.54

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the executive officer of the Municipal building commission (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal building commission, during fiscal year 1909..... 152,000.00
\$153,119.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal building commission, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..... 148,096.06

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the appropriation for Municipal building, District of Columbia, from moneys to the credit of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal building commission, with the Treasurer of the United States..... 5,023.48
153,119.54

STATEMENT I.—Cash account of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908..... \$2,202.22

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon requisitions approved by the secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park (Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, during fiscal year 1909..... 13,009.33
\$15,211.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..... 14,278.21

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations for Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, from moneys to credit of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, during fiscal year 1909..... 377.29
14,655.50

BALANCE.

Balance to credit of special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1909..... 556.05

STATEMENT J.—Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Detail.	Total	Grand total
BALANCES			
Cash balance in hands of collector of taxes, July 1, 1908, on account of following items:			
General fund—			
Realty taxes.....		\$16,436.69	
Balance due the District of Columbia, July 1, 1908, on account of—			
Uncollected realty taxes.....	\$655,303.43		
Uncollected personal taxes.....	207,143.00		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....	7,904.05		
Total uncollected taxes, July 1, 1908.....		870,350.48	
Total balances, July 1, 1908.....			\$886,787.17

STATEMENT J.—Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
DEBITS.			
To amount of levies based on new assessments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	\$4, 148, 861. 61		
Personal taxes.....	915, 084. 43	\$5, 063, 946. 04	
To amount of increases in levies, per assessor's certificates, on account of—			
Realty levies.....	21, 080. 33		
Personal levies.....	394. 21		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	395. 42		
To amount of collections in excess of 1902 realty levy....	510. 13	22, 380. 09	
To collections in excess of amounts charged to collector of taxes on account of—			
Penalty on realty taxes.....	36, 681. 06		
Penalty on personal taxes.....	4, 674. 28		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	54. 28		
Miscellaneous items.....	930, 512. 21	971, 921. 83	
To amounts collected on account of District of Columbia trust and special funds:			
Water fund.....	572, 752. 74		
Washington redemption fund.....	111, 766. 43		
Permit fund.....	24, 034. 01		
Industrial Home School fund.....	3, 591. 11		
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund..	31. 00		
Surplus fund.....	35. 00		
Escheated estates relief fund.....	840. 36		
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	428, 919. 35		
Police relief fund.....	88, 188. 09		
Firemen's relief fund.....	33, 476. 54	1, 263, 634. 63	
To amount collected on account of miscellaneous receipts United States.....		45, 381. 43	
To amount collected on account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations:			
Account of special-improvement assessments, one-half of the cost of which is assessed against the property owner pursuant to law.....	168, 510. 32		
Account special assessments for opening alleys and minor streets, the total cost of which is assessed against the property owners pursuant to law.....	9, 265. 21		
Account of repayments received from corporations and individuals for work done and material furnished on their account at the expense of the District and paid from District appropriations.....	16, 723. 06	194, 498. 59	
Total debits to the collector of taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....			\$7, 561, 762. 61
CREDITS.			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as verified by this office on certificates of deposit issued by said Treasurer on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	4, 147, 314. 27		
Personal taxes.....	931, 160. 91		
Special reimbursable taxes.....	764. 65		
Penalty on realty taxes.....	36, 681. 06		
Penalty on personal taxes.....	4, 674. 28		
Penalty on special reimbursable taxes.....	54. 28		
Miscellaneous items.....	930, 512. 21		
Total amount deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of the general fund of the District of Columbia.....		6, 051, 161. 66	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of trust and special funds as above detailed.....			
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of miscellaneous receipts belonging to the United States.....		1, 263, 634. 63	
By collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States on account of repayments to various District of Columbia appropriations as above detailed.....		33, 906. 01	
Total collections deposited with the Treasurer of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....		194, 498. 59	
		7, 543, 200. 89	

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STATEMENT J.—Account of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia with the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

	Detail.	Total.	Grand total.
CREDITS—continued.			
By amount of reductions in levies, per assessor's certificates on account of—			
Realty taxes.....	\$12,297. 18		
Personal taxes.....	10,170. 22	\$22,467. 40	
Total credits to the collector of taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....			\$7,565,668. 29
BALANCES.			
Cash balance in hands of collector of taxes of the District of Columbia June 30, 1909, on account of collections made during fiscal year 1909 (deposited July 6, 1909):			
General fund of the District of Columbia, realty taxes.....	14,976. 14		
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	11,475. 42	26,451. 56	
Balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1909, on account of—			
Uncollected realty taxes.....	667,604. 60		
Uncollected personal taxes.....	181,290. 51		
Uncollected special reimbursable taxes.....	7,534. 82	a 856,429. 93	
Total balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1909.....			882,881. 49
			8,448,549. 78

a Detail of balances due the District of Columbia June 30, 1909, on account of uncollected taxes:

Realty taxes:		Realty taxes—Continued.	
1909.....	\$518,859. 24	1885.....	\$1,362. 28
1908.....	25,483. 80	1884.....	1,198. 67
1907.....	17,303. 85	1883.....	1,984. 85
1906.....	21,358. 76	1882.....	2,421. 52
1905.....	3,087. 32	1881.....	4,183. 58
1904.....	2,414. 30	1880.....	10,590. 49
1903.....	2,281. 76	1877.....	8,772. 21
1901.....	2,397. 96	Total.....	667,604. 60
1900.....	3,103. 05	Personal taxes:	
1899.....	3,503. 55	1909.....	68,444. 94
1898.....	3,926. 27	1908.....	23,942. 51
1897.....	4,729. 75	1907.....	29,771. 58
1896.....	5,557. 68	1906.....	20,928. 70
1895.....	3,975. 52	1905.....	15,472. 52
1894.....	4,084. 49	1904.....	13,631. 81
1893.....	2,621. 55	1903.....	9,098. 45
1892.....	2,326. 21	Total.....	181,290. 51
1891.....	2,356. 25	Special reimbursable taxes.....	7,534. 82
1890.....	2,058. 06	Total uncollected taxes.....	856,429. 93
1889.....	1,604. 12		
1888.....	1,487. 45		
1887.....	1,483. 16		
1886.....	1,086. 90		

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT K.—*Showing the one-half of certain collections made by the District of Columbia, covered into the United States Treasury to the credit of the general revenues of the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

One-half of collections for permit fees for sewer and gas connections and for excavations for repairs to sewer and gas mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, 27 Stat. L., 21)	\$3,749.00
One-half of collections for permits for water connections and for excavations for repairs to water mains (act Apr. 23, 1892, supra)	1,898.00
One-half reimbursement of cost of advertising taxes in arrears, appropriation for such advertising being payable one-half from revenues of the United States	1,994.90
One-half of collections for inspecting gas and meters (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat., 316)	1,473.00
One-half of collections on account of sale of old material (act Mar. 2, 1889, 25 Stat., 808)	3,192.21
One-half of collections on account of rent of wharves, street termini, and buildings (act July 18, 1888, 25 Stat., 316; act Aug. 7, 1894, 28 Stat., 252; act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat., 1378)	7,911.78
One-half of amount of judgments recovered in favor of District of Columbia	77.86
One-half of amount of collections for damages to District property	31.97
One-half of proceeds of sale of old houses on property acquired by the District of Columbia, the appropriations for the purchase of said property being payable one-half by the United States	105.43
One-half of amount of collections on account of tuition of nonresident pupils in the public schools of the District of Columbia (act Mar. 3, 1899, 30 Stat., 1056; public act No. 98, approved Apr. 14, 1906)	333.14
One-half of collections on account of reimbursement for board and care of insane patients at the Government Hospital for the Insane, appropriation for such care and maintenance being payable one-half from the revenues of the United States	20.80
One-half of collections account of fees, public crematorium, appropriation for maintenance of crematorium being payable one-half from United States revenues	65.00
One-half of amount of reimbursement account of lost bicycle, property of District	10.92
One-half of amount of reimbursement account excess cost of supplies under contract	35.29
Reimbursement on account of advances made out of United States revenue on account of appropriation for water meters, District of Columbia, as provided by the act of June 27, 1906	10,000.00
One-half of amount of payments made by railroad companies account construction of Anacostia Bridge and approaches:	
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company	5,107.13
Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company	9,375.00
Total miscellaneous collections, United States	45,381.43

ACCOUNTS OF SINKING FUND OFFICE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT L.—*Statement of balances on certain accounts, June 30, 1909, kept in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, as ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, of which duplicate accounts are kept in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia.*

	Debits.	Credits.
CASH OTHER THAN CONTRACTORS' RETENTS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of cash covering sundry items other than those affecting contractors' retents	\$5,797.34	
Cash collections, special improvement tax		\$901.50
Principal, 3-year Emery bonds		100.00
Interest, 3-year Emery bonds		10.95
Interest, 6 per cent permanent improvement bonds		181.50
Interest, 7 per cent permanent improvement bonds		217.00
Interest, 20-year funding bonds		30.00
Interest, 30-year funding bonds		120.00
Interest, 10-year Bowen bonds		51.00
Interest, Washington registered stock		773.38
Interest, registered canal stock		22.50
Interest, Georgetown registered stock		27.87
Proceeds of sale of 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds to provide for payment of 8 per cent greenback certificates, and residue of 2.35 per cent unpaid interest on board of audit certificates (being difference between 3.65 per cent and 6 per cent), act of August 17, 1894		1,744.57
Interest on bonds held in trust for contractors, pending authority to pay proper party		105.88
Contingent account, less disbursements to date		361.51
Cash received from sale of 3.65 per cent bonds		704.43
Unpaid checks held for delivery in case of Samuel Strong v. District of Columbia		385.25
	5,797.34	5,797.34
SECURITIES HELD FOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Treasurer United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of certain securities held for account of Commissioners of the District of Columbia	104,419.72	
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds		75,000.00

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 139

STATEMENT L.—*Statement of balances on certain accounts, June 30, 1909, etc.*—Cont'd.

	Debits.	Credits.
SECURITIES HELD FOR COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA— continued.		
Chesapeake and Ohio certificates of indebtedness.....		\$9,270.00
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bonds, unpaid coupon.....		15.00
District of Columbia, board of audit certificates.....		20,134.72
	\$104,419.72	104,419.72
CONTRACTORS' RETENTS, CASH AND BONDS.		
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, account of cash retained and held in trust for District of Columbia contractors.....	86,057.84	
Treasurer of the United States, ex officio commissioner of the sinking fund of the District of Columbia, on account of bonds held in trust for District of Columbia contractors.....	151,480.00	
Sundry District of Columbia contractors, on account of retentions under contracts with the District of Columbia.....		237,537.84
	237,537.84	237,537.84
FUNDED DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
The District of Columbia on account of bonded indebtedness.....	10,114,150.00	
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered \$5,000 bonds.....		9,170,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered \$1,000 bonds.....		436,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds.....		508,150.00
	10,114,150.00	10,114,150.00
UNSIGNED BONDS.		
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered \$1,000 bonds, Nos. 6375 to 6854.....		480,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent registered \$5,000 bonds, Nos. 11569 to 14260.....		13,460,000.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$50, Nos. 11027 to 11035.....		450.00
District of Columbia 3.65 per cent coupon bonds, \$500, Nos. 27402 to 27483.....		41,000.00
Total.....		13,981,450.00

MATTHEW WRIGHT LEGACY.

STATEMENT M.—*Investment of the bequest of Matthew Wright, deceased, to the city of Washington, D. C., in trust for the beneficiaries in the said city of Washington named in the will of said decedent, recorded May, 1847, the interest derived from the investment of said bequest, and the payments made from said interest during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.*

INVESTMENT.

Bonds in the custody of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, having been turned over to him by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia May 1, 1888, for safe-keeping and for the collection of the interest thereon:	
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2241, and 2242, of the denomination of \$5,000 each.....	\$20,000.00
Registered 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 1665, 1666, and 1667, of the denomination of \$1,000 each.....	3,000.00
Coupon 3.65 per cent District of Columbia bonds, Nos. 338, 3856, 5094, 6300, 6383, and 8895, of the denomination of \$50 each.....	300.00
Total investment, being the amount of the principal of the Matthew Wright legacy.	23,300.00

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Amount of interest derived from the above investments, deposited to the credit of miscellaneous trust fund deposits, Matthew Wright legacy account, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	\$850.45
Amount of checks issued by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, charged to the interest account of the said Matthew Wright legacy, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:	
Ebenezer Station Sunday School.....	\$60.00
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum.....	395.22
Washington City Orphan Asylum.....	395.23
Total payments.....	850.45

WILLIAM GALT LEGACY.

STATEMENT N.—*Operations of the account of the bequest of \$2,000, made by the will of William Galt, deceased, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and their successors in office, to be invested, and the income from the investments made therewith to be paid over annually to the board of trustees (board of education) of the public schools of said District, or its successors, to be used by said board or its successors in procuring medals or other suitable rewards, in the discretion of said board, for deserving scholars in said public schools.*

INVESTMENT.

Potomac Electric Power Company's first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Nos. 378 and 379, at \$1,000 each, maturing in 1929. Coupons payable June and December.

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Balance to credit of interest account July 1, 1908, available for expenditure for the purposes of the bequest.....	\$326.50
Amount of interest derived from the above investments during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	100.00
Amount of checks issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, canceled and repaid to account during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	50.00
	<u>\$476.50</u>
Amount of checks issued by disbursing officer of the District of Columbia in favor of beneficiaries under said fund, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	50.00
Balance to credit of interest account of fund, June 30, 1909.....	<u>426.50</u>

CENTENNIAL INAUGURAL RELIEF FUND.

STATEMENT O.—*Operations of the centennial inaugural relief fund account for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. This fund consists of surplus receipts paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia by the centennial inaugural committee and by subsequent inaugural committees for investment, the interest to be used for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia.*

PRINCIPAL AND INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand to credit of principal account, being amount deposited during fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, by inaugural committee, per check of Charles C. Glover, treasurer, Washington Auditorium Association.....	<u>\$4,664.17</u>
Investment of centennial inaugural relief fund:	
Norfolk and Western Railway Company's first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1990; 5, at \$1,000 each, Nos. 4716, 5012, 5366, 21576, 31117; coupons payable April and October.....	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1995; 4, at \$1,000 each, Nos. M23523, M23524, M23525, and M44609; and 2, at \$500 each, Nos. D11249 and D41278; coupons payable April and October.....	5,000.00
Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1948; 5, at \$1,000 each, Nos. M32945, M32946, M44356, M44357, and M44358; coupons payable April and October.....	5,000.00
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company consolidated 5 per cent bonds, with sinking fund, due 1929; 4, at \$1,000 each, Nos. 221, 443, 643, and 1230; coupons payable January and July.....	4,000.00
Potomac Electric Company 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, due 1929; 10, at \$1,000 each, Nos. 380, 381, 382, 383, 1132, 1412, 57, 58, 60, and 61; coupons payable June and December.....	10,000.00
Northern Pacific Railway Company prior lien 4 per cent gold bonds, due 1997; 2, at \$1,000 each, Nos. M14953 and M39748; and 6, at \$500 each, Nos. D4521, D4932, D11000, D11536, D11537, and D13581; coupons payable January, April, July, and October.....	5,000.00
Total investment.....	<u>34,000.00</u>

NOTE.—For operations of the principal account of the centennial inaugural relief fund, see report of the auditor of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905, page 61.

DEPOSIT OF INTEREST AND PAYMENTS THEREFROM.

Balance to the credit of the interest account of the centennial inaugural relief fund, July 1, 1908.....	\$757.18
Amount deposited on account of interest derived from above investments, and interest on deposit in bank, during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	1,586.35
Amount of checks issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the order of the Citizens' Relief Association of the District of Columbia, for the purchase and distribution of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	<u>\$2,343.53</u>
	1,691.63
Balance to the credit of the interest-account fund, June 30, 1909, available for expenditure for the purchase of fuel and clothing for the poor of the District of Columbia.....	<u>651.90</u>

REPORT OF THE DISBURSING OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, *October 4, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the disbursing office of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

During the fiscal year 1909 the disbursing office of the District of Columbia disbursed from the more than 195 appropriations, trust funds, and special funds, a grand total of \$10,265,768.75.

The total amount placed during the year to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia was \$10,693,254.20, which, added to the balance to his credit on July 1, 1908, from the preceding year, viz, \$115,184.28, and the amount of checks canceled during the year 1909, made a grand total credit of \$10,810,875.66. Deducting the amounts of checks drawn against this sum, as evidenced by audited vouchers of record, viz, \$10,103,394.48, and the unexpended balances repaid to the several funds with the Treasurer of the United States, viz, \$681,979.03, left a balance to the credit of the disbursing officer on June 30, 1909, of \$25,502.15.

In addition to the above the disbursing officer as special disbursing agent of the Treasury Department, Municipal Building fund, had to his credit from the preceding year, on July 1, 1908, the sum of \$1,119.54, which, together with the amount advanced during the year 1909, made a total credit of \$153,119.54. From this total fund was disbursed \$148,096.06, leaving a repayment unexpended of \$5,023.48.

As disbursing agent of the board of control of Rock Creek Park the disbursing officer had to his credit on July 1, 1908, the sum of \$2,202.22, while during the year 1909, he was credited upon appropriations for that year with \$13,009.33, and from this total of \$15,211.55 was disbursed \$14,278.21, and the sum of \$377.29 repaid, leaving an unexpended balance of \$556.05.

The total number of vouchers upon which the various payments to contractors for work and supplies and for pay rolls were made during the year aggregated 24,552, nearly 1,500 in excess of the number for the year previous.

Checks aggregating 58,892 in number were signed and delivered, an increase of 2,897 over the number for 1908. Out of these nearly 60,000 checks, but two of those transmitted by mail were reported undelivered to the payees, and in one of these two instances the check had been closely following the payee over a large portion of Europe and was finally received after payment had been stopped and a duplicate issued.

The approximate number of payments to employees paid by check during the year, including teachers and other employees of the public schools, policemen, firemen, and employees of charitable institutions, was 46,800, while the approximate number of payments to District employees paid in cash was 62,400, and among all these payments not a cent of the government's money was lost either through error in calculation or identity of the payee.

During the year 3,300 police court witnesses and 1,564 witnesses in lunacy proceedings were paid their fees in cash, while 136 jurors in juvenile court cases, and 276 police court jurors were paid their fees in cash and 127 jurors in condemnation proceedings by check.

Approximately 2,000 communications were received in the office, about one-half of which required and received written replies.

The various methods looking toward the careful and accurate disbursement of the District's funds which were set forth in detail in my report for the year 1908, such as a daily balance, a monthly abstract, statement of subsidiary cash accounts, cash book, etc., are continued in vogue and every effort is made to perfect the minor details of official business in this office to maintain its record for efficiency.

The employees of the office deserve renewed commendation not only for their constant and efficient services during office hours, but also for their necessary devotion to duty after office hours on the several days of each month when the clerical and laboring forces are paid their salaries.

A detailed statement of the account of the disbursing officer for the fiscal year 1909 is herewith appended.

Very respectfully,

L. C. WILSON,

Disbursing Officer, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cash account of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908, on account of:

General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$94,768.93
Water department.....	7,914.22
Washington redemption fund.....	1,754.47
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	8,016.45
Permit fund.....	369.13
Industrial Home School fund.....	2,077.08
Surplus fund.....	284.00

\$115,184.28

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia, on account of:

General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	9,492,359.83
Water department.....	583,600.00
Washington redemption fund.....	111,000.00
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	371,625.00
Permit fund.....	3,200.00
Surplus fund.....	1,300.00
Industrial Home School fund.....	9,600.00
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund.....	2,900.00
Police relief fund.....	80,500.00
Firemen's relief fund.....	36,600.00
Outstanding liabilities.....	52.01
Escheated estates relief fund.....	517.36

10,693,254.20

Amount of checks canceled, and the amount of the same repaid to the several appropriations and funds against which they had been originally drawn.....

2,437.18

10,810,875.66

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 143

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, on account of:

General expenses of the District of Columbia.....	\$8,935,593.46	
Water department.....	567,766.49	
Washington redemption fund.....	111,638.62	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	356,674.42	
Permit fund.....	2,758.25	
Surplus fund.....	724.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	9,926.96	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund.....	2,725.53	
Police relief fund.....	79,781.21	
Firemen's relief fund.....	35,236.17	
Outstanding liabilities.....	52.01	
Escheated estates relief fund.....	517.36	
		<u>\$10,103,394.48</u>

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the several appropriations, trust and special funds; from moneys to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States:

Requisition balances.....	679,541.85	
Account of canceled checks.....	2,437.18	
		<u>681,979.03</u>
		<u><u>10,785,373.51</u></u>

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1909, subject to check, being unexpended balances of requisitions account of:

Water department.....	9,818.61	
Washington redemption fund.....	518.80	
Miscellaneous trust fund deposits.....	12,680.14	
Permit fund.....	380.70	
Surplus fund.....	194.00	
Industrial Home School fund.....	962.40	
Police relief fund.....	431.20	
Firemen's relief fund.....	341.83	
Industrial Home School for Colored Children's fund.....	174.47	
		<u>25,502.15</u>

Cash account of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal Building Commission, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal Building Commission, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908.....

\$1,119.54

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the executive officer of the Municipal Building Commission (engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal Building Commission, during fiscal year 1909.....

152,000.00

\$153,119.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal Building Commission, on the Treasurer of the United States, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..... \$148,096.06

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to the credit of the appropriation for municipal building, District of Columbia, from moneys to the credit of special disbursing agent, Treasury Department, Municipal Building Commission, with the Treasurer of the United States..... 5,023.48
 \$153,119.54

Cash account of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

BALANCE.

Balance to the credit of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, July 1, 1908..... \$2,202.22

ADVANCES.

Amount advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon requisitions approved by the secretary of the board of control, Rock Creek Park (engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia) and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, during fiscal year 1909.... 13,009.33
 \$15,211.55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount of checks drawn by disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, on vouchers audited and approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia..... 14,278.21

REPAYMENTS.

Amount of unexpended balances of requisitions repaid to appropriations for Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, from moneys to credit of disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, during fiscal year 1909.... 377.29
 14,655.50

BALANCE.

Balance to credit of special disbursing agent, board of control, Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, with the Treasurer of the United States, June 30, 1909..... 556.05

REPORT OF THE COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

WASHINGTON, *September 27, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the business transacted in the office of the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

The total collections for the fiscal year were \$7,553,215.76, an increase in the volume of business of the office of \$836,386.02. The total amount credited to the general fund, which is strictly revenue, is \$6,049,701.11, an increase over any previous year of \$564,802.96.

The vigorous policy inaugurated by this office for the collection of the revenues of the District resulted in the collection of an amount far in excess of any previous year. The system pursued has been firm but courteous, allowing every facility for the adjustment of unsatisfactory accounts and granting concessions not inconsistent with the strict enforcement of the law in the matter of payments. We have thus materially reduced the unpaid balances charged to the office at the beginning of the present fiscal year, in addition to which there was collected a larger percentage of current taxes during the month of May than ever before.

The exhibits submitted, which are shown further on, of the unpaid balances of real and personal taxes are simply book balances and are subject to changes which affect the amounts charged to the collector in a great degree, as will appear from the following explanatory statements:

Balances due on account of the levies for realty for the years 1906, 1907, and 1908 are affected by the recommendation of the board of assessors that the attorneys for the Washington Gas Light Company and the Georgetown Gas Light Company have the right of appeal to the assessment levied by the board on service pipes and meters of said companies as to the legality of the assessment. The amount involved is \$49,032.82, equally divided among the levies for the three years 1906, 1907, and 1908. Pending the court's decision these taxes can not be collected, and as a matter of fact they should not be considered as part of the unpaid collectible balances for these years until the case is settled by the courts.

In the matter of personal taxes in arrears for the six years from 1903 to 1908, 3,757 bills, amounting to \$23,384.04, were found to be uncollectible, and this information was given the assessor, who canceled bills to the amount of \$10,170.22, allowing the balance, \$13,213.82, to remain on the books of the assessor and collector, for want of sufficient warrant at law for their elimination. In addition to the above, personal taxes aggregating \$30,007.82, not considered assessable in 1908, had been previously reported uncollectible and further pursuit of the same abandoned. All of these were assessments to persons who died after the assessments were made, leaving no estate, others having left the city, their whereabouts unknown, those who had closed their business places leaving no tangible property behind, and for various other reasons. These are still charged to the collector on the books for the same reason as before mentioned.

There were 111 bills to the amount of \$3,034.64 filed in the probate court and 209 bills amounting to \$28,067.65 filed in the court of bankruptcy. Thirty-one bills amounting to \$9,034.25, found to be uncollectible except by some action at law, have been sent to the corporation counsel, and these should also be deducted from the amount charged to the collector, to show a true balance, as the collection of these accounts no longer depends upon this office, but upon the courts.

There was collected on account of personal taxes for the fiscal year 1909, \$931,160.91, and of this amount \$84,330.66 was collected from 7,157 delinquents.

The following table will show that over 99 per cent of the collectible personal taxes levied for the last six years from 1903 to 1908, were paid.

Date.	Net levy.	Collections.	Suspended and uncollected in courts, etc.	Net balances unpaid.
1908.....	\$856,459.05	\$832,516.54	\$21,584.47	\$2,358.04
1907.....	799,616.63	769,845.05	21,885.63	7,885.95
1906.....	720,631.11	699,702.41	12,993.31	7,935.39
1905.....	663,457.83	647,985.31	12,663.09	2,809.43
1904.....	634,547.19	620,915.38	8,022.18	5,609.63
1903.....	557,068.33	547,969.88	4,635.25	4,463.20
Total.....	4,231,780.14	4,118,934.57	81,783.93	31,061.64

No account has been taken of the unpaid balances of real and personal taxes for the year 1909, for the reason that they were not in arrears until the close of the fiscal year, and collections on these accounts did not begin until after that date. Since then there has been collected on account of realty taxes 1909, \$163,000; on account of personal taxes 1909, \$30,000. Attention is called to this in order to show that the office proceeded with well-directed efforts for their collection immediately after they became delinquent.

CHANGES IN METHODS.

Many changes have been made during the year looking to the betterment of the administration of the office. A new system of indexing and filing of all official papers and the keeping of card records of all correspondence received and sent has been installed and the records of the office have been put in proper shape, enabling the public to promptly and expeditiously secure information in regard to tax matters. The bookkeeping methods have been looked into and changes have been made in the numerous books of entry; new books for the issuing of dog licenses have been devised, the latter of which contain, in addition to the receipt form, a stub and two coupons. One of these is the auditor's coupon and the other, containing the name of the owner, is filed alphabetically, so that information as to the owner of a dog, when just the number of the tag is known, can be given at once.

This office is charged with the receipt and return of all deposits made by bidders for supplies, etc., which aggregate several hundred

thousand dollars annually. These deposits are in the form of certified checks and cash, and in view of the fact that no provision has ever been made to deposit the receipts from this source to any special fund, they are retained in the office until returned to the depositors, on order of the Commissioners. Formerly a book of receipts furnished the only record of this fund, stubs showing by whom and when the deposits were made and the canceled receipts the return of the same to depositors. This has now been supplemented by keeping these accounts in ledger form, but as the deposits are still retained in the office this method is insecure, inasmuch as it does not provide sufficient safeguards for the keeping and return of the deposits. If possible these deposits should be treated as all others made in this office, in order that a proper accounting can be made, and with this in view it is recommended that the matter be referred to the auditor of the District of Columbia.

The reforms in the accounting methods of the office, the details of which were worked out by the present auditor, have been of inestimable value, and too much praise can not be given to the coupon-and-stub system now in use in all the departments and offices of the District. The receipt end, as well as the coupons and stubs of all bills payable at this office, are countersigned by a representative of the auditor, and notwithstanding the fact that auditor's clerks are constantly on duty in this office checking up and auditing the accounts, the work is done with no friction and with the least possible delay to the public, and the result is that every safeguard is used and the chances of loss of the people's money has been reduced to a minimum.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE OFFICE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1909.

At the annual sale for delinquent taxes in March, 1909, 4,470 lots were sold, for which the District received \$110,175.82.

In order to convey an adequate idea of the detail and labor involved in the preparation of the advertisement and sale of property for delinquent taxes, a statement is submitted which will show that after the assessor prepares a list of property on which there are unpaid taxes and assessments, on cards, and transmits them in January of each year, it is the duty of this office to revise these accounts, prepare the same for publication, sell the property, collect the proceeds, write the certificates of sales, prepare a statement for record, enter the sale on the books of the office, and prepare a statement crediting the different funds with the amount received on account thereof.

At our last sale about 10,000 unpaid accounts were reported, to revise which it was necessary to examine 18 tax ledgers containing 36,859 accounts. After eliminating accounts paid during the preparation of the data and supplying accounts omitted, the cards were footed up, indexed, and arranged in numerical order as to squares, and sent to the printer as copy for the pamphlet containing the list of property in arrears for the year 1908. The cards were returned with the proof, which was read and revised, and then returned to the printer for publication.

At the time set for sale by the Commissioners this office sold the property advertised at public auction, noting the sale of about 6,000 lots to individuals, and collecting the proceeds. Immediately after

the sale 6,000 certificates of sale were written, and, after eliminating the ones paid or discovered to be erroneous, were delivered to the purchasers, each certificate reciting the square, lot, description, ownership, to whom sold, tax and assessment sold for, with penalty and interest, and amount paid at sale.

A statement of 750 pages was prepared for the record with the recorder of deeds, which comprised this data, in addition to the purchasers' addresses.

A statement of 135 pages was prepared, showing in separate columns the amount received on account of each fund, with an aggregate of the same, and filed in this office for reference.

The desire for accuracy made repeated comparisons necessary and added materially to the volume of work.

Number of personal-tax notices prepared and mailed notifying persons who were in arrears for personal taxes due	6,143
Number of personal-tax notices prepared and mailed notifying persons who were assessed when they could pay the tax without penalty.....	9,800
Number of daily reports prepared in triplicate which gives in detail the transactions of the office for every working day.....	306
Number of sewer and gas permit fees collected and placed to the credit of the proper fund.....	7,437
Number of water permit fees collected, entered on the books of the office and credited to the proper fund.....	3,783
Number of railing permits collected and proper entries made.....	844
Number of fees for automobile permits collected.....	1,684
Number of collections made on account of birth and death certificates	789
Number of market rents collected.....	2,418
Number of fees for tax certificates.....	8,121
Number of fees for building permits collected.....	5,145
Number of fees collected on account of the surveyor's office.....	4,050
Number of fees collected on account of the electrical department.....	4,000
Number of fees collected from owners of dogs for license tags.....	10,998
Number of duplicate tags issued.....	3,500
Number of real estate tax bills collected and entered on the proper books.....	70,000
Number of personal-tax bills collected and entered on the proper books.....	15,294
Number of redemption bills collected.....	4,527
Number of water-main bills collected.....	2,875
Number of special assessment bills collected.....	22,000
Number of licenses, liquor and miscellaneous, collected.....	8,830
Number of collections made on account of the whole-cost fund	3,054
Number of collections made on account of the half-cost fund	118
Number of bills collected for water rents.....	65,000
Number of bills collected for water rents (meter bills).....	40,000
Number of refunds of erroneous payments of real estate taxes examined and transmitted to the auditor with the recommendation that the refunds be made.....	246
Number of refunds of erroneous payments of water rents paid, examined, and transmitted to the auditor with the recommendation that the refunds be made.....	151
Number of refunds to purchasers at tax sales examined and transmitted to the auditor with the recommendation that the refunds be made.....	79
Number of notices prepared and sent to purchasers at tax sales notifying them of redemptions.....	2,523
Number of tax certificates of redemption marked up and proper book records made of the same	3,627
Number of entries made on tax sale books of tax deeds issued by the commissioners.....	192
Number of tax sale certificates surrendered for cancellation and filed.....	156
Number of letters written, press copied and indexed.....	2,372
Number of tax certificates prepared and signed by the collector.....	6,000
Number of receipts mailed to tax payers (estimated).....	25,000
Number of personal-tax accounts posted on cards of record.....	8,000
Number of checks indorsed by the collector and proceeds collected from the banks (estimated).....	50,000

Thousands of letters were received during the last fiscal year by this office, many simply containing checks in payment of taxes, while others desired information in regard to tax matters.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS OFFERED BY THIS OFFICE TO
BETTER THE ADMINISTRATION.

The absence from the files of this office of the original report furnished the recorder of deeds of the sales of real property for delinquent taxes is a cause of delay and inconvenience to the public as well as to this office, and its retention by the recorder after the data has been recorded serves no practical purpose. It was customary to return this report to the collector's office, where it became a permanent record for the information of persons interested, and no question was raised as to its legality prior to 1905; hence, with the view of returning to the former custom which proved to be satisfactory to the public and a good business proposition for the office, it is recommended that section 5 of the act in relation to taxes and tax sales, approved July 1, 1902, be amended as follows:

AN ACT To amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five of an act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. That within twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, after the last day of sale hereinbefore provided for as aforesaid, the collector of taxes shall present to the recorder of deeds, for record in his office, a written report, in which he shall give a statement of the property sold, other than that sold to the District of Columbia, to whom assessed, amount due, to whom sold, the amount paid, the date of sale, the cost thereof, and the surplus, if any: *Provided*, That said written report shall be returned to the collector of taxes after the same has been recorded. Any surplus remaining after the collection of taxes, penalties, and costs on any real estate shall be collected as hereinbefore provided for, and shall be deposited by the collector of taxes to the credit of the surplus fund, to be paid to the owner or owners, or their legal representatives, in the same manner as other payments made by the District: *Provided*, That if any property sold for taxes, as herein provided, is redeemed from such sale within two years from the last day of sale any surplus paid at the time of sale shall be paid by the District of Columbia to the legal holder of the certificate of sale.

As an aid to the collection of personal taxes when assessed to owners of motor boats, launches, and other water craft, it is suggested that if the facilities for assessing and collecting the same were improved the revenues from this source would be greatly increased. It is difficult to make an equitable assessment on this class of tangible property, and boats escape taxation by being out of the jurisdiction of the District at the time the assessment is made, while others are assessed on information given the assessors, which in some cases is misleading. Some seek to evade payment of the tax on technicalities, the name and other descriptive marks, as well as the location where the boat is docked, may be changed, making discovery of its whereabouts almost an impossibility, while inability to locate the owner, though not an insurmountable bar to the collection, add to the difficulties experienced in the pursuit of the same, and especially is this the case when the property is owned by a club or by more than one person.

It is recommended that a system which would greatly facilitate the efforts of this office to collect such tax would be to require owners to register their boats with the name, description, etc., and issue to them an identification number the same as is done in the case of automobile owners.

The Supreme Court of the United States having decided that taxes are uncollectible after having been levied twenty years, it is recommended that legislation be procured to relieve the collector of taxes, who is charged with the unpaid balances of realty taxes for the years 1877 to 1889, inclusive, from any further responsibility for their collection. By the elimination of these unpaid balances, now legally uncollectible, the District will lose nothing, as the office had exhausted all means at its disposal to enforce collection of these accounts before the courts declared their collection nonenforceable.

Whatever success has been attained during the past year in the administration of the collector's office are due to these facts—the support always given by the honorable commissioners and the faithful and conscientious assistance of the deputy collector and the other employees of the office.

Very respectfully,

C. C. ROGERS,

Collector of Taxes, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS.

On account of—

Realty taxes.....	\$4, 145, 853. 72
Personal taxes.....	931, 160. 91
Special reimbursable taxes.....	764. 65
Penalties and interest.....	41, 409. 62
Miscellaneous collections.....	930, 512. 21
Total, general fund.....	6, 049, 701. 11
Special and trust funds.....	1, 263, 634. 63
Repayments to appropriations.....	194, 498. 59
Miscellaneous receipts, United States.....	45, 381. 43
Aggregate.....	7, 553, 215. 76

Increases noted for the fiscal year 1909.

On account of—

Realty taxes.....	\$376, 431. 11
Personal taxes.....	109, 227. 87
Special reimbursable taxes.....	316. 02
Penalties and interest.....	4, 631. 66
Miscellaneous.....	74, 196. 30

Total increase in general fund.....	564, 802. 96
On account of—	
Special and trust funds.....	202, 718. 80
Repayments.....	53, 229. 71
Miscellaneous.....	15, 634. 55
Total increase.....	836, 386. 02

COLLECTIONS IN DETAIL.

Receipts from realty taxes.

For year ended June 30—		For year ended June 30—	
1909.....	\$3,634,586.11	1895.....	\$109.80
1908.....	502,867.07	1894.....	197.48
1907.....	3,570.44	1893.....	160.42
1906.....	1,931.59	1892.....	19.80
1905.....	362.62	1891.....	22.13
1904.....	333.77	1890.....	24.34
1903.....	149.63	1889.....	22.16
1902.....	517.18	1888.....	14.06
1901.....	63.61	1887.....	13.57
1900.....	185.28	Special reimbursable	
1899.....	48.38	tax.....	764.65
1898.....	174.57		
1897.....	204.21	Total.....	4,146,605.71
1896.....	262.84		

Receipts from personal taxes.

For year ended June 30—		For year ended June 30—	
1909.....	\$846,810.05	1904.....	\$60.39
1908.....	77,320.22	1903.....	38.07
1907.....	6,148.67		
1906.....	596.97	Total.....	931,160.91
1905.....	186.54		

Miscellaneous collections.

On account of fees—		
Sealer of weights and measures.....		\$6,823.45
Surveyor's.....		20,544.76
Health department.....		405.50
Justice of the peace.....		23,371.85
Pound.....		2,627.00
Inspector of gas meters.....		1,473.00
Sewer and gas permits.....		3,749.00
Water permits.....		1,898.00
Railing permits, etc.....		867.00
Tax certificates.....		4,052.00
Building permits.....		10,653.00
Electrical permits.....		4,166.00
Landing and storage of wood.....		165.12
Bathing beach.....		173.40
Public convenience station.....		1,189.02
Motor vehicle tags.....		3,368.00
Public crematorium.....		65.00
Municipal court.....		9,876.05
On account of fines:		
Police court.....	\$103,301.28	
Credited as follows—		
Police fund.....	\$64,511.71	
Firemen's fund.....	33,421.54	
	97,933.25	
General fund.....		5,368.03
Supreme court—		
Criminal court.....		1,303.03
Juvenile court.....		1,902.75
On account of licenses:		
Liquor—		
Wholesale.....		40,400.60
Retail.....		424,343.50
Transfers.....		154.00
Insurance.....		82,311.98

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On account of licenses—Continued.

Transfers.....	\$32. 50
Penalty.....	2. 05
Miscellaneous.....	115, 586. 67
Miscellaneous transfers.....	120. 00
Engineers.....	237. 00
Plumbers.....	36. 00
Dogs.....	\$21, 489. 63
Credited as follows—	
Police fund.....	21, 489. 63

On account of rents:

Eastern Market.....	7, 423. 57
Western Market.....	6, 967. 50
Georgetown Market.....	633. 60
Wholesale Market.....	5, 554. 20
Washington Market.....	7, 500. 00
Wharves, street termini, etc.....	8, 148. 91

On account of miscellaneous items:

Advertising taxes.....	1, 998. 15
Street-extension benefits.....	93, 824. 24
Sale of old material.....	2, 873. 80
Proceeds, labor municipal lodging house.....	186. 87
Judgments, District of Columbia.....	77. 86
Sale of old houses.....	804. 44
Tuition, public schools.....	333. 14
Recording tax sale.....	. 10
Board of insane patients.....	20. 80
Conscience fund.....	6. 20
Reimbursement, water meters, District of Columbia.....	10, 000. 00
Reimbursement, excess cost of supplies.....	35. 29
Reimbursement, loss of bicycle.....	10. 93
Tax on property bought by District of Columbia.....	2. 55
Damages to District of Columbia property.....	31. 98
Construction, Anacostia Bridge approaches; payments by B. and O. R. R.....	5, 107. 13
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.....	9, 375. 00
Hay scales.....	1, 935. 45
Pipe line.....	370. 24
Forfeited deposit.....	25. 00

Total 930, 512. 11

Special and trust funds.

On account of water fund:

Water rents.....	502, 894. 45
Taps and stop cocks.....	10, 674. 15
Water-main taxes—	
Principal.....	55, 483. 25
Interest.....	2, 170. 81
Sale of old material.....	1, 530. 08

On account of Washington redemption fund:

Principal.....	101, 294. 24
Interest.....	10, 472. 19

On account of—

Permit fund, District of Columbia.....	24, 034. 01
Industrial Home School, District of Columbia.....	3, 591. 11
Surplus fund, District of Columbia.....	35. 00
Escheated estates.....	840. 36
Colored Industrial Home School.....	31. 00
Miscellaneous trust-fund deposits.....	428, 919. 35

On account of police relief fund:

Police court fines.....	64, 511. 81
Fines, policemen, etc.....	1, 561. 92
Dog tax.....	21, 489. 63
Sale of property.....	624. 73

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 153

On account of firemen's relief fund:

Police court fines.....	\$33, 421. 54
Fines, firemen, etc.....	55. 00

Total..... 1, 263, 634. 63

Miscellaneous receipts, United States.

On account of—

Sewers and gas permits.....	\$3, 749. 00
Water permits.....	1, 898. 00
Advertising taxes.....	1, 994. 90
Inspecting gas meters.....	1, 473. 00
Sale of old material.....	3, 192. 21
Rent of wharves, street terminal, etc.....	7, 911. 78
Judgments, District of Columbia.....	77. 86
Sale of old houses.....	105. 43
Tuition, public schools.....	333. 14
Board of insane patients.....	20. 80
Public crematorium.....	65. 00
Reimbursement, water meters, District of Columbia.....	10, 000. 00
Reimbursement, excess cost of supplies.....	35. 29
Damages, District of Columbia property.....	42. 89
Construction Anacostia Bridge approaches; payments made by B. and O. R. R.....	5, 107. 13
Anacostia and Potomac River R. R. Co.....	9, 375. 00

Total..... 45, 381. 43

On account of repayments to appropriations..... 194, 498. 59

Aggregate..... 7, 553, 215. 76

Revision of assessments.

Realty tax:

Increase.....	21, 471. 55
Reduction.....	12, 295. 68

Personal tax:

Increase.....	394. 21
Reduction.....	10, 170. 22

Balance of unpaid taxes July 1, 1909.

Realty taxes for year ended June 30—

1909.....	518, 859. 24
1908.....	25, 483. 80
1907.....	17, 303. 85
1906.....	21, 358. 76
1905.....	3, 087. 32
1904.....	2, 414. 30
1903.....	2, 281. 76
1902.....	.....
1901.....	2, 397. 96
1900.....	3, 103. 05
1899.....	3, 503. 55
1898.....	3, 926. 27
1897.....	4, 729. 75
1896.....	5, 557. 68
1895.....	3, 975. 52
1894.....	4, 084. 49
1893.....	2, 621. 55
1892.....	2, 326. 21
1891.....	2, 356. 25
1890.....	2, 058. 06
1889.....	1, 604. 12
1888.....	1, 487. 45
1887.....	1, 483. 16
1886.....	1, 086. 90
1885.....	1, 362. 23

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Realty taxes for year ended June 30—Continued.

1884.....	\$1,198.67
1883.....	1,984.85
1882.....	2,421.52
1881.....	4,183.58
1880.....	10,590.49
1877.....	8,772.21
Special reimbursable tax.....	7,534.82
Total.....	<u>675,139.42</u>

Personal taxes for year ended June 30—

1909.....	68,444.94
1908.....	23,942.51
1907.....	29,771.58
1906.....	20,928.70
1905.....	15,472.52
1904.....	13,631.81
1903.....	9,098.45
Total.....	<u>181,290.51</u>

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the business transacted by the office of the corporation counsel for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. Tabulated statements formerly used have been omitted to save expense in printing. From the data in this office the following results appear.

The state of the litigation affecting the District of Columbia in the Supreme Court of the United States is as follows:

Pending (6 cases).—Washington Gas-Light Company's case to review the decision of the court of appeals, granting a writ of prohibition against the valuation of the company's plant by the supreme court of the District of Columbia; the case of Rosa Wallach to review the decision of the court of appeals in a street-extension assessment; Columbia Heights Realty Company, Dennis Shea, Arthur Briscoe, similar cases; New York Continental Jewel Filtration Company to recover money paid the District. The case of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, plaintiff in error, to vacate a street-extension assessment was dismissed by plaintiff in error because relief was granted by an act of Congress.

Heard.—District of Columbia against Alice Brooke, error of court of appeals in quashing water-main assessment. Reversed in favor of the District. Total, 8 cases.

In the court of appeals 35 cases were involved and the results were as follows: Pending, 6 cases; decided in favor of the District of Columbia 22 cases; remanded for want of jurisdiction, 1 case; writ of error refused, 1 case; decided against the District, 4 cases; dismissed without hearing, 1 case.

During the fiscal year there have been disposed of on the law side of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, 25 cases brought against the District, including personal injuries, contracts, mandamus, and certiorari cases to review tax levies. Eight were brought to recover damages for personal injuries suffered by reason of defects in public highways and aggregated \$52,610 in the amount claimed, resulting in judgments against the District in the aggregate sum of \$7,100. In one case (O'Dwyer, judgment of \$1,000) the Northern Market Company is codefendant with the District of Columbia and may be required to pay the judgment. If so, the total judgments in this class of cases for the year under consideration will be \$6,100, which is believed to be an excellent showing for a large city. One case was for rent due the landlord of the building lately occupied by the District of Columbia, wherein judgment was recovered for \$509.17. There was absolutely no legal defense to this case. One case was brought to test the right of teachers in the high school to increase in salary, judgment \$650. This case was appealed. There were 3 cases to quash assessments, in each of which the District of Columbia prevailed. There was 1 case to recover assessments paid,

decided in favor of the District. There were 11 mandamus cases, 3 of which prevailed and the remaining 8 were disposed of in favor of the District, 1 of said 3 cases (Bieber's pension case) was reversed on appeal.

At the close of the fiscal year there were pending on the law side of the supreme court of the District of Columbia 34 cases for damages brought against the District, involving a large sum of money in the aggregate. During the same period the District of Columbia instituted on the law side of the same court 7 cases, the most important of which were 2 cases against the local gas companies to recover penalties prescribed by section 1 of the act of June 23, 1874 (1 Supp., 52), and section 3 of the act of June 6, 1896 (2 Supp., 501), which imposed penalties of \$100 for each day during which violation of the statute continued. The law requires a light of 22 candlepower, and the gas to be free from sulphureted hydrogen, and not to contain more than 5 grains of ammonia or more than 20 grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet of gas. The Georgetown Gas-Light Company was sued for defaults in candlepower and for furnishing gas which contained more than the prescribed amounts of ammonia and sulphur. The Washington Gas-Light Company was sued for defaults in candlepower and for furnishing gas which contained sulphureted hydrogen. At the close of the testimony the court held that the District was required to prove that the gas was bad continuously for the period of a calendar day, although the act of March 3, 1893 (2 Supp., 110), required inspections of gas to be made between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 12 o'clock midnight. The cases are now on their way to the court of appeals. The law is not clear as to whether each default calls for a penalty, or whether the default must continue into the next day. There are other defects in the law which, however, do not admit of discussion here.

On the equity side of the supreme court of the District of Columbia 6 suits against the District of Columbia were disposed of. Two cases were wholly dismissed and 2 decided against the District. Two were appealed, 1 of which is now pending, and the other has been decided in favor of the District. The most important case was that of Sheehy and others, in which it was sought to have the court declare that Georgia avenue from Florida avenue to the northern boundary line of the District was but 66 feet wide. This contention did not prevail, and the relief was limited to the complainant Sheehy's property, about 32 feet frontage. In this case the street width was established as to his property to be on a line west of the 66-foot line claimed by him to be the true western boundary line. Three equity causes were brought by the District; 1 is pending, and 2 were dismissed. Of these cases the only important one involved the question whether after the commissioners had approved the site for a substation under section 12 of the act of February 28, 1903, they could annul that approval. The court held that the commissioners had no such right. The case was not appealed. There are now pending 28 equity cases against the District.

Twenty street-extension cases and 9 general condemnation cases were tried. These cases required almost the exclusive time of one of the assistants to the corporation counsel.

The assistant corporation counsel required to conduct proceedings for condemnation of alleys under special direction of Congress

brought 15 alley-condemnation cases during the fiscal year. Three of these cases were discontinued, 6 finally determined, and 6 are pending.

In the justice of the peace and municipal courts the proceedings in which the District of Columbia was involved were as follows: Ten cases were brought against the municipality; 4 of them are pending, 3 involving \$700 were decided in favor of the District, and in 3 cases judgments aggregating \$124.10 were rendered against it. In these courts the District of Columbia brought 3 suits, recovered judgment in 1, and 2 are now pending.

The following lunacy proceedings were brought in the supreme court of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909. There were 296 petitions filed, of which 32 were dismissed. Two hundred and sixty-four cases were tried, in which 229 were found to be insane and 35 were found to be sane. Of the persons found to be insane, 46 had dementia precox; 26 had delusions; 10, melancholia; 3, paranoia; 36, manic depressive insanity; 3, exhaustive psychosis; 31, senile dementia; 11, alcoholic psychosis; 11, organic dementia; 4, acute mania; 2, hysterical insanity; 16, paresis; 6, toxic psychosis; 5, imbecility; 1, presenile dementia; 6, epileptic dementia; 4, confusional insanity; 1, infantile paresis; 1, arteris schleratic dementia; 1, myxedematous insanity; 1, puerperal insanity; 4, dementia. It will be noted that the number of lunacy petitions filed was 296, as against 312 and 321 of the two previous fiscal years.

In the police court 17,287 informations were filed and \$76,320.04 in fines collected therefrom, an increase over the last fiscal year both in the number of cases and in the amount collected.

The corporation counsel is required by law to file all informations in the juvenile court and to try the cases before that court. Under the present arrangement, because the corporation counsel has no one to do the work, for want of sufficient force, the clerk of that court prepares the informations, and an assistant is sent from this office whenever a case is contested. There were 2,779 informations filed in said court and a number of contested cases tried by attorneys from this office.

The above recital of the litigation requiring active attention will sufficiently indicate to any experienced practicing lawyer at the local bar that this office is inadequately equipped for the preparation and disposition of litigation in the courts. In addition to this work there is more than the equivalent in legal work done by the corporation counsel and his assistants in oral advice to heads of departments, and in constant interviews with them, in which may be included frequent consultations by the commissioners with the corporation counsel.

Again, the law requires the corporation counsel to furnish written opinions to the commissioners when directed, and by their direction and as ascertained by actual count the corporation counsel prepared 374 opinions during the fiscal year.

Every opinion is passed on personally by the corporation counsel. In addition to this work, he has been directed to revise the police regulations and has entered on the work. By order, passed January 12, 1909, all contracts and proposals are under his supervision. There are various kinds of proposals, and the contracts exceed 250 in number during a fiscal year. It is apparent that the amount of

legal office work performed each year exceeds the amount of court work.

The clerical force of the office, 2 in number, is necessarily and continually occupied in preparing papers, records, keeping the files of the office, and in addition thereto 188 tax deeds were prepared during the fiscal year.

This office, not to speak of additional legal force greatly needed, particularly needs a law clerk who will be able not only to do the work implied by that term, but to do stenographic work, assist at the juvenile court, in the trial of lunacy cases, and, when occasion requires, try cases in the police court.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. THOMAS,
Corporation Counsel.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the electrical department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

STREET LIGHTING.

From time to time during the past year reports have been submitted to the commissioners regarding the experiments and tests of various kinds of street lamps that have been made under the direction of this department. As these reports give full details of the results, they are inserted here practically as originally submitted.

In April, 1908, the services of the electrical testing laboratories of New York were secured to make certain photometric tests of the typical street-lighting installations, to enable their relative efficiencies to be compared and to aid in improving the lighting of the District.

The tests were made for purposes of comparison only, and not to determine the exact illumination obtained from each source of light. Owing to the varying degrees of light absorption by asphalt, macadam, dirt, Belgian block, and cement pavements, a just comparison could not be made without eliminating the errors due to these different road surfaces. For this reason a standard surface, consisting in this instance of a plate of white blotting paper, was used in all the tests. This plate was placed in a horizontal plane, about 1 inch above the street surface, and the illumination produced upon it by the street lamps at varying distances therefrom was determined by the use of a portable comparison photometer.

The tests were made between April 27, 1908, and May 1, 1908, on lamps at the following localities, these being chosen as most representative of the different methods of hanging and spacing the several kinds of lamps:

1. Arc lamps, B street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets northwest.
2. Incandescent electric lamps around Thomas Circle.
3. Arc lamps, G street below Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets northwest.
- 4 and 5. Arc lamps on Brightwood (now Georgia) avenue between Shepherd and Webster streets.
6. Arc lamps, New York avenue between North Capitol and First streets.
7. Arc lamps, East Capitol street between Sixth and Seventh streets.
8. Arc lamps, Pennsylvania avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.
9. Nernst lamps, Connecticut Avenue Bridge.
- 10 and 11. Incandescent electric lamps, Calvert Street Bridge.
12. Incandescent electric lamps, Connecticut avenue between Garfield street and Cathedral avenue.
- 13 and 14. Incandescent electric lamps, Newark street between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth streets.
- 15 and 16. Incandescent electric lamps, Wisconsin avenue between Macomb and Ordway streets.
- 17 and 18. Gas lamps, Massachusetts avenue between Rock Creek and Wisconsin avenue.
19. Gas lamps, Massachusetts avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.
20. Arc lamps around Thomas Circle.
21. Naphtha lamps, Fourteenth street between Otis and Perry streets northeast.
- 22 and 23. Incandescent electric lamps, Aqueduct Bridge.

The most interesting comparison to be drawn from these tests is in connection with two of the main thoroughfares leading out of the city of Washington. These two streets are quite similar in character, in amount of vehicular travel, and in extent of improvements. They

are both traversed throughout their entire length by trolley cars, with overhead center pole construction outside of the city limits. In the case of Georgia avenue (see tests 4 and 5), there is a roadway on each side of the tracks; Wisconsin avenue (see tests 15 and 16), has but one roadway. In each case the trolley poles were considered the best place for the lamps, as large trees, telephone and telegraph poles, and other obstructions made side lighting objectionable. From the Maryland boundary line southward for about 3 miles Georgia avenue is lighted by 50 magnetite arc lamps, hung on every third or fourth trolley pole from 9-foot mast arms placed parallel with the direction of the street. From the end of this circuit toward the city the lamps are of the constant-current series inclosed type similarly suspended. The distance apart of the lamps varies from 300 to 400 feet, the actual distance covered by the 50 magnetite arcs being 15,450 feet, or an average spacing of 309 feet. The actual distances between the lamps tested are 397, 394, 408, and 394 feet. On Wisconsin avenue, for a portion of the distance, 40-candlepower (100-watt) metalized filament series incandescent lamps are used, backed by the old-style hooded reflector placed on every trolley pole at a height of 15 feet and turned toward the roadway. The other portion of the street has 40-candlepower (50-watt) tungsten series lamps, backed by radial-wave reflectors placed on every trolley pole, but in line with the direction of the street. There is a sidewalk on each side of the tracks where the lamps are hung in this manner, on which it was desired not to throw any shadows. As in the case of Georgia avenue, the trolley poles average 100 feet apart. The actual distance covered by the 77 metalized filament lamps is 7,400 feet, or an average distance apart of 96 feet.

By comparing the curves for illumination of these two streets the illumination from the arc lamps will be found quite intense for a distance of 40 feet on either side of the lamp and then falling off rapidly until, at about 75 feet from the lamp, it equals the average values obtained from either the tungsten or metalized filament lamps. For a distance of 250 feet more (or to a point 75 feet from the next arc lamp) the illumination is fairly uniform, but slightly less than the average from the incandescent lamps. To the eye, the lighting in the latter case is far more pleasing and effective than in the former, and it has the added advantage of actually costing only \$0.249 per foot of street against \$0.275 for the former—about 10 per cent less. A still greater advantage is in the matter of outages. The extinguishing of one arc lamp where the spacing averages from 300 to 400 feet seriously interferes with the efficiency of the lighting, while a similar occurrence with the incandescent lamps is hardly noticeable.

The following table is a summary of the results of these tests:

Test No.	Kind of lamp.	Distance considered.	Distance between lamps under test.	Candle-feet.			Average variation from mean.
				Maxim.	Mini.	Average.	
IV	Magnetite.....	400	388				<i>Per cent.</i>
V	Series inclosed.....	400	400	0.380	0.005	0.062	106.6
XV	Gem series.....	90	113	.177	.003	.036	106.9
XVI	Tungsten series.....	100	100	.016	.004	.012	29.6
				.021	.007	.013	33.0

Two opportunities to compare the results from series inclosed and magnetite arc lamps are given in tests 4 and 5, 6 and 7. In the first two tests the lamps are hung and spaced as described above. In the last two cases they are placed alternately on opposite sides of the street, hung on 9-foot mast arms, 9 feet from the posts and about 16½ feet above the pavement. The presence of large trees in the latter cases prevents the lamps from being hung higher. Although in tests 4 and 5 the lamps are spaced approximately 400 feet apart, they show a better diffusion, and practically an equal illumination intensity, as compared to the other two tests where the spacing approximates 235 and 208 feet.

The following table is a summary of the results of these tests:

Test No.	Kind of lamp.	Distance considered.	Distance between lamps under test.	Candle-feet.			Average variation from mean.
				Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Average.	
IV	Magnetite.....	400	388	0.380	0.005	0.062	<i>Per cent.</i>
V	Series inclosed.....	400	400	.177	.003	.036	106.6
VI	Magnetite.....	120	250	.243	.014	.0615	106.9
VII	Series inclosed.....	240	210	.252	.008	.058	83.4
							103.3

Another more expensive installation with which the lighting of Wisconsin avenue compares most favorably is that covered by tests 17 and 18. The latter are mantle gas lamps, placed alternately on opposite sides of Massachusetts avenue, a wide boulevard connecting one of the residential sections of the city with Wisconsin avenue. The average distance apart of the lamps in this case is 67 feet, measured along the center of the street, and cost, per foot of street, \$0.315. While the average illumination on Massachusetts avenue, as shown by the curves, is somewhat greater than on Wisconsin avenue, it is not so uniform, nor to the eye does the roadway appear so well lighted, and it costs 20 per cent more.

The following table is a summary of the results of these tests:

Test No.	Kind of lamp.	Distance considered.	Distance between lamps under test.	Candle-feet.			Average variation from mean.
				Maxi-mum.	Mini-mum.	Average.	
XV	Gem series.....	90	113	0.016	0.004	0.012	<i>Per cent.</i>
XVI	Tungsten series.....	100	100	.021	.007	.013	29.6
XVII	Mantle gas.....	500	75	.065	.009	.027	33.1
XVIII	do.....	270	63	.044	.016	.028	39.8
							24.8

Another very interesting comparison is found in tests 17 and 18, both of mantle gas lamps. In the former test one-half of the lamps were supplied with gas from the main of the Washington Gas-Light Company, the other half with gas from the main of the Georgetown Gas-Light Company. The lanterns, burners, mantles, and other equipment were the same in both cases, the operation of the lamps being in the hands of an independent company. The main of the Washington company ends at the first lamp east of the center line; the main of the Georgetown company ends at the first lamp west of

the center line. During the test the pressure on the Washington side was about 15 per cent higher than the average Georgetown pressure, and (as was to be expected) the intensity of illumination was found to be greater. But in test 18, made a few minutes afterwards on the same avenue west of this point, with lamps supplied with gas from the Georgetown company's mains only, and with an average pressure during the test over 40 per cent higher than the Washington pressure in the preceding test, the intensity of illumination was less than with the Washington lamps. Whether or not this was due to the difference in quality between the water gas used in the Washington lamps and the coal gas in the Georgetown lamps, or to the burners being adjusted to an average pressure less than that found in the latter test, I am unable to say.

The following table gives the cost of lighting per foot of street in each case and certain physical data as to heights, widths of street, etc.

Test No.	Kind of lamp.	Height of lamp above pavement.	Distance of line of lamps from line of test stations.	Width of street.	Location of lamps.	Average longitudinal spacing of lamps through-out the street.	Cost per foot of street.
		<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>	<i>Ft. in.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	
1	Direct current multiple inclosed arc.	17 10	25 0	133 0	At curb on one side.....	160	\$0.53
2	Incandescent electric cluster.	6 15 7					
3A	Direct current multiple inclosed arc.	17 6	42 0	85 0	At curb on both sides.....	175	.478
3B	do.	17 6	81 0	85 0	do.		
3C	do.	17 6	59 0	85 0	do.		
3D	do.	17 6	9 0	85 0	do.		
4	Magnetite series arc lamps.	21 0	22 0	90 0	Center of roadway.....	309	.275
5	Direct current series inclosed arcs.	21 0	22 0	90 0	do.	309	.275
6	Magnetite series arc lamps.	16 6	15 0	130 0	At curb on both sides.....	200	.383
7	Direct current series inclosed arc lamps.	16 4	17 6	160 0	do.	173	.462
8A	Direct current multiple inclosed arcs.		17 0	160 0	do.	94	.90
8B	do.		52 0	100 0	do.		
8C	do.		72 0	100 0	do.		
9	4-glowe Nernst.	17 0	26 0	52 0	Both sides at railing.....	(c)	2.362
10A	100-watt Gem multiple incandescent.	12 0	10 0	46 0	do.		
10B	do.	12 0	10 0	46 0	do.		
11A	do.	12 0	36 0	46 0	do.	76	.648
11B	do.	12 0	36 0	46 0	do.		
12A	do.	12 0	12 0	12 0	Both sides at curb.....	80	.316
12B	do.	12 0	48 0	120 0	do.		
13	60-watt tungsten lamps.	14 0	15 0	90 0	do.	85	.452
14	do.	14 0	15 0	90 0	do.		
15	100-watt Gem series.	15 0	22 0		At curb one side only.....	96	.252
16	60-watt tungsten series.	16 0	25 0		do.	96	.252
17A	Mantle gas lamps.	8 6	20 0	160 0	At curb both sides.....	67	.321
17B	do.	8 6	20 0	160 0	do.	67	.321
18	do.	8 6	20 0	160 0	do.	67	.321
19	do.	9 7	25 0	160 0	do.	114	.182
20	Direct current multiple inclosed arcs.	8 6	25 0	110 0	At curb one side only.....	120	.190
21	Mantle naphtha lamps.	10 6	22 6	45 0	Both sides at railing.....	115	.712
22	187-watt Gem multiple lamps.	10 6	22 6	45 0	do.		
23	do.	10 6	22 6	45 0			

c Special.

b Average.

a Special installation. (See details in report.)

TESTS OF STREET ILLUMINATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

[Order No. 3411.]

ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES OF NEW YORK.

The tests were made under the general direction of Mr. W. C. Allen, electrical engineer of the District of Columbia.

Photometric measurements were confined to measurements of horizontal illumination at the street surface. Certain electrical and gas measurements were made to determine the conditions of operation of the lamps under test.

APPARATUS AND METHODS USED.

The photometric tests were carried out with the aid of two portable photometers of approved design. The test plates consisted of white blotting paper laid approximately parallel with, and about 1 inch above, the street surface. These apparatus were standardized by producing upon the blotting papers illumination of known intensity from a 4-w. p. c. carbon filament standard lamp. All illumination values shown in this report are stated in terms of such known illumination intensity.

The two photometric outfits differ in a number of particulars. In one the test plate area was approximately 11 square inches; in the other, about 155 square inches. In both the comparison was made through a sensitive photometric device, the field of the first consisting of two concentric ellipses without appreciable line of separation, as in a simple Lummer-Brodhun photometer, and that of the second consisting of two contiguous semicircular areas without appreciable line of separation.

Two observers were employed simultaneously in tests of illumination produced by arc lamps and also in a few other tests. The accuracy of results may be judged somewhat from the data in Table I, which show results of simultaneous determinations by two observers with the two photometric outfits placed side by side.

TABLE I.—*Test of accuracy of street photometers.*

Location.	Illuminants.	Average foot-candle.		Per cent difference.	Number of settings.
		Photometer No. 1.	Photometer No. 2.		
B street nw.....	Multiple inclosed arc lamps.....	0.0113	0.0130	15	6
East Capitol street.....	6.6-ampere direct-current inclosed arc lamps.....	.234	.269	15	4
Brightwood avenue.....	do.....	.172	.185	7	3
Do.....	Series magnetite arc lamps.....	.404	.355	12	10
G street.....	Multiple inclosed arc lamps.....	.164	.174	6	4
Pennsylvania avenue.....	do.....	.0227	.0255	12	4
Connecticut Avenue Bridge.....	Nernst lamps.....	.336	.346	3	2
Do.....	do.....	.308	.315	2	2

From this table it appears that differences amounting to 15 per cent as a maximum were encountered in work with arc lamps. The average of all arc lamp readings from which a comparison may be obtained indicates that observer No. 1 with photometric outfit No. 1 averaged about 4 per cent lower than observer No. 2 with photometric outfit No. 2. Considering as individual values the average differences between the settings of the two outfits in various localities as listed in Table I, one obtains an average difference of about 7 per cent, No. 1 again being lower than No. 2, and only arc lamp tests being included. These differences are not surprising in view of the variables which enter into such work. Among these are the personal element, differences in photometric outfits, color differences (as between arc lamps and incandescent lamps), low intensity of illumination (0.01 to 0.40 foot-candle), rapid fluctuations in intensity of illumination produced by arc lamps, and possible differences in angle at which test plates are placed.

A number of these variations disappear when illumination by incandescent lamps is being investigated. It is therefore natural to find closer agreement between two observers with two different outfits, as shown by the last two items in Table I, which record results obtained in tests of illumination produced by Nernst lamps. Here the differences are 2 and 3 per cent respectively.

The precision of the settings made with the photometers described above may be judged from Table II. This shows the average difference between simultaneous individual settings made with the two photometric outfits after the results of test with one photometer have been corrected for average variation from the results of test with the other photometer. It would appear that the precision of individual settings in the work done upon arc lamps is considerably higher than 6 per cent, which is the average of these differences.

TABLE II.—*Precision of photometric settings.*

Location.	Illuminants.	Number of settings.	Average difference between simultaneous individual settings.
			<i>Per cent.</i>
B street nw.....	Multiple inclosed arc lamps	6	±8
New York avenue.....	Series magnetite arc lamps.....	6	±5
East Capitol street.....	6.6-ampere direct-current inclosed arc lamps.....	4	±5
Brightwood avenue.....	do.....	3	±2
Do.....	Series magnetite arc lamps.....	10	±7
G street.....	Multiple inclosed arc lamps	4	±7
Pennsylvania avenue.....	do.....	4	±3

As to the accuracy of the work, therefore, it may be said that two photometric outfits operated by different observers yield average results agreeing within 3 per cent on incandescent lamps and within about 10 per cent on arc lamps. The individual settings obtained with the two outfits differ in the case of arc lamps by values averaging about 6 per cent. These tests may be considered to yield results which, with the accuracy limitations indicated above, are measures of the illumination intensities as found during the test. It can not be stated whether or not conditions were representative in all particulars. Such of the conditions as were noted are set forth in connection with the data as shown below.

In tests of arc lamps arranged along the street, observers made simultaneous settings at equal distances on opposite sides of a given lamp. The test plate, of course, was so arranged as to receive light from all near-by lamps as well as that reflected from surrounding objects. The photometer supports and the observer's body were so located as to produce a minimum shadow, if any, upon the test plate. In tests of incandescent lamps and in one test of arc lamps arranged about a circular space one observer worked alone.

Tests of illumination were made only on a plane which was approximately horizontal, since Mr. Allen considered that all purposes would be served by the criterion which this afforded.

The results of test are recorded on the following pages in the order in which the tests were made.

RESULTS OF TEST.

TEST NO. 1.

Place of test.—B street NW., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

Illuminants.—Multiple circuit inclosed Helios arc lamps, direct current, approximately 90 volts at the arc. Average volts at lamp terminals, approximately 110. Current of central lamp, 4 to 5 amperes, averaging approximately 4.5 amperes during test. Globes, opal inner and clear outer. Lamps approximately 162 feet apart; all located at north curb, 17 feet 10 inches above street level.

Test stations.—The illumination was measured along the center of the street (approximately 30 feet from north curb). Test stations were spaced at intervals of 15 feet either side of a line drawn across the street immediately beneath one of the lamps. (See map, plate No. 2621.)

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made April 27, 1908. Cloudy; rain immediately after test. No moonlight.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	West.		East.		Average foot-candles.
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	
0 feet.....	5	0.061			0.061
15 feet.....	4	.054	6	0.093	.074
30 feet.....	3	.030	7	.070	.050
45 feet.....	2	.021	8	.035	.028
60 feet.....	1	.015	9	.010	.013
75 feet.....			10	a. 012	.012

a Mean of two determinations by different photometers—respectively 0.013 and 0.011.

Plate No. 2622 shows horizontal illumination curve plotted from values given immediately above.

TEST NO. 2.

Place of test.—Thomas Circle.

Illuminants.—Four ornamental lamp-posts, supporting each one 250-watt Gem lamp in a 14-inch Holophane sphere, and three 187-watt Gem lamps in a 12-inch Holophane sphere. During the test the east lamp was found to be burning on 110 volts and the west lamp on 109 volts. Posts located at cardinal points on outer edge of circle immediately inside of walk. Various gas-mantle lamps located at some distance along curbs marking outer edge of driveway and in side streets. It is considered that these gas lamps did not influence the results materially. Lamps approximately 14 feet 7 inches and 16 feet 4 inches above street level.

Test stations.—These were located in the circumference of two circles, the one at the curb and the other 24 feet outside the curb. Certain other measurements were made throughout an arc 48 feet outside the curb line. The test stations at the curb line were spaced 50 feet apart. Those located outside the curb line were in the radii passing through the center of the circle and the various test stations located along the curb. The various test stations, lamps, and other data appear on the map, plate No. 2623.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made April 27, 1908. Intermittent showers. No moonlight.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Curb line.		Twenty-four feet outside curb line.		Forty-eight feet outside curb line.	
Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
1	0.245	21	0.033	41	0.010
2	.011	22	.007	51	.009
3	.011	23	.009	52	.006
4	.119	24	.021	53	.010
5	.008	25	.007		
6	.011	26	.008		
7	.274	27	.038		
8	.071	28	.022		
9	.005	29	.005		
10	.026	30	.014		
11	.042	31	.025		
12	.008	32	.009		
13	.048	33	.019		

Plate No. 2624 shows illumination curves plotted from these values. As the test stations are located at such infrequent intervals these curves are far from complete.

In connection with test No. 2 an experiment was made to obtain roughly the relative brightness of white blotting paper and the cement pavement of the sidewalk. At a point selected arbitrarily, it was found that the brightness of the white blotting paper was that produced by an illumination intensity of 0.0548 foot-candle, while that of the cement walk was equivalent to a brightness produced on the blotting paper by an illumination intensity of 0.009 foot-candle. Accordingly, with light

from incandescent lamps, and when viewed at an angle about 45° from a direction not in line with that of maximum reflection, the blotting paper appears about six times as bright as the cement.

TEST NO. 3.

Place of test.—G street NW., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Illuminants.— $5\frac{1}{4}$ ampere multiple direct-current Adams-Bagnall inclosed arc lamps. Lamps staggered on opposite curbs and hung from 16 feet 7 inches to 18 feet 6 inches above the curb. Lamps spaced from 166 to 172 feet apart. Globes, opal inner and clear outer.

Test stations.—These were spaced at 15 feet intervals along north sidewalk, center of north driveway, center of south driveway, center of south sidewalk. The stations along north and south sidewalks were 9 feet in from the curb, and those along the north and south driveway were 8 feet out from curb. The central test station in each case is directly opposite one of the lamps. The location of lamps and test stations and other data are shown on the map, plate No. 2625.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made April 27–28, 1908. Clear. No moonlight.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

NOTE.—At the completion of the test the voltage at the terminals of the central lamp was found to be 10 volts low.

ILLUMINATION OF DRIVEWAYS.

Distance from central lamp line.	North driveway.		South driveway.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
East:				
75 feet.....	51	0.008	31	0.009
60 feet.....	50	.008	30	.014
45 feet.....	49	.022	29	.030
30 feet.....	48	.039	28	.097
15 feet.....	47	.029	27	.123
0 feet.....	46	.032	26	.161
West:				
15 feet.....	45	.028	^a 25	.169
30 feet.....	44	.033	24	.052
45 feet.....	43	.018	23	.037
60 feet.....	42	.011	22	.024
75 feet.....	41	.010	21	.012

^a Mean of determinations by two photometric outfits, respectively, 0.164 and 0.174.

ILLUMINATION OF SIDEWALKS.

	North sidewalk.		South sidewalk.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
East:				
75 feet.....	71	0.008	11	0.019
60 feet.....	70	.008	10	.016
45 feet.....	69	.009	9	.031
30 feet.....	68	.017	8	.108
15 feet.....	67	.014	7	.134
0 feet.....	66	.021	6	(a)
West:				
15 feet.....	65	.014	5	(a)
30 feet.....	64	.016	4	(a)
45 feet.....	63	.010	3	.029
60 feet.....	62	.009	2	.014
75 feet.....	61	.009	1	.010

^a Because of shadows cast by poles, etc., values at these three stations were too low for consideration.

Plate No. 2626 shows illumination curves plotted from the above values.

TEST NO. 4.

Place of test.—Brightwood avenue near Webster street.

Illuminants.—Four-ampere series magnetite arc lamps, placed in the middle of the street between car tracks. Average current during test, 3.95 amperes. Lamps 21 feet above street level and 394 to 408 feet apart.

Test stations.—These were located at 50-foot intervals along the center of the west driveway, 12 feet from the curb and from the nearest traction rail. Stations spaced at equal intervals on either side of a point opposite one of the lamps. For details of location see map, plate No. 2627.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 28–29, 1908. Clear. No moonlight.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from center lamp line.	North.		South.		Mean foot-candles.
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	
feet.....	a 5	0.404	5	0.355	0.379
50 feet.....	4	.048	6	.056	.052
100 feet.....	3	.015	7	.022	.019
150 feet.....	2	.017	8	.006	.011
200 feet.....	1	.014	9	.005	.010

a Comparison of values obtained by two different photometric outfits.

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2628.

TEST NO. 5.

Place of test.—Brightwood avenue near Shepherd street.

Illuminants.—Direct-current series inclosed arc lamps, 6.6 amperes. Globes, opal inner and clear outer. Lamps on poles along center of street between car tracks. Lamps 21 feet above street level and spaced 394 to 397 feet apart. Average current during test, 6.7 to 6.8 amperes.

Test stations.—These were located at 50-foot intervals along the center of the west driveway, 12 feet from the curb and from the nearest traction rail. Stations spaced at equal intervals on either side of a point opposite one of the lamps. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2629.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 28–29, 1908. Clear. No moonlight.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from center lamp line.	North.		South.		Mean foot-candles.
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	
0 feet.....	a 5	0.172	5	0.185	0.179
50 feet.....	4	.044	6	.032	.038
100 feet.....	3	.009	7	.006	.007
150 feet.....	2	.011	8	.005	.008
200 feet.....	1	.009	9	.003	.006

a Comparison of values obtained by two different photometric outfits.

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2630.

TEST NO. 6.

Place of test.—New York avenue between North Capitol and First streets.

Illuminants.—Four-ampere series magnetite arc lamps, staggered on opposite curbs and hung 8 feet out from curb at 16½ feet above the street level. Lamps were spaced from 230 to 240 feet apart. The average current during test was 4.05 amperes.

Test stations.—These were located at 20-foot intervals along the center of the street. Station No. 7 was directly opposite a lamp. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2631.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 28, 1908.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	East.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0 feet.....	7	0.243
20 feet.....	8	.134
40 feet.....	9	.047
60 feet.....	10	.034
80 feet.....	11	.021
100 feet.....	12	.015
120 feet.....	13	.013

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2632.

TEST NO. 7.

Place of test.—East Capitol street, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Illuminants.—6.6-ampere direct-current series Adams-Bagnall inclosed arc lamps. The lamps were staggered on opposite curbs at intervals of about 208 feet. The inner globes of the lamps were 16 feet 4 inches above street level. Lamps were equipped with opal inner and clear outer globes. Current during test, 6.5 amperes.

Test stations.—These were located at 20-foot intervals along the center of the street at a distance of 25 feet from either curb. Station No. 7 was directly opposite one lamp. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2633.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 28, 1908. Clear.

NOTE.—The results of test 20 feet either side of the central lamp illustrate effects due to the shadow of the lower carbon which changes as the arc wanders.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	East.		West.		Mean foot-candles.
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	
0 feet.....	a 7	0.234	7	0.269	0.252
20 feet.....	8	.033	6	.212	.122
40 feet.....	9	.039	5	.057	.048
60 feet.....	10	.021	4	.015	.018
80 feet.....	11	.009	3	.011	.010
100 feet.....	12	.008	2	.010	.009
120 feet.....	13	.008	1	.011	.009

^a Comparison of values obtained by two different photometric outfits.

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2634.

TEST NO. 8.

Place of test.—Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

Illuminants.—Adams-Bagnall direct-current multiple inclosed arc lamps. Voltage at terminals of lamps, 108. The lamps were on opposite sides of the street. On the north side of the street one lamp was opposite station No. 13 and one lamp 146 feet east. On the south side of the street one lamp was 94 feet east and one 94 feet west of line through station No. 13.

Test stations.—These were located at intervals of 50 feet in the center of the north driveway, the center of the street, and the center of the south driveway, respectively. The stations in the centers of driveways were 27 feet from the center of the street. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2635.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 28, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	Center of south driveway.		Center of street.		Center of north driveway.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
East:						
125 feet.....						
112½ feet.....	5	0.049				
100 feet.....			15	0.052		
75 feet.....					24	0.052
62½ feet.....	4	.282				
50 feet.....			14	.028		
25 feet.....					23	.023
12½ feet.....	3	.024				
0 feet.....			13	.042		
West:						
25 feet.....					22	.200
37½ feet.....	2	.021				
50 feet.....			12	.039		
75 feet.....					21	.008
87½ feet.....	1	.053				
100 feet.....			11	.037		

NOTE.—Comparison between tests at stations Nos. 4 and 5 as well as stations Nos. 22 and 23 brings out further effects due to the wandering of the arc.

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2636.

TEST NO. 9.

Place of test.—Connecticut Avenue Bridge.

Illuminants.—Four-glower, 220-volt, alternating-current Nernst lamps fitted with alabaster globes. Lamps 17 feet above level of road. One lamp was not burning, and two glowers on another lamp were burned out.

Test stations.—These were located at 10-foot intervals along center of driveway. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2637.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Distance from lamp line.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
North:			90 feet.....	17	0.012
60 feet.....	32	0.042	100 feet.....	16	.011
50 feet.....	31	.052	110 feet.....	15	.014
40 feet.....	30	.073	120 feet.....	14	.018
30 feet.....	29	.169	130 feet.....	13	.031
20 feet.....	28	.242	140 feet.....	12	.048
10 feet.....	27	.316	150 feet.....	11	.082
0.....	a 26	.341	160 feet.....	10	.144
South:			170 feet.....	9	.174
10 feet.....	a 25	.312	180 feet.....	8	.199
20 feet.....	24	.215	190 feet.....	7	.182
30 feet.....	23	.147	200 feet.....	6	.125
40 feet.....	22	.089	210 feet.....	5	.078
50 feet.....	21	.055	220 feet.....	4	.045
60 feet.....	20	.031	230 feet.....	3	.024
70 feet.....	19	.021	240 feet.....	2	.017
80 feet.....	18	.011	250 feet.....	1	.010

a Comparison of values obtained by two different photometric outfits.

Curve of illumination intensities is shown on plate No. 2638.

TEST NO. 10.

Place of test.—Calvert Street Bridge.

Illuminants.—100-watt Gem lamps equipped with Holophane street reflectors No. 243-H. Lamps hung tip downward 12 feet above sidewalk and spaced approximately

76 feet apart on both sides of the bridge. Reflectors installed improperly and not operating under satisfactory conditions.

Test stations.—These were located at 10-foot intervals along the center of north and south driveways. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2639.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	North driveway.		South driveway.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0.....	1	0.016	21	0.019
West:				
10 feet.....	2	.021	22	.023
20 feet.....	3	.039	23	.036
30 feet.....	4	.066	24	.055
40 feet.....	5	.063	25	.061
50 feet.....	6	.038	26	.051
60 feet.....	7	.023	27	.030
70 feet.....	8	.016	28	.021
80 feet.....	9	.020	29	.019
90 feet.....	10	.034	30	.026
100 feet.....	11	.066	31	.039
110 feet.....	12	.106	32	.062
120 feet.....	13	.088	33	.060
130 feet.....	14	.040	34	.041
140 feet.....	15	.020	35	.023
150 feet.....	16	.017	36	.019

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2640.

TEST NO. 11.

Place of test.—Calvert Street Bridge.

Illuminants.—100-watt Gem lamps. Lamps hung tip downward 12 feet above sidewalk and spaced approximately 76 feet apart on opposite sides of the bridge. Reflectors removed.

Test stations.—These were located at 10-foot intervals along the center of north and south driveways. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2639.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Distance from lamp line.	North driveway.		South driveway.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0.....	1	0.014	21	0.014
West:				
10 feet.....	2	.018	22	.015
20 feet.....	3	.026	23	.027
30 feet.....	4	.052	24	.047
40 feet.....	5	.060	25	.053
50 feet.....	6	.034	26	.053
60 feet.....	7	.023	27	.032
70 feet.....	8	.017	28	.017
80 feet.....	9	.017	29	.010
90 feet.....	10	.026	30	.014
100 feet.....	11	.048	31	.021
110 feet.....	12	.076	32	.033
120 feet.....	13	.078	33	.052
130 feet.....	14	.037	34	.052
140 feet.....	15	.023	35	.017
150 feet.....	16	.015	36	.013

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2641.

TEST NO. 12.

Place of test.—Connecticut avenue between Garfield street and Cathedral avenue.

Illuminants.—100-watt Gem lamps equipped with Holophane street reflectors, No. 243-H. Lamps hung 12 feet above ground. On west side of street one lamp was 25 feet north of center line and one 125 feet south of center line. On east side of street lamps were approximately 122 feet north and 28 feet south of center line.

Test stations.—These were located at 25-foot intervals in centers of east and west driveways. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2642.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	West driveway.		East driveway.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
West:				
0 feet.....			10	0.019
12½ feet.....	1	0.029		0.019
25 feet.....			11	.011
37½ feet.....	2	.004		
50 feet.....			12	.011
62½ feet.....	3	.008		
75 feet.....			13	.045
87½ feet.....	4	.005		
100 feet.....			14	.039
112½ feet.....	5	.022		
125 feet.....			15	.023
137½ feet.....	6	.013		
150 feet.....			16	.020
162½ feet.....	7	.022		
175 feet.....			17	.014
187½ feet.....	8	.020		
200 feet.....			18	.007
212½ feet.....	9	.015		

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2643.

TEST NO. 13.

Place of test.—Newark street between Thirty-fourth street and Thirty-fourth place.

Illuminants.—5.5-ampere tungsten series lamps equipped with Holophane street reflectors, No. 243-H. Lamps staggered on opposite curbs and hung 14 feet above ground. On north curb lamps were about 45 and 175 feet west and 135 feet east of center line. On south curb lamps were about 45 feet east and 135 feet west of center line.

Test stations.—These were located at 25-foot intervals along the center of the street. Center of test area (station No. 5) was midway between extremes of four lamps. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2644.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	West.		East.		Mean foot-candles.
	Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.	
0 feet.....	5	0.007			0.007
25 feet.....	4	.022	6	0.021	.022
50 feet.....	3	.048	7	.109	.078
75 feet.....	2	.018	8	.028	.023
100 feet.....	1	.018	9	.007	.013

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2645.

TEST NO. 14.

Place of test.—Newark street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

Illuminants.—5.5-ampere tungsten series lamps, equipped with "radial wave" reflectors. Lamps 14 feet above ground and staggered on opposite curbs. On the north side of the street the lamps were placed 135 feet east and 83 feet west of center line. On south side of the street the center line passes through lamp.

Test stations.—These were located at intervals of 25 feet along the center of the driveway. Stations Nos. 1 and 2 were 12½ feet on either side of a line passing through a lamp and normal to the center line of the street. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2661.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	Center of street.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
West:		
12½ feet.....	1	0.039
East:		
12½ feet.....	2	.034
37½ feet.....	3	.009
62½ feet.....	4	.014
87½ feet.....	5	.052

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2646.

TEST NO. 15.

Place of test.—Wisconsin avenue between Newark and Ordway streets.

Illuminants.—3.5-ampere Gem series lamps. The lamps were spaced approximately 100 feet apart in the center of the street between car tracks and were hung 15 feet above the street level. Lamps equipped with old style hood reflector.

Test stations.—These were located in the center of the west driveway and were 25 feet apart. Station No. 1 was directly opposite a lamp. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2647.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	Center of driveway.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
North:		
0 feet.....	1	0.019
25 feet.....	2	.012
50 feet.....	3	.005
75 feet.....	4	.007
100 feet.....	5	.016
125 feet.....	6	.015
150 feet.....	7	.006

Illumination curve platted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2648.

TEST NO. 16.

Place of test.—Wisconsin avenue between Newark and Macomb streets.

Illuminants.—5.5-ampere tungsten series lamps. The lamps were in the center of the street between car tracks, placed at intervals of from approximately 100 to 105 feet. Lamps hung 16 feet above street level and equipped with "radial wave" reflectors.

Test stations.—These were located in west driveway and were spaced at 25-foot intervals. For details of location, see map, plate No. 2662.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 29, 1908. Clear.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	Center of driveway.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
South:		
0 feet.....	1	0.026
25 feet.....	2	.009
50 feet.....	3	.007
75 feet.....	4	.014
100 feet.....	5	.021
125 feet.....	6	.011
150 feet.....	7	.007

Curve of illumination intensities is shown on plate No. 2649.

TEST NO. 17.

Place of test.—Massachusetts avenue near division line between Georgetown and Washington.

Illuminants.—Mantle gas lamps equipped with clear chimneys and globes. Lamp posts staggered on opposite sides of the street about 145 feet apart and about 8.4 feet above roadway. Washington pressure, 1.95 inches water; Georgetown pressure at start, 1.55, increasing to 1.75 inches water at end of test.

Test stations.—These were located at 18-foot intervals on each side of a center line passing across the road halfway between the last Washington lamp and the first Georgetown lamp. For details of location see map, plate No. 2650.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made April 30, 1908. Slightly hazy. Stars visible, but no moon.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	East.		West.	
	Section No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0 foot.....	15	0.015	15	0.015
18 feet.....	14	.032	14	.027
36 feet.....	13	.043	13	.041
54 feet.....	12	.020	12	.016
72 feet.....	11	.014	11	.009
90 feet.....	10	.034	10	.016
108 feet.....	9	.065	9	.030
126 feet.....	8	.036	8	.015
144 feet.....	7	.018	7	.012
162 feet.....	6	.027	6	.024
180 feet.....	5	.054	5	.033
198 feet.....	4	.044	4	.014
216 feet.....	3	.019	3	.009
234 feet.....	2	.036	2	.015
252 feet.....	1	.041	1	.026

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2651.

TEST NO. 18.

Place of test.—Massachusetts avenue just northwest of Observatory circle.

Illuminants.—Mantle gas lamps equipped with clear chimneys and globes. Lamps staggered on opposite sides of the street from 115 to 125 feet apart and about 8.75 feet above street level. Pressure at start of test, 2.85 inches water; at finish, 2.75 inches water.

Test stations.—These were located 18 feet apart, starting from a point midway between two lamps (one lamp on either side of street). For details of location see map, plate No. 2650.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 30, 1908. Slightly hazy. Stars visible, but no moon.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	West.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0 foot.....	0	0.049
18 feet.....	1	.024
36 feet.....	2	.016
54 feet.....	3	.027
72 feet.....	4	.027
90 feet.....	5	.021
108 feet.....	6	.036
126 feet.....	7	.041
144 feet.....	8	.020
162 feet.....	9	.020
180 feet.....	10	.026
198 feet.....	11	.018
216 feet.....	12	.025
234 feet.....	13	.044
252 feet.....	14	.038
270 feet.....	15	.022

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2652.

TEST NO. 19.

Place of test.—Massachusetts avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

Illuminants.—Mantle gas lamps equipped with clear chimneys and globes. Lamp posts staggered on opposite sides of the street. On the north side of the street one lamp was on the center line and one lamp about 220 feet east. On the south side, one lamp was 120 feet east of center line and one about 365 feet east of center line. Lamps about 9.7 feet above street level. Pressure, 2.9 inches water (taken on second lamp on south side of street).

Test stations.—These were located from the center line eastward at intervals of 18 feet. For details of location see map, plate No. 2653.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 30, 1908. Slightly hazy. Stars visible, but no moon.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	East.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0 foot.....	1	0.019
18 feet.....	2	.012
36 feet.....	3	.006
54 feet.....	4	.005
72 feet.....	5	.005
90 feet.....	6	.010
108 feet.....	7	.021
126 feet.....	8	.017
144 feet.....	9	.009
162 feet.....	10	.005
180 feet.....	11	.006
198 feet.....	12	.008
216 feet.....	13	.018
234 feet.....	14	.016
252 feet.....	15	.007
270 feet.....	16	.004

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2654.

TEST NO. 20.

Place of test.—Thomas Circle.

Illuminants.—Four multiple-burning inclosed arc lamps, placed in circumference of circle approximately at the cardinal points. Bottom of inner globe about 22 feet above roadway. Clear outer globe and opal inner. Various gas mantle lamps were

located at outer edge of driveway and in side streets. It is considered that these did not influence the results materially.

Test stations.—These were located in the same relation to the arc lamps as the stations in test No. 2 were to incandescent lamp posts. For details of location see map, plate No. 2623.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on April 30, 1908: Slightly hazy.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Station No.	Foot-candles.	Station No.	Foot-candles.
1	0.163	23	0.041
2	.025	24	.085
3	.029	25	.019
4	.252	26	.024
5	.024	27	.099
6	.031	28	.083
7	.380	29	.028
8	.088	30	.067
9	.020	31	.134
10	.161	32	.015
11	.074	33	.024
12	.014	41	.061
13	.057	51	.036
21	.130	52	.010
22	.017	53	.027

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2655.

TEST NO. 21.

Place of test.—Fourteenth street, between Otis and Perry.

Illuminants.—Naphtha gas-mantle lamps equipped with clear chimneys and outer casings. Lamp posts about 8½ feet high on one side of the street only, and about 120 feet apart.

Test stations.—These were located 18 feet apart, beginning at a lamp and running northward. For details of location see map, plate No. 2656.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on May 1, 1908.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	North.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0 feet.....	1	0.009
18 feet.....	2	.007
36 feet.....	3	.003
54 feet.....	4	.002
72 feet.....	5	.002
90 feet.....	6	.004
108 feet.....	7	.008
126 feet.....	8	.015
144 feet.....	9	.009
162 feet.....	10	.004
180 feet.....	11	.003
198 feet.....	12	.004
216 feet.....	13	.007
234 feet.....	14	.016
252 feet.....	15	.012

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2657.

TEST NO. 22.

Place of test.—Aqueduct Bridge.

Illuminants.—Gem multiple 187-watt incandescent lamps inclosed in opal globes 10 feet 6 inches above the bridge and about 120 feet apart. The posts on which the lamps were mounted were located opposite each other on opposite sides of the bridge.

Test stations.—These were located 16 feet apart, beginning half way between two adjacent posts and continuing northward. For details of location see map, plate No. 2658.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on May 1, 1908.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	North.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0 feet.....	17	0.009
16 feet.....	16	.010
32 feet.....	15	.028
48 feet.....	14	.063
64 feet.....	13	.081
80 feet.....	12	.028
96 feet.....	11	.012
112 feet.....	10	.008
128 feet.....	9	.009
144 feet.....	8	.018
160 feet.....	7	.041
176 feet.....	6	.068
192 feet.....	5	.032
208 feet.....	4	.015
224 feet.....	3	.008
240 feet.....	2	.008
256 feet.....	1	.010

Illumination curve plotted from the above values is shown on plate No. 2659.

TEST NO. 23.

Place of test.—Aqueduct Bridge.

Illuminants.—Gem multiple incandescent lamps same as in test No. 22, but without globes.

Test stations.—These were located 16 feet apart, beginning half way between two adjacent posts and running northward. For details see map, plate No. 2658.

Atmospheric conditions.—Test made on May 1, 1908.

Horizontal illumination at street level.

Distance from lamp line.	North.	
	Station No.	Foot-candles.
0 feet.....	17	0.010
16 feet.....	16	.016
32 feet.....	15	.038
48 feet.....	14	.069
64 feet.....	13	.075
80 feet.....	12	.034
96 feet.....	11	.014
112 feet.....	10	.009
128 feet.....	9	.011
144 feet.....	8	.022
160 feet.....	7	.052
176 feet.....	6	.091
192 feet.....	5	.049
208 feet.....	4	.018
224 feet.....	3	.008
240 feet.....	2	.009
256 feet.....	1	.014

Plate No. 2660 gives the illumination curve plotted from the above values.

NOTE.—In tests upon gas lamps, the pressure was measured with a U tube connected to the burner of the lamp.

Approved.

W. W. THOMPSON,
In Charge of Test.

PRESTON S. MILLAR,
Assistant to Manager.

(NOTE.—The illumination curves referred to above are not reproduced in this report.)

In December, 1908, a report was submitted, with recommendations, concerning the improvement in the lighting of certain important business thoroughfares, from which the following is an extract:

In each case the suggestion is made that the greater portion, if not all, of the additional lamps burn only during the first half of the night, or until midnight. The number of lamps burning the latter half of the night will in no case be less than that now used, which will insure as ample protection to the property on these streets as is afforded now.

The officials of the Potomac Electric Power Company have told me that they will furnish such a half-night service of lamps similar to those now in use for one-half the price. I am informed by the auditor for the District that such an arrangement as this can legally be made under the terms of the present appropriation law. In the case of Pennsylvania avenue, however, I have recommended the use of so-called "flame" arc lamps, which have a much greater illuminating value than the present type of arc lamp; they will cost considerably more, however, and it will be necessary to obtain authority from Congress for their use.

Pennsylvania avenue, from First to Fifteenth streets, NW.

This thoroughfare, with a roadway 105 feet wide and with numerous open spaces formed by its intersection with the cross streets, requires different treatment from the others mentioned in this report. Moreover, this avenue has large trees at each curb in line with which the present arc lamp-posts are placed. Even with the lamps hanging from the end of a 9-foot arm the branches of the trees seriously interfere with the light. It is also necessary to hang the lamps low in order to get the light below and beyond the bottom limbs, which results in a most uneven and inefficient illumination of the roadway and causes heavy shadows to be thrown on the sidewalk.

I would, therefore, urgently recommend that lamps be placed on posts erected in the roadway on what are commonly known as "Isles of safety." These islands should be about 50 feet long by 6 feet wide, located adjacent to the outer rails of the street-car tracks, at the regular stopping points for the cars. Where the distance between intersecting streets is too great for a good distribution of the light, intermediate lamps can be placed on circular islands 6 feet or less in diameter. At one end of each of these oblong islands a post should be placed from which the lamps are to hang. With the spacing of the islands as I have indicated on the plat accompanying this report about 50 will be required and the lamps will average 125 feet apart and will form two rows of light down the roadway. The locations of the islands are of course only approximately indicated; their exact location will be definitely determined after the approval of the plan.

It is proposed that the lamps in the roadway shall burn only one-half of the night, supplementing the present lamps, a portion of which will burn all night. It is estimated that about 38 out of the present 68 lamps can be turned off during the first half of the night, the remaining 30 lamps being kept in service during that period to light the sidewalks where the trees are thick.

I submit three plans for the lighting of this avenue, summarized in the table below. The first plan contemplates the use of one-flame arc lamp to each of the 50 posts in the roadway, burning until midnight, supplemented by 30 of the present arc lamps at the curb. At midnight the flame arcs will be extinguished and the remaining 38 of the present arc lamps turned on, giving to the avenue during the second half of the night a service equal to the present. These flame arc lamps are expensive to maintain, as they consume considerable more current than the other type and require trimming every sixteen hours as against one hundred and twenty hours for the others. The lowest rate I have been able to obtain for a half-night service of such lamps is \$125 per annum each, the company furnishing, of course, the entire equipment. If the District purchases the posts for this installation, which I strongly recommend be done, the annual rate will be \$8 less. Plan No. 2 is a substitute for the above, provided flame arc lamps are not desired. It varies from plan No. 1 in that the 50 flame arc lamps are replaced by 100 of the present type of arc lamps, putting two lamps on each post, the number of side lamps remaining the same as at present. As will be seen from the table, the total annual cost is about \$550 less. Plan No. 3 is proposed if it is decided that the lamps can not be placed in the roadway. This is the only other method of satisfactorily improving the lighting of this avenue. It involves more than double the present number of lamps, placing all of them at the curb line, doing away with the ugly mast arms and inclosing the lamps in opal outer globes set on the tops of the posts. Owing to the extreme width of the roadway, however, this method will not give nearly as efficient results as either of the other two methods.

I inclose photographs of an isle of safety used in San Francisco which is similar in dimensions to that I have proposed. In addition to the lamp-posts, this island has stone or concrete seats for people waiting for cars which at the same time serve as guards to fend off passing teams. The prevalence of this method of placing lamps in the roadways can be seen from the other photographs I have inclosed, showing conditions in London and Paris.

The following table gives the comparative cost of the three plans proposed for Pennsylvania avenue:

	Present service.			Proposed service.							
				All night.			Half night.			Total cost.	
	Number of lamps.	Cost each.	Total annual cost.	Number of lamps.	Cost each.	Total annual cost.	Number of lamps.	Cost each.	Total annual cost.		
Plan No. 1.....	68	\$85.00	\$5,610.00	30	\$85.00	\$2,550.00	{	50	\$125.00	\$6,250.00	\$10,415.00
Plan No. 2.....	68	85.00	5,610.00	68	85.00	5,610.00		38	42.50	1,615.00	
Plan No. 3.....	68	85.00	5,610.00	68	85.00	5,610.00		100	42.50	4,250.00	
								78	42.50	3,315.00	

The cost per foot of street under plan No. 1 is \$1.65, 25 per cent less than the cost of lighting the Connecticut Avenue Bridge.

Seventh street, north from Pennsylvania avenue.

This street, although clear of trees, is poorly lighted now by lamps on one side only, with a longitudinal spacing of over 200 feet. I would recommend that the lighting be improved over that portion between Pennsylvania and New York avenues by adding 56 arc lamps of the type now used there, making a total of 76 lamps. Of this number 30 should burn all night, the street now being inadequately lighted by 20 lamps. The remaining 46 lamps should burn only during the first half of the night. A most uniform illumination will be secured by placing the lamps on both sides of the street. The present cost of lighting is \$1,700; under this plan it will cost \$4,505, or \$1.34 per foot.

From New York avenue northward to Florida avenue the amount of travel is not so great at night and I think the improvement of this portion of the street might be left until another year. To give the same service to this portion of the street as is proposed for that between Pennsylvania and New York avenues would require the installation of 87 lamps in addition to the 20 now maintained (a total of 107), of which at least 40 should burn all night. The cost would be \$6,247, or \$1.30 per foot. The street is now poorly lighted, with the lamps spaced about 250 feet on the average.

F street, from Seventh to Fifteenth street, and Fifteenth street, between Pennsylvania and New York avenues.

The lighting of these two streets should receive immediate attention, as the present service is entirely inadequate. There should be 46 lamps added to the present number of 29, making 75 in all; of these 35 should burn all night; the remaining 40 only during the first half of the night. They should be located on both sides of F street and only on the east side of Fifteenth street, on the top of neat, substantial standards instead of at varying heights on three different kinds of posts, as at present. The cost at present is \$2,890; the cost under the above arrangement would be \$4,675, or about \$1.13 per foot.

There are other business streets that need an improvement in the lighting service, principally Fourteenth street north from Pennsylvania avenue, G street from Seventh street to Fifteenth street, Ninth street from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue, and New York avenue between Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, where additional lamps burning half of the night might be installed.

This report was supplemented by the following, submitted in connection with the estimates for appropriation for street lighting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911:

It seems almost superfluous to call attention to the extent to which the streets in this District are provided with shade trees. This is probably the most prominent

feature of the streets in the national capital, as it certainly is the most attractive and beautiful one. Their presence, however, is a serious obstacle to the proper lighting of the streets. The common practice is to plant the trees from 12 to 18 inches back of the curb line and with an average spacing of about 28 feet. The position at the curb line is also the best for the lamp-posts; in fact, it is the only one, unless the center of the roadway be occupied. It has been the practice in the past to place the posts in line with the trees, thereby locating them where the greatest obstruction from the foliage results.

The irregular spacing of the trees also prevents a uniform arrangement of the lamp-posts, while the practice of trimming the trees so low still further obstructs the light. The extent to which the foliage interferes with the lamps is seen from the fact that in the summer of 1908 it was necessary to trim 9,657 trees which were obstructing 5,946 lamps. Two years previously 5,467 trees were trimmed around 2,860 lamps. This trimming was in both cases in addition to that regularly done by the superintendent of parking and trees.

A great deal of this interference could be avoided (on streets already provided with trees and lamps) by narrowing the roadways, thereby enabling the department to move the lamp-posts out to the curb line and leave them clear of the trees. This was done in a few instances until the changing of the width of the roadways was prohibited by act of Congress. Where such changes were made, the lighting was greatly improved and the obstruction of the lamps by the foliage reduced to a minimum.

At street corners it is found in many instances that the trees are placed so close to the intersecting curb line that a lamp-post can not be located at the apex of the corner without either interfering with a sewer catch basin or obstructing the cross travel on the sidewalk. As the corner lamps are by far the most important, it is necessary that such places should be kept clear of trees.

During the past winter several experiments were tried with electric incandescent and arc lamps on residence streets, with a view to their possible use in such localities. The former lamps were placed in various kinds of opal and frosted globes on the top of iron posts on Massachusetts avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, with a spacing of about 60 feet, measured along the axis of the street. They were located at the curb line on both sides of the street in line with the trees for a distance approximately 1,000 feet. Forty-candlepower tungsten lamps were used, at a height of 10 feet above the pavement. They gave a very uniform illumination on the street, apparently of greater intensity than the similar installation of mantle gas lamps on Massachusetts avenue west of Rock Creek. The appearance of the luminous globe was far more pleasing than the type of lantern in use on the existing mantle gas lamps with the bare, unprotected mantles.

The experiments with arc lamps for residence streets were made during the month of March, 1909, on Massachusetts avenue, from Ninth to Fourteenth streets, a distance of 2,300 feet. Here lamps of the multiple inclosed type were placed on the top of temporary wooden posts located on "isles of safety" in the center of the 50-foot roadway. These temporary isles consisted of boxes 4 feet square and about 8 inches high, filled with sand. In a permanent installation of this character these isles would not be more than 3 feet in diameter and would be constructed of circular stone curbs with the inclosed space filled with a cement pavement. Opal globes were used, placed 15 feet above the pavement. The average distance between posts was 135 feet. With this arrangement of lamps the illumination was very uniform and the light on the sidewalks bright and well diffused, with a noticeable absence of deep shadows. The only change to be made, if such a system were adopted, would be to place the lamps about 2 feet higher above the pavement. The results from these experiments were highly satisfactory and, from my point of view, demonstrated that this is the most feasible way of lighting the more important streets in the city where trees are planted at the curbs and where the roadways are 50 feet or more in width. I would not advocate placing lamps, as a general rule, in the center of roadways where the width is less than 50 feet, nor where the street has no trees.

There are a number of important downtown thoroughfares that are now very poorly lighted, some with gas lamps, others with electric arcs, where the amount of travel at night demands an improvement in the lighting system. In the following list of such streets they are mentioned in the order of their relative importance, together with the method of installing the lamps, which in each case should be electric arc lamps:

Street.	Present system.		Proposed system.			
	Kind of lamps.	Annual cost.		Number of lamps.	Total annual cost.	In-creased annual cost.
Pennsylvania avenue from First to Fifteenth streets NW	81 arcs	\$6,885.00	Roadway and at both curbs	{ 42 arcs at \$80. a 45 arcs at \$50 50 arcs at \$85. }	\$9,860	\$2,975
Fifteenth street from Pennsylvania avenue to I street NW ..	{ 7 arcs. 2 200-c. p. inc. }	{ 715.00 1,700.00 }	At both curbs	17 arcs	1,445	730
Seventh street from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue NW.	20 arcs	1,700.00	.....do.....	{ 30 arcs at \$85. a 23 arcs at \$50. }	3,700	2,000
Maryland avenue from First to Fifteenth streets NE.....	{ 76 gas. 3 arcs. }	{ 1,835.00 1,020.00 }	In center of roadway	60 arcs	5,100	3,265
New York avenue from Ninth to Thirteenth streets NW	12 arcs	1,020.00	In roadway adjacent to railway tracks	27 arcs	2,205	1,275
Massachusetts avenue from Ninth street to and including Dupont circle NW (not including Thomas circle).	{ 61 gas. 6 arcs. }	{ 1,778.00 935.00 }	{ In center of roadway, at curb around circles. Special treatment a }	{ 62 arcs. 23 arcs. }	{ 5,270 1,955 }	{ 3,492 1,020 }
Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth to Seventeenth streets NW.	11 arcs	935.00	.....do.....	23 arcs	1,955	1,020
Ninth street from Pennsylvania avenue to New York avenue NW.	{ 15 arcs. 13 arcs. }	{ 1,265.00 1,105.00 }	At both curb lines	{ 30 arcs at \$85. a 22 arcs at \$50 }	{ 3,650 1,530 }	{ 2,385 425 }
Around Mount Vernon square	19 arcs	1,615.00	.....do.....	{ 18 arcs. a 15 arcs at \$85. }	1,530	425
F street from Seventh to Fifteenth streets NW	19 arcs	1,615.00	.....do.....	{ 30 arcs at \$50 a 21 arcs at \$85. }	4,025	2,410
G street from Seventh to Fifteenth streets NW	17 arcs	1,445.00	.....do.....	{ 35 arcs at \$50 a 21 arcs at \$50. }	4,025	2,680
Around Lafayette square not including Pennsylvania avenue side.	7 arcs	595.00	.....do.....	13 arcs	1,105	510
Vermont avenue from H street to Thomas circle	{ 14 gas. 2 arcs. }	{ 461.00 1,530.00 }	{ In center of roadway. At curb line around McPherson square. }	21 arcs	1,785	1,324
Pennsylvania avenue from Seventeenth street to Rock Creek.	18 arcs	1,530.00	At both curb lines	33 arcs	2,805	1,275
K street from Ninth street to and including Washington circle.	{ 7 arcs. 62 gas. }	{ 1,960.00 1,960.00 }	{ In center of roadway. At curb around circle. }	{ 33 arcs. 63 arcs. }	{ 3,386 5,355 }	{ 8,300 3,386 }

a These lamps to burn during the first half of the night only.

In reference to these streets, I had the honor to submit a special report in December, 1908, regarding the lighting of Pennsylvania avenue, where a treatment totally different from the other streets is necessary on account of its great width and the presence of car tracks in the center. On this avenue, as well as on Seventh street, F street, and G street, it is recommended that approximately one-half of the proposed lamps burn only during the first half of the night.

Pennsylvania avenue from Fifteenth street to Seventeenth street, in front of the White House, the Treasury, and the State, War, and Navy building, should receive special treatment. The unused lamp-posts on the stone balustrade surrounding the latter building could, at slight expense, be adapted to arc lighting.

Maryland avenue NE. has a roadway 60 feet wide. Where this thoroughfare passes around Stanton Square the lamps would be put at the curb lines, as the roadways at that point are only 35 feet wide.

On New York avenue from Ninth to Thirteenth streets the existing arc lamps are in the roadway adjacent to the street-car tracks and in line with the trees. The additional lamps would be placed in the same lines.

When the Carnegie Library was built in Mount Vernon Square provision was made for placing lamp-posts at the inner side of the sidewalk at the main entrance. Lack of funds, however, prevented the superintendent of the building from purchasing the posts. As a temporary measure some old gas lamp-posts, formerly used within the square, were erected around the building and are now used for supporting the arc lamps with which the square is lighted. These should be replaced by posts designed to harmonize with the building, and be erected at the places provided for them in the original plans.

Where Vermont avenue passes around McPherson Square the lamps would be placed at the curb. On the avenue itself, however, the roadway is amply wide for lamps in the center, being 90 feet wide between H street and McPherson Square and 50 feet wide between K street and Thomas Circle.

In all the streets in the above list the proposed lighting is by means of arc lamps. On Sixteenth street from H street northward to the new Piney Branch Bridge it is not feasible to place lamps in the center of the roadway, and at the trees as the curb line are trimmed very low and have very heavy, dense foliage, arcs could not be placed in line with them and give good results. The treatment in this street should, therefore, be by means of incandescent electric lamps, preferably of 60 or 80 candlepower, placed close together at both curbs, not more than 50 or 60 feet apart, measured along the axis of the street. This street, particularly that portion south of Scott Circle, is one of the poorest lighted thoroughfares in the city. The lamps are of gas, greatly obscured by the foliage, and at distances apart varying from 140 to 180 feet, with a roadway 50 feet wide. The present lighting consists of 113 gas lamps, costing annually \$2,350. The proposed scheme involves the erection of 238 incandescent electric lamps at an additional annual cost of \$2,410 for 40-candlepower lamps, \$3,600 for 60-candlepower lamps, and \$4,790 for 80-candlepower lamps. In view of the importance of this thoroughfare, I would recommend that either 60 or 80 candlepower lamps be used. The distance to be lighted in this case is 14,000 feet, and will cost per foot 34 cents, 42½ cents, and 51 cents, according to the candlepower of the lamp used. The lowest of these rates per foot is the same as that now paid for lighting Massachusetts avenue west of Rock Creek with mantle gas lamps, the middle rate is the same as that now paid to light Georgia avenue from Florida avenue to Rock Creek Church road with arc lamps, while the highest rate is the same as that now paid to light Fourteenth street from Thomas Circle to Florida avenue with arc lamps.

In the estimates for street lighting for the next fiscal year, which are now being prepared for submission to the commissioners, it will be recommended that Congress be asked to appropriate funds to provide for improving the lighting on the first six streets mentioned in the above list.

Since the above reports were submitted the Potomac Electric Power Company has quoted lower prices on all-night and half-night lighting by means of the higher candlepower arc lamps, as well as for half-night lighting with the present type of arc lamps, which will modify somewhat the cost and method of operating under plan No. 1 for Pennsylvania avenue. The new prices are, for the higher candlepower arcs, \$100 per lamp for all-night lighting and \$80 per lamp for half-night lighting, and for the present type of lamp \$50 for half-night. With these rates it will be cheaper to burn the former lamps on the proposed isles of safety all night than to extinguish them at

midnight and light up the lower candlepower lamps at the street corners for the balance of the night.

The accompanying plan, figure 10, shows a portion of Pennsylvania avenue with the lamps and isles of safety as proposed.

LAMP-POSTS.

Photographs of a number of ornamental lamp-posts that have been erected during the past year are reproduced herewith.

Figure 1. Cast-iron lamp-post, Union Station plaza. Designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, Chicago. Two 4-ampere series magnetite lamps; Alba globes now used. Height to center of globe, 24 feet.

Figure 2. Cast-iron lamp-post and street sign (raised letters). Union Station plaza. Designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., architects, Chicago. One 100-watt tungsten multiple lamp, 12-inch ground-glass globe. Height to center of globe, 10 feet 3 inches.

Figure 3. Cast-iron street-sign brackets, adjustable to various angles. Designed by George Oakley Totten, jr., architect, Washington, D. C. Letters gilded but not raised.

Figure 4. Cast-iron lamp-posts, new Municipal Building. One 60-watt tungsten multiple lamp in each 12-inch ground-glass globe. Height to center of globe, 10 feet.

Figure 5. Cast-iron post, Connecticut Avenue Bridge. Two 4-glowler Nernst lamps with special 14-inch alabaster globes. Height to center of globe, 16 feet 9 inches.

Figure 6. Cast-iron post, Anacostia Bridge. Sixty-watt multiple tungsten lamps in 12-inch ground-glass globes. Height to center of globe, 10 feet.

Figure 7. Cast-iron post, with police patrol box and illuminated street signs.

Figure 8. Cast-iron post, railroad bridges, Maryland avenue southwest. One 187-watt gem multiple lamp, suspended tip downward, in 16-inch ground-glass globe. Height to center of globe, 13 feet 6 inches.

Figure 9. Cast-iron post, K Street Bridge, Rock Creek. One 187-watt gem multiple lamp in 14-inch ground-glass globe. Height to center of globe, 10 feet 6 inches.

LAMPS ALONG STEAM-RAILROAD TRACKS.

Both the Washington Terminal Company and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company have refused to continue to pay for the lighting of the streets through which their rights of way pass, as required by the acts of Congress, approved March 3, 1883, and May 26, 1908, with the result that the money heretofore received from these companies and repaid to the appropriation for street lighting has not been available. The lamps along these rights of way are therefore being maintained at the expense of the District until the suits which have been instituted to recover the cost from these companies are decided.

This action on the part of the railroad companies has not only created a deficiency in the appropriation for the past year, but has also prevented any extended increase in the street-lighting systems during the fiscal year 1910.

The following tables show the number and location of the various street lamps erected, removed, etc., during the year:

GAS LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:

Alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, P and Church streets.....	2
Alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, Church and Q streets.....	2
Alley between Twenty-second and Twenty-third, F and G streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Fourth and E streets.....	1
Fourth street between F and G streets.....	2
Third street between D and E streets.....	3
Third street between E and F streets.....	2

Northwest—Continued.

Third street between F and G streets.....	2
Second street between Indiana avenue and D street.....	1
Second street between D and E streets.....	3
Second street between E and F streets.....	3
Second street between F and G streets.....	2
First street between Indiana avenue and D street.....	2
First street between D and E streets.....	2
First street between E and F streets.....	3
Southeast corner of First and F streets.....	1
F street between First and Second streets.....	3
F street between Second and Third streets.....	3
F street between Third and Fourth streets.....	2
E street between New Jersey avenue and First street.....	2
E street between First and Second streets.....	4
E street between Second and Third streets.....	3
E street between Third and Fourth streets.....	2
D street between New Jersey avenue and First street.....	2
D street between First and Second streets.....	2
D street between Second and Third streets.....	3

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Southeast:

Alleys between A and B, Third and Fourth streets.....	3
New Jersey avenue between B and C streets.....	8

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Southwest:

South side of Q street between First and Second streets.....	1
North side of Q street between Half and First streets.....	1
Tenth street between D and F streets.....	3

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Northwest, county:

California street from Twenty-third street to intersection of Massachusetts avenue.....	11
East side of Twenty-fourth street between Bancroft place and California street.....	2
Alley between S street and Bancroft place, Connecticut avenue and Phelps place.....	2
South side of Spring road between Rock Creek Church road and Tenth street.....	1
Lanier place between Adams Mill and Ontario roads (front of No. 21 engine company).....	1

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Northeast, county:

Rhode Island avenue from Twelfth street to Brentwood road.....	6
Brentwood road from Rhode Island avenue to Fifteenth street.....	6
Brentwood road from Fifteenth street to Eighteenth street.....	6
Brentwood road from Eighteenth street to Twentieth street.....	2
Rhode Island avenue west of Twentieth street.....	2
Seventeenth street between Brentwood road and Jackson street.....	2
Fort Drive between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	1
Jackson street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	1
Lawrence street between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets.....	2
Eighteenth street between Brentwood road and Newton street.....	5
Jackson street between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets.....	2
Twentieth street between Rhode Island avenue and Franklin street.....	2
Twenty-second street between Rhode Island avenue and Lawrence street.....	6
Lawrence street between Twentieth and Twenty-second streets.....	2
South Dakota avenue between Rhode Island avenue and Irving street.....	2
Twenty-fourth street between Hamlin and Irving streets.....	1
Rhode Island avenue between Mills avenue and Twenty-fourth street.....	1
Michigan avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets.....	1

Northeast, county—Continued.

Morse street between West Virginia and Montello avenues.....	3
Oates street between West Virginia and Montello avenues.....	1
East side of Twenty-second street between Evarts and Franklin streets (front of No. 3 chemical engine house).....	1
East side of Bladensburg road at intersection of Queen's Chapel road.....	1

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Georgetown:

South side of Water street adjoining east side of Aqueduct Bridge.....	1
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GAS LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northwest:

Southwest corner of Third and G streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Third and G streets.....	1
South side of G street between Second and Third streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Second and G streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Second and G streets.....	1
North side of G street between New Jersey avenue and Second street.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and G street.....	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and G street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between G street and Massachusetts avenue..	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey and Massachusetts avenues.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and Second street.....	1
Northeast corner of Massachusetts avenue and Second street.....	1
Southwest corner of Massachusetts avenue and Second street.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between Second and Third streets.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between Second and Third streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Massachusetts avenue and Third street.....	1
West side of First street between F and G streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between F and G streets.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and F street.....	1
Southeast corner of First and F streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between E and F streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between E and F streets.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and E street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between D and E streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between D and E streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between B and C streets.....	2
West side of New Jersey avenue between B and C streets.....	2
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and B street.....	1
Massachusetts avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	7
Northeast corner of S street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
Southwest corner of S street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Rhode Island and New Jersey avenues.....	1
Southwest corner of Rhode Island and New Jersey avenues.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between R street and Rhode Island avenue..	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between R street and Rhode Island avenue..	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and R street.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and R street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between Warner and R streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between Q and Warner streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Q street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
Southwest corner of Q street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between Franklin and Q streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between P and Franklin streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between P and Franklin streets.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and P street.....	1
North intersection of Fourth street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between O and P streets.....	1
West side of Fourth street between O and P streets.....	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and O street.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and O street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between N and O streets.....	2
West side of New Jersey avenue between N and O streets.....	1

Northwest—Continued.

Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and N street.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and N street.....	1
North intersection of Third street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between Morgan and N streets.....	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and Morgan street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue opposite Morgan street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between M and Morgan streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between M and Morgan streets.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and M street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between Pierce street and New York avenue.....	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and Pierce street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between L and Pierce streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between L and Pierce streets.....	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and L street.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and L street.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and L street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between K and L streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between K and L streets.....	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and K street.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and K street.....	1
West side of Second street between I and K streets.....	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and I street.....	1
I street between Second street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between H and I streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between H and I streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between Massachusetts avenue and H street.....	1
Northwest corner of Massachusetts and New Jersey avenues.....	1
Northwest corner of North Capitol and B streets.....	1
West side of North Capitol street between B and C streets.....	1
Massachusetts avenue between Ninth and Fourteenth streets.....	16
Southwest corner of North Capitol and G streets.....	1
Northeast corner of First and G streets.....	1
South side of G street first lamp east of First street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between I and K streets.....	1
North side of H street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.....	1

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Northeast:

Southwest corner of First and I streets.....	1
Southwest corner of First and K streets.....	1
Northeast corner of First and Myrtle streets.....	1
Southwest corner of First and K streets (on patrol post).....	1
Northwest corner of First street and Fenton place.....	1
Northeast corner of Second and F streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Second and F streets.....	1
West side of Second street between F and G streets.....	1
East side of Second street between F and California streets.....	1
West side of Second street between F and California streets.....	1
East side of Second street opposite California street.....	1
Southwest corner of Second and California streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Second and E streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Second and E streets.....	1
East side of Second street between E street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
West side of Second street between E street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Second street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between Second and Third streets.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between Second and Third streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Third and D streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Third street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of Third street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between Third and Fourth streets.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between Third and Fourth streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Fourth street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Southwest corner of Fourth street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Northeast corner of North Capitol and B streets.....	1

Northeast—Continued.

East side of North Capitol street between G and H streets.....	2
Northeast corner of North Capitol and G streets.....	1
Northeast corner of First and B streets.....	1
East side of First street between B and C streets.....	3
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Southwest:

North side of D street between Linworth place and Fourteenth street.....	2
Corners of D street and Linworth place.....	2
D street between Thirteenth street and Linworth place.....	2
Corners of D and Thirteenth streets.....	2
D street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.....	3
Corners of D and Twelfth streets.....	2
North side of Maryland avenue between Tenth and Eleventh streets.....	1
North side of Maryland avenue between Ninth and Tenth streets.....	3
South side of D street between Ninth and Tenth streets.....	3
South side of Virginia avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets.....	5
South side of Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets....	4
North side of Virginia avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half streets....	2
Corners of Third street and Virginia avenue.....	2
North side of Virginia avenue between Second and Third streets.....	2
Second street between Virginia avenue and E street (under subway).....	2
South side of Virginia avenue between First and Second streets.....	2
Northwest corner of Eighth and north C streets.....	1
North side of Virginia avenue between Delaware avenue and South Capitol street.....	3
North side of E street west of Twelfth street.....	1
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PLAIN GAS.

Southeast:

Old Anacostia Bridge.....	15
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GAS LAMPS REERECTED AND RELIGHTED.

Northwest:

Massachusetts avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	7
Massachusetts avenue between Ninth and Fourteenth streets.....	16
	<hr/> 23

Southwest:

South side of Virginia avenue third lamp east of Sixth street (front of entrance to Jefferson School).....	1
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NAPHTHA LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northeast, county:

Carlton avenue between South Dakota and Central avenues.....	3
Twenty-fifth street between Hamlin and Irving streets.....	2
South side of Randolph street 190 feet east of Thirteenth street (Brookland)...	1
Otis street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets (Brookland).....	1
	<hr/> 7

NAPHTHA LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northeast:

Southeast and northeast corners of First and K streets.....	2
West side of First street between K street and Fenton place.....	1
Southwest corner of First and L streets.....	1
First street between L and M streets.....	4
Corners of First and M streets.....	2
First street between M and N streets.....	3
North side of Massachusetts avenue between First and Second streets.....	3
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Southeast:	
Under South Capitol street subway.....	2
Southwest:	
South side of D street between Tenth and Eleventh streets.....	1
East side of Ninth street between C and D streets.....	2
South side of Virginia avenue between Delaware avenue and South Capitol street.....	5
Under Delaware avenue subway.....	1
Under First street subway.....	1
Southwest corner of Tenth and D streets.....	1
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NAPHTHA LAMPS CHANGED TO GAS.

Northwest:	
Alley between N and O, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.....	1
Alley between K and L, Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.....	1
New York avenue between Virginia avenue and Twenty-second street.....	5
	<hr/> 7
Northeast:	
West side of Thirteenth street between C and D streets.....	1
Gales street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets (county).....	4
Kramer street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets (county).....	5
	<hr/> 10
Southeast:	
Alley between A and B, Third and Fourth streets.....	1
Southwest and northeast corners of Nineteenth and B streets.....	2
B street between Nineteenth and Twenty-second streets.....	5
Sixteenth street between D and E streets.....	2
	<hr/> 10
Southwest:	
South side of Q street between First and Second streets.....	1
West side of Tenth street between E and F streets.....	1
East side of Half street south of M street.....	2
West side of Half street south of M street (corner of alley).....	1
East side of Third street between M and N streets.....	2
West side of Third street between M and N streets.....	2
South side of Canal street between Second and Third streets.....	4
Southwest corner of Second and Canal streets.....	1
South side of Canal street between First and Second streets.....	2
Northwest corner of First and Canal streets.....	1
West side of Second street between C and Canal streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Second and C streets.....	1
South side of C street between Second and Third streets.....	1
North side of B street between Second and Third streets.....	1
School street between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.....	3
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Northwest, county:	
South side of California street between Phelps place and Twenty-third street.....	1
Northeast corner of Twenty-third and California streets.....	1
Eleventh street between Euclid and Fairmont streets.....	2
Fourteenth street between Taylor street and Arkansas avenue.....	8
West side of Iowa avenue between Delafield place and Emerson street.....	1
East side of Fourteenth street between Decatur street and Delafield place.....	1
Thirteenth street between Florida avenue and Clifton street.....	4
Southeast corner of Fourteenth and Oak streets.....	1
Wyoming avenue between Connecticut avenue and Twenty-third street.....	2
Corner of Twenty-third street and Wyoming avenue.....	1
Twenty-third street between Wyoming avenue and California street.....	2

Northwest, county—Continued.

Twenty-third street between Bancroft place and California street.....	1
Rittenhouse street between Georgia avenue and Ninth street.....	2
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Northeast, county:

Corner of Rhode Island avenue and Thirteenth street.....	1
Corner of Rhode Island avenue and Brentwood road.....	1
Corner of Fourteenth street and Brentwood road.....	1
Corner of Fifteenth street and Brentwood road.....	1
Corner of Fifteenth street and Rhode Island avenue.....	1
Brentwood road between Fifteenth and Twentieth streets.....	12
Corner of Brentwood road and Twentieth street.....	1
Corner of Rhode Island avenue and Twentieth street.....	1
Rhode Island avenue between Twentieth street and South Dakota avenue..	10
Seventeenth street between Brentwood road and Lawrence street.....	8
Lawrence street between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets.....	2
Kearny street between Sixteenth and Eighteenth streets.....	2
Jackson street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	1
Irving street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.....	1
Fort Drive between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.....	2
Eighteenth street between Brentwood road and Newton street.....	10
Jackson street between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets.....	5
Twentieth street between Rhode Island avenue and Jackson street.....	1
Twentieth street between Rhode Island avenue and Girard street.....	6
South Dakota avenue between Rhode Island avenue and a point 400 feet south of Carlton avenue.....	8
Twenty-fourth street between Rhode Island avenue and Irving street.....	3
Woodridge street west of Twenty-fourth street.....	2
Fort Drive between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.....	1
Kearny street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Brookland.....	2
Southwest corner of Thirteenth and Kearny streets, Brookland.....	1
Kearny street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Brookland.....	1
Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Kearny streets, Brookland.....	1
East side of Twenty-second street between Channing and Douglas streets...	1
Northeast corner of Twenty-second and Douglas streets.....	1
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Southeast, county:

Morris road east of Nichols avenue.....	8
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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (25-CANDLEPOWER) LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest, county:

River road near Wisconsin avenue (on poles numbers A-366 and A-362)....	2
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Southeast, county:

On temporary trolley poles on the south approach to the new Anacostia bridge from the south end of bridge proper to Good Hope road.....	11
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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (25-CANDLEPOWER) LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northwest, county:

Canal road from Aqueduct Bridge to intersection of Canal and Foxhall roads.	13
Intersection of Canal and Foxhall roads.....	1
Foxhall road from intersection of Canal and Foxhall roads to south side of Washington and Great Falls Railroad crossing on Foxhall road.....	2
Nebraska avenue from Wisconsin avenue to Foxhall road.....	18
Foxhall road from Nebraska avenue to Reservoir street.....	20
Broad Branch road from Grant road to District line.....	22
Rock Creek Ford road from Broad Branch road to District line.....	19
Canal road from Foxhall road to Chain Bridge	33
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Georgetown.

Under Aqueduct Bridge over Water street	2
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Southeast, county:

Livingston road from Giesboro road to District line.....	14
Wheeler road from Alabama avenue to District line.....	11
Giesboro road from Livingston road to Home for the Aged and Infirm.....	15
Central avenue from Benning road to District line.....	10
Benning road from Central avenue to District line.....	9

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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (40-CANDLEPOWER) TUNGSTEN SERIES LAMPS ERECTED
AND LIGHTED.

Southwest:

On posts on walls and pedestals along the south side of north D street between Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.....	13
On posts on wall on the north side of south Maryland avenue between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.....	2
On posts on wall on the south side of north Maryland avenue between Ninth and Eleventh streets.....	6
On posts on wall on the north side of south D street between Ninth and Eleventh streets.....	6
On posts on wall on high level on Ninth street between C and D streets.....	3
On brackets on wall on Virginia avenue between Sixth and Seventh streets..	3
On brackets on wall on Virginia avenue, corner of Sixth street.....	2
On brackets on wall on Virginia avenue between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.....	4
On brackets on wall on Virginia avenue between Third and Four-and-a-half streets.....	4
On brackets on wall on Virginia avenue, corner of Third street.....	2
On brackets on wall on Virginia avenue between Second and Third streets..	2
On bracket on wall on Virginia avenue, southwest corner of Second street...	1
On brackets on wall corners of Second and E streets.....	2
Second street between Virginia avenue and E street, under Second street subway (suspended from girders).....	3
North Virginia avenue between First and Second streets.....	3
On bracket on wall on north Virginia avenue between First and Second streets.....	1
On bracket on wall southwest corner of north Virginia avenue and First street.....	1
On brackets on wall on south Virginia avenue between First and Second streets.....	2
On bracket on wall northwest corner of south Virginia avenue and First street.....	1
Under First street and Virginia avenue subway.....	5
Under Delaware and Virginia avenues subway.....	5
North side of Virginia avenue between South Capitol street and Delaware avenue.....	6
South side of Virginia avenue between South Capitol street and Delaware avenue.....	6
Under South Capitol street and Virginia avenue subway.....	6

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Northwest, county:

West side of Thirty-sixth street between Lowell and Macomb streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	1
Northwest corner of Thirty-sixth and Lowell streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	1
West side Thirty-sixth street between Woodley road and Lowell street (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	1
Northwest corner of Thirty-sixth street and Woodley road (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	1
West side of Thirty-fifth street between Macomb and Newark streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	2
Southwest corner of Thirty-fifth and Macomb streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	1
West side of Thirty-fifth street between Lowell and Macomb streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	1

Northwest, county—Continued.

Northwest corner of Thirty-fifth and Lowell streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	1
West side of Thirty-fifth street between Woodley road and Lowell street (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	2
South side of Macomb street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	4
South side of Macomb street east of Thirty-fifth street (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	2
North side of Lowell street between Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-sixth street (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	2
North side of Lowell street between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets (Oak View, Cleveland Heights).....	4
Conduit road from first lamp south of railroad crossing at Foxhall road to Little Falls road.....	86
Little Falls road from Conduit road to Girls' Reform School.....	6
Canal road from Aqueduct bridge to intersection of Foxhall road.....	21
Intersection of Foxhall and Canal roads.....	1
Foxhall road from intersection of Canal road to south side of Washington and Great Falls Railroad crossing on Foxhall road.....	3
	<hr/> 140

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (40-CANDLEPOWER) TUNGSTEN SERIES LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Southwest:

Northwest corner of Second and E streets, on railroad wall.....	1
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Northwest, county:

Wisconsin avenue from Tunlaw road to Newark street.....	21
Conduit road from Foxhall road to District line.....	42
Little Falls road from Conduit road to Girls' Reform School.....	3
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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (40-CANDLEPOWER) GEM MULTIPLE LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Georgetown:

Under Aqueduct bridge over Water street.....	3
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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (40-CANDLEPOWER) GEM SERIES LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

Northwest, county:

Wisconsin avenue from Newark street to District line.....	44
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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (50-CANDLEPOWER) GEM MULTIPLE LAMPS REERECTED AND RELIGHTED.

Northwest:

East side of Fifteenth street between F and G streets (front of Metropolitan National Bank).....	3
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ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT (75-CANDLEPOWER) TUNGSTEN MULTIPLE LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

Northwest:

New K Street bridge over Rock Creek.....	4
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Southeast:

New Anacostia bridge crossing Eleventh street.....	20
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STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

GAS.

On patrol post, northeast:

Southwest corner of First and K streets (lamp changed from mantle gas)....	1
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STREET-DESIGNATION LAMPS DISCONTINUED.

GAS.

On plain posts, northwest:

South side of Louisiana avenue between Fifth and Sixth streets (front of old police headquarters).....	1
North side of C street between John Marshall place and Sixth street (front of old fire department headquarters).....	1
	<hr/> 2

ELECTRIC.

On arc-light post, northwest:

Northwest corner of Fourteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
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ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS ERECTED AND LIGHTED.

DIRECT CURRENT MULTIPLE INCLOSED.

Northwest:

Southwest corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.....	1
North side of G street between Third and Fourth streets.....	1
Southwest corner of Third and G streets.....	1
South side of G street between Second and Third streets.....	2
Southeast corner of Second and G streets.....	1
South side of G street between New Jersey avenue and Second street.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and G street.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey and Massachusetts avenues.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and Second street.....	1
Southeast corner of Massachusetts avenue and Second street.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between Second and Third streets.....	2
Southeast corner of Massachusetts avenue and Third street.....	1
West side of First street between F and G streets.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and F street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between E and F streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between E and F streets.....	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and E street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between D and E streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between D and E streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between B and C streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between B and C streets.....	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and B street.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between Third and Fourth streets (reservation 75).....	1
Southeast corner of Fifth and G streets.....	1
Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street (on temporary wooden pole, overhead line).....	1
G street east of New Jersey avenue (on temporary wooden pole, overhead line).....	1
Northwest corner of Fifth and G streets.....	1
F street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	4
East side of Fourteenth street between Pennsylvania avenue and F street...	1
E street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	3
North side of H street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.....	1

MAGNETITE SERIES.

Northwest:

Northeast corner of S street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
Southwest corner of Rhode Island and New Jersey avenues.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between R street and Rhode Island avenue..	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and R street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between Warner and R streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between Q and Warner streets.....	1
Northeast corner of Q street and New Jersey avenue.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between Franklin and Q streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between P and Franklin streets.....	1
Northwest corner of New Jersey avenue and P street.....	1

Northwest—Continued,

East side of New Jersey avenue between O and P streets.....	2
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and O street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between N and O streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between N and O streets.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and N street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between Morgan and N streets.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue opposite Morgan street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between M and Morgan streets.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey and New York avenues.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue opposite Pierce street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between L and Pierce streets.....	1
Northeast corner of New Jersey avenue and L street.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between K and L streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between K and L streets.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and K street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between I and K streets.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between H and I streets.....	1
Southwest corner of New Jersey avenue and I street.....	1
East side of New Jersey avenue between Massachusetts avenue and H street..	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between Massachusetts avenue and H street..	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and G street.....	1
West side of North Capitol street between Massachusetts avenue and G street..	1
Northwest corner of North Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street..	5
South side of north G street between First and North Capitol streets.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey and Massachusetts avenues.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	1
North side of G street east of New Jersey avenue.....	1
West side of New Jersey avenue between I and K streets.....	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol and E streets.....	1
West side of North Capitol street between E and F streets.....	1

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Northeast:

First street between I street and New York avenue.....	11
Northwest corner of Second and F streets.....	1
West side of Second street between F and California streets.....	1
East side of Second street opposite California street.....	1
Northwest corner of Second and E streets.....	1
East side of Second street between E street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between First and Second streets.....	2
North side of Massachusetts avenue between First and Second streets.....	1
Northwest corner of Massachusetts avenue and Second street.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between Second and Third streets.....	2
Northwest corner of Third and D streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Third street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between Third and Fourth streets.....	1
South side of Massachusetts avenue between Third and Fourth streets.....	1
Southeast corner of Fourth and C streets.....	1
On various roadways and islands around the Union Station plaza between the west and east entrances of Massachusetts avenue (on temporary wooden poles—overhead line).....	18
East side of North Capitol street between G and H streets.....	1
East side of North Capitol street between Massachusetts avenue and G street..	1
Southeast corner of North Capitol and G streets.....	1
East side of North Capitol street between E and F streets.....	1
Massachusetts avenue between North Capitol street and plaza.....	2
E street between North Capitol street and plaza.....	2
On islands around Union Station plaza (on 16 poles, 2 lamps to each pole)....	32

SERIES INCLOSED.

Northwest:

Northwest corner of North Capitol and B streets.....	1
West side of North Capitol street between B and C streets.....	1
	<hr/> 2

Northeast:

East side of First street between H and I streets.....	1
Southeast corner of First and I streets.....	1
East side of North Capitol street between B and C streets.....	1
On Island I, Union Station plaza (on temporary wooden pole—overhead line).....	1
Corner of Terminal street and south plaza roadway (on temporary wooden pole—overhead line).....	1
South plaza roadway between Terminal street and Delaware avenue (on temporary wooden pole—overhead line).....	1
Northeast corner of First and B streets.....	1
East side of First street between B and C streets.....	1
West side of First street between B and C streets.....	1
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Southwest:

Southwest corner of Fourteenth and Water streets.....	1
East side of Water street between Linworth place and Fourteenth street....	1
Intersection of Linworth place and Water street.....	1
	<hr/> 3

ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS DISCONTINUED.—ON WOODEN POLES—OVERHEAD LINES.

DIRECT CURRENT MULTIPLE INCLOSED.

Northwest:

Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and E street.....	1
Southeast corner of New Jersey avenue and F street.....	1
F street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	2
Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street..	3
Northwest corner of North Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
North side of G street east of New Jersey avenue.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	1
South side of north G street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	1
Southwest corner of North Capitol and F streets.....	1
E street between New Jersey avenue and North Capitol street.....	2
Northwest corner of North Capitol and E streets.....	1
West side of North Capitol street between E and F streets.....	1
	<hr/> 16

Northeast:

Northeast corner of North Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue.....	1
North side of Massachusetts avenue between North Capitol street and plaza..	1
E street between North Capitol street and plaza.....	2
Around inner circle of Union Station plaza.....	6
On islands around Union Station plaza.....	14
Around outer circle of Union Station plaza.....	10
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SERIES INCLOSED.

Northeast:

Massachusetts avenue between First and Second streets.....	4
East side of North Capitol street between Massachusetts avenue and G street..	2
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REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 195

ELECTRIC ARC LAMPS REERECTED AND RELIGHTED.

DIRECT CURRENT MULTIPLE INCLOSED.

Northwest:

Around Thomas circle..... 4

Distribution of new lamps established during the fiscal year 1909.

Kind of light.	Northwest.		Northeast.		Southeast.		Southwest.	
	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.
Mantle gas.....	81	7	10	.....	17	4	30	.....
Naphtha.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric incandescent:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25-candlepower, metallized filament.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	.....
40-candlepower, tungsten.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40-candlepower, metallized filament.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50-candlepower, metallized filament.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
75-candlepower, tungsten.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Street-designation lamps: On patrol post, gas.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electric arc:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direct-current multiple inclosed.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magnetite series.....	47	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Series inclosed.....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Total.....	179	7	105	.....	37	4	122	.....

Kind of light.	Northwest, county.		Northeast, county.		Southeast, county.		Georgetown.		Total.
	Streets, etc.	Alleys.	Streets, etc.	Alleys.	Streets, etc.	Alleys.	Streets.	Alleys.	
Mantle gas.....	42	2	144	.....	8	.....	1	.....	346
Naphtha.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Electric incandescent:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25-candlepower, metallized filament.....	2	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13
40-candlepower, tungsten.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229
40-candlepower, metallized filament.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
50-candlepower, metallized filament.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
75-candlepower, tungsten.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Street-designation lamps: On patrol post, gas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Electric arc:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Direct-current multiple inclosed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Magnetite series.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132
Series inclosed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Total.....	184	2	151	.....	19	.....	4	.....	814

The changes have been as follows:

Kind of light.	Added.	Discontinued.
Mantle gas.....	346	189
Naphtha.....	7	203
Flat-flame gas.....	.....	15
Electric incandescent:	.....	.....
25-candlepower, metallized filament.....	13	190
40-candlepower, tungsten.....	229	67
40-candlepower, metallized filament.....	3	44
50-candlepower, metallized filament.....	3	.....
75-candlepower, tungsten.....	24	.....
Electric arc:	.....	.....
Direct-current multiple inclosed.....	42	50
Magnetite series.....	132	.....
Series inclosed.....	14	6
Street-designation lamps:	.....	.....
On patrol post, gas.....	1	.....
On plain posts, gas.....	.....	2
On arc-light post, electric.....	.....	1
Total.....	814	767

Net increase during the year, 47 lamps.

NOTE.—(a) Twenty-four mantle gas lamps discontinued and relighted during the year; (b) three 50-candle power electric incandescent lamps relighted during the year; and (c) four electric arc lamps relighted during the year.

Lamps of all kinds in use July 1, 1909, as compared with July 1, 1908.

Kind of light.	1908.	1909.
Flat-flame gas.....	31	16
Mantle gas.....	8,537	8,694
Naphtha.....	1,734	1,538
Electric incandescent:		
25-candlepower, metallized filament.....	1,475	1,298
40-candlepower, metallized filament.....	151	110
40-candlepower, tungsten.....	115	277
50-candlepower, metallized filament.....	3	6
75-candlepower, metallized filament.....	47	47
75-candlepower, tungsten.....		24
100-candlepower, metallized filament.....	4	4
4-glower Nernst.....	60	60
Electric arc:		
Series inclosed.....	691	680
Magnetite series.....	137	251
Direct-current multiple inclosed.....	437	466
Alternating-current multiple inclosed.....	6	6
Street-designation lamps:		
On fire-alarm posts—		
Electric.....	5	5
Gas.....	221	221
On patrol posts, gas.....	36	37
On plain posts, gas.....	189	187
On arc-light posts.....	3	2
Total.....	13,882	13,929

Increase during year, 47 lamps.

DISTRICT UNDERGROUND CONDUIT AND CABLE SYSTEM.

The following conduit connections were made to the underground system:

Fire-alarm posts (total, 34).

Twelfth street and Maryland avenue northeast.^a
 Georgia avenue and Rock Creek Church road northwest.^a
 Georgia avenue and Park road northwest.^a
 Eleventh street and Park road northwest.^a
 Georgia avenue and Piney Branch road northwest.^a
 Cedar and Carroll streets northwest.^a
 Wisconsin avenue and Grant road northwest.
 Wisconsin avenue and Pierce Mill road northwest.
 Wisconsin avenue and Belt road northwest.
 Connecticut avenue and Woodley road northwest.
 Connecticut avenue and Macomb street northwest.
 Massachusetts avenue and S street northwest.
 Twenty-eighth and O streets northwest.
 Thirtieth and K streets northwest.
 Eighteenth and E streets northwest.
 C street between Third and Four-and-a-half streets southwest.
 Seventeenth street between F and G streets northwest.
 Second street between D and E streets northeast.
 Georgia avenue and Delafield place northwest.
 Georgia avenue and Ingraham street northwest.
 Thirty-first and K streets northwest.
 K street and Beatty alley northwest.
 Twenty-seventh street between I and K streets northwest.
 Twenty-sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest.
 Twenty-fourth and G streets northwest.
 Georgia avenue and Taylor street northwest.
 Eighth and Varnum streets northwest.
 Georgia avenue and Irving street northwest.
 Eleventh and Girard streets northwest.
 Sherman avenue and Harvard street northwest.

^a Built by Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, under contract.

Holmead place and Oak street northwest.
 Harrison and Monroe streets southeast.
 Eleventh and M streets southeast.
 Thirteenth and H streets northwest.

Patrol posts (total, 21).

Georgia avenue and Rock Creek Church road northwest.^a
 Thirty-sixth and M streets northwest.^a
 Cedar street and Blair road northwest.^a
 Georgia avenue opposite Brightwood Hotel northwest.^a
 Wisconsin avenue and Pierce Mill road northwest.
 Connecticut avenue and Jewett street northwest.
 Connecticut avenue and Calvert street northwest.
 Twenty-fifth and L streets northwest.
 Twenty-eighth and O streets northwest.
 Wisconsin avenue and R streets northwest.
 Thirty-third and K streets northwest.
 Thirtieth and K streets northwest.
 Four-and-a-half and C streets southwest.
 Seventeenth street between F street and New York avenue northwest.
 Twenty-fifth and N streets northwest.
 Twenty-fifth and I streets northwest.
 Twenty-fourth and G streets northwest.
 Georgia avenue and Varnum street northwest.
 Georgia avenue and Irving street northwest.
 Eleventh and O streets southeast.
 Eleventh and M streets southeast.

Connections to buildings (total, 8).

Tenth precinct, Park road.
 Brightwood School, Georgia avenue.
 No. 22 engine house, Georgia avenue northwest.^a
 No. 20 engine house, Wisconsin avenue northwest.
 Tennallytown police station.
 Montgomery School.
 Petworth School.
 Henry D. Cook School.^a

Connections between conduits (total, 1).

Second street between D and E streets northeast.

In making the above-mentioned connections 6,953 feet of conduit (duct feet) and 14 manholes were built, the work being done by this department, except where noted otherwise.

Connections to the underground system.

	On July 1, 1909.		On July 1, 1909.
Fire-alarm posts.....	263	Miscellaneous District buildings.....	5
Police-patrol posts.....	193	United States Government buildings....	13
Cable terminal posts.....	7	Private buildings.....	26
Schoolhouses.....	24	Cable poles.....	81
Fire-department houses.....	23		
Police-station houses.....	10	Total.....	645

^a Built by Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, under contract.

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Cable drawn in during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Combination.						Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors, No. 19, B. & S.	
				Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.				
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>			
30 pair			20,005	10	400,100	20	800,200	20,005	400,100	800,200	
12 pair	392	4,704	7,937	6	95,244	6	95,244	8,329	99,948	95,244	
10 pair			329	5	3,290	5	3,290	329	3,290	3,290	
8 pair			18,245	4	145,960	4	145,960	18,245	145,960	145,960	
5 pair			6,020	3	36,120	2	24,080	6,020	36,120	24,080	
3 pair			6,968	2	27,872	1	13,936	6,968	27,872	13,936	
Total.....	392	4,704	59,504	.....	708,586	.....	1,082,710	59,896	713,290	1,082,710

11.33 miles of cable containing 339.89 miles of conductor.

Cable drawn out during the year.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.						Total.		
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.				
<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>			
100 pair			580	116,000						580		116,000	
75 pair			290	43,500						290		43,500	
35 pair					357	15	10,710	20	14,280	357	10,710	14,280	
30 pair	340	20,400								340	20,400		
25 pair			850	42,500						850		42,500	
20 pair			470	18,800						470		18,800	
15 pair			168	5,040						168		5,040	
12 pair	850	20,400								850	20,400		
6 pair					100	4	800	2	400	100	800	400	
3 pair					329	2	1,316	1	658	329	1,316	658	
Total.....	1,190	40,800	2,358	225,840	786	12,826	15,338	4,334	53,626	241,178	

0.82 miles of cable containing 55.83 miles of conductor.

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Total amount of cable laid to June 30, 1909.

Size of cable.	Signal.		Telephone.		Combination.				Total.			
	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.	Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.		Conductors No. 19, B. & S.		Cable.	Conductors No. 14, B. & S.	Conductors No. 19, B. & S.
						Pairs.	Conductors.	Pairs.	Conductors.			
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
100 pair			9,994	1,998,800						9,994		1,998,800
90 pair					480	30	28,800	60	57,600	480	28,800	57,600
80 pair					4,273	30	256,380	50	427,300	4,273	256,380	427,300
75 pair			4,275	641,250						4,275		641,250
70 pair					1,857	30	111,420	40	148,560	1,857	111,420	148,560
65 pair					2,706	15	81,180	50	270,600	2,706	81,180	270,600
60 pair					2,940	30	176,400	30	176,400	2,940	176,400	176,400
55 pair					4,431	15	132,930	40	354,480	4,431	132,930	354,480
50 pair	2,533	253,300	4,318	431,800						6,851	253,300	431,800
45 pair					6,069	20	242,760	25	303,450	6,069	242,760	303,450
40 pair					19,054	15	571,620	30	1,143,240	19,054	571,620	1,143,240
35 pair					5,388	15	161,640	25	269,400	5,388	161,640	269,400
33 pair					22,344	15	670,320	20	893,760	22,344	670,320	893,760
30 pair					4,633	17	157,522	16	148,256	4,633	157,522	148,256
30 pair	12,201	732,060	3,036	182,160	5,574	15	17,220	15	17,220	15,811	749,280	199,380
30 pair					51,961	10	1,039,220	20	2,078,440	51,961	1,039,220	2,078,440
25 pair			12,973	648,650	1,132	10	22,640	15	33,960	14,105	22,640	682,610
20 pair			8,941	357,640	18,482	10	369,640	10	369,640	27,423	369,640	727,280
18 pair					5,494	8	87,904	10	109,880	5,494	87,904	109,880
15 pair	19,247	577,410	72	2,160	1,693	8	27,088	7	23,702	21,012	604,498	25,862
14 pair					6,424	6	77,088	8	102,784	6,424	77,088	102,784
12 pair	12,293	200,328			27,373	6	328,476	6	328,476	39,666	618,804	328,476
10 pair	570	11,400			20,838	5	208,380	5	208,380	21,408	219,780	208,380
8 pair					92,077	4	736,616	4	736,616	92,077	736,616	736,616
6 pair					6,670	4	53,360	2	26,680	6,670	53,360	26,680
5 pair					33,186	3	199,116	2	132,744	33,186	199,116	132,744
3 pair					85,569	2	342,276	1	171,138	85,569	342,276	171,138
Total.	46,844	1,864,498	43,609	4,262,460	425,648	....	6,099,996	....	8,532,706	516,101	7,964,494	12,795,166

97.73 miles of cable containing 3,931.68 miles of conductor.

Space occupied by District cable drawn in during the year.

Owner of space.	Cable.
District of Columbia	Feet. 6,937
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	52,321
Washington Railway and Electric Co. ^a	638
Total	59,896

^a Under this name are included the conduits of all the companies controlled by this corporation.

Space from which cables were withdrawn.

Owner of space.	Cable.
District of Columbia	Feet. 2,910
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.	1,424
Total	4,334

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Total space occupied by District cables July 1, 1909.

Owner of space.	Cable.
	<i>Feet.</i>
District of Columbia.....	102,753
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	395,206
Washington Railway and Electric Co. ^a	9,223
United States Government.....	1,536
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	6,165
Washington Terminal Co.....	1,019
Submarine cable.....	150
Private parties.....	49
Total.....	516,101

^a Under this name are included the conduits of all the companies controlled by this corporation.

POLICE-PATROL SYSTEM.

The following changes and new installations were made in the patrol system:

Third precinct:

Changed from overhead to underground connection—

Box No. 22, northeast corner Twenty-fifth and I streets northwest.

Box No. 24, northwest corner Twenty-fourth and G streets northwest.

Box No. 54, northeast corner Twenty-fifth and N streets northwest.

New installation, connected underground—

Box No. 123, northeast corner Twenty-fifth and L streets northwest.

Fourth precinct:

Changed from overhead to underground connection—

Box No. 51, Four-and-a-half and C streets southwest.

New installation, connected overhead—

Box No. 55, Seventh and L streets southwest.

Fifth precinct:

Changed from overhead to underground connection—

Box No. 41, southeast corner Eleventh and M streets southeast.

Box No. 52, northeast corner Eleventh and O streets southeast.

New installations, connected overhead—

Box No. 27, northwest corner Twelfth and I streets southeast.

Box No. 37, northwest corner Sixteenth and C streets southeast.

Sixth precinct:

New installations, connected underground—

Box No. 123, Union Station, front main entrance.

Box No. 125, Union Station, east end of concourse.

Box No. 121, temporarily installed when the Union Station was opened, replaced with a new box and located at the west end of concourse.

Seventh precinct:

Changed from overhead to underground connection—

Box No. 12, southeast corner Thirty-sixth and M streets northwest.

Box No. 13, Potomac and K streets northwest.

Box No. 21, southwest corner Thirtieth and K streets northwest.

Box No. 23, southwest corner Twenty-eighth and O streets northwest.

New installation, connected underground—

Box No. 26, southwest corner Wisconsin avenue and R streets northwest.

Tenth precinct:

Moved to new location—

Box No. 121, moved from First and Michigan avenue northwest to Michigan avenue in front of Trinity College.

Changed from overhead to underground connection—

Box No. 13, Georgia avenue and Rock Creek Church road northwest. (Old booth pattern, and replaced by wall box, with booth movement.)

Box No. 15, Brightwood.

Box No. 33, Georgia avenue and Varnum street northwest.

Box No. 17, Cedar street and Blair road northwest.

New installations, connected overhead—

Box No. 122, Military road and east boundary line of Rock Creek Park.

Box No. 132, Seventeenth street and Fort Drive place northeast.

Subprecinct, Tennallytown:

Changed from overhead to underground connection—

Box No. 44, Connecticut avenue entrance to the Zoological Park.

New installations—

Box No. 21, overhead connection, Wisconsin avenue and Pierce Mill road northwest.

Box No. 22, underground connection, southwest corner Connecticut avenue and Calvert street northwest.

Ninth precinct:

Changed from overhead to underground connection—

Box No. 17, Schotts alley between First, Second, B, and C streets northeast.

On July 1, 1909, the distribution of boxes among the precincts was as follows:

	Wall boxes.		Booths.	Total.
	Under-ground	Over-head.		
First.....	25	1	.....	26
Second.....	19	2	.....	21
Third.....	26	8	.....	34
Fourth.....	12	15	.....	27
Fifth.....	16	11	.....	27
Sixth.....	23	.....	.....	23
Seventh.....	17	3	.....	20
Eighth.....	21	3	.....	24
Ninth.....	12	19	1	32
Tenth.....	22	11	2	35
Substations:				
Anacostia.....	.....	15	3	18
Tennallytown.....	4	11	3	18
Total.....	197	99	9	305

The total number of patrol boxes in service on July 1, 1909, was 305, of which 173 are of the latest improved pattern, known as the Dawson box, and 91 of the Gamewell key-break pattern, all of which are practically new; 32 of the Gamewell brush-contact pattern, which are in fairly good condition, and 9 of the old booth pattern. These old boxes and the booths in which they are placed should be replaced at once, as they are badly worn, far beyond the point of repair.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

In 1905 a committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters made certain recommendations for improvements in the fire-alarm system, among which was one "that the mechanism of the alarm boxes be changed from brush-contact breaks to platinum-point key breaks." An appropriation of \$1,700 was made to provide for this change, and the work was done at an expenditure of \$1,286.50. All fire-alarm boxes are now equipped with this improved device.

Fourteen new fire-alarm boxes were placed in service during the year, located as follows:

- No. 263, First and Pierce streets NW.
- No. 281, Massachusetts avenue and S street NW.
- No. 352, Twenty-sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue NW.
- No. 461, First and S streets SW.
- No. 758, Connecticut avenue and Macomb street NW.
- No. 759, Connecticut avenue and Woodley road NW.

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No. 829, Eleventh street and Park road NW.
 No. 836, Warder street and Park road NW.
 No. 876, Georgia avenue and Ingraham street NW.
 No. 877, Georgia avenue and Delafield place NW.
 No. 912, Seventeenth street and Minnesota avenue SE.
 No. 921, Howard road, Anacostia, near Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
 No. 957, High View and Brothers places, Congress Heights.

Two boxes were discontinued during the year, No. 46-C, private box, located near the War College at Washington Barracks, and No. 623, a public box, located at North Capitol street and Massachusetts avenue NE.

Number of fire-alarm boxes in service.

	July 1, 1908.	July 1, 1909.
Connected by overhead wires:		
Public boxes.....	137	125
Private boxes.....	54	49
Connected by underground wires:		
Public boxes.....	225	250
Private boxes.....	32	36
Total.....	448	460

Number of alarms received and transmitted.

Regular box alarms.....	502
Alarms from telephone stations.....	4
Alarms from national automatic boxes.....	0
Local alarms.....	494
Second alarms.....	12
Third alarms.....	6
Fourth alarms.....	1
Fifth alarms.....	1
Sixth alarms.....	0
Seventh alarms.....	0
Special alarms.....	0
Total.....	1,020
False box alarms.....	45
False local alarms.....	8

Number of alarms received by the month.

Month.	Box.	Box (false).	Local.	Local (false).
1908.				
July.....	44	0	41	2
August.....	24	0	28	2
September.....	38	6	25	1
October.....	45	5	38	2
November.....	39	3	54	0
December.....	53	5	43	0
1909.				
January.....	53	10	48	0
February.....	38	2	51	0
March.....	49	1	56	0
April.....	45	6	56	0
May.....	49	6	34	0
June.....	29	1	20	1
Total.....	506	45	494	8

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Number of alarms and tests from each box.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
12.....	0	7	142....	2	6	265....	0	7	456....	0	6
13.....	2	7	143....	4	7	266....	1	5	461....	1	2
14.....	1	7	144....	0	7	267....	4	6	512....	0	7
15.....	2	8	145....	4	6	268....	3	7	513....	1	7
16.....	2	8	146....	1	6	269....	3	7	514....	2	7
17.....	5	7	147....	0	8	271....	1	7	515....	1	7
18.....	1	10	148....	4	7	272....	2	7	516....	1	8
19.....	1	5	149....	2	8	273....	0	7	517....	1	7
21.....	0	6	152....	1	8	274....	0	7	518....	1	7
23.....	4	9	153....	0	8	275....	0	7	519....	3	7
24.....	0	9	154....	0	6	276....	1	6	521....	1	7
25.....	5	8	155....	0	7	279....	1	7	522....	2	7
27.....	1	7	156....	0	7	281....	0	1	523....	3	7
28.....	1	6	157....	0	7	282....	1	7	524....	3	9
31.....	0	8	158....	2	7	283....	1	7	525....	1	7
32.....	1	7	159....	6	7	312....	4	7	526....	2	7
35.....	2	8	162....	0	7	313....	4	6	527....	1	7
36.....	2	7	164....	1	6	314....	1	7	528....	1	7
37.....	1	8	165....	0	7	316....	0	7	529....	1	7
39.....	1	9	166....	0	8	317....	2	7	531....	5	8
41.....	6	7	167....	0	7	318....	2	8	533....	0	7
43.....	4	7	168....	2	6	319....	1	7	534....	2	7
45.....	1	7	169....	2	8	321....	1	8	536....	0	7
46-A.....	0	8	171....	2	7	322....	1	6	537....	1	8
46-B.....	0	9	172....	3	7	323....	3	6	538....	0	7
48.....	0	8	173....	2	7	324....	0	7	539....	0	7
49.....	2	8	174....	0	7	325....	3	7	541....	0	7
51.....	0	6	175....	3	7	326....	1	6	542....	1	7
52.....	1	7	176....	1	8	327....	1	7	543....	0	7
53.....	3	7	177....	0	7	328....	1	6	545....	1	6
54.....	2	7	178....	0	6	329....	2	8	546....	0	6
55.....	0	5	179....	0	8	341....	1	6	547....	2	6
57.....	2	7	181....	4	6	342....	2	7	548....	2	5
59.....	0	7	182....	1	6	343....	2	7	612....	1	8
62.....	9	7	184....	1	8	344....	0	8	613....	1	7
63.....	4	7	185....	0	9	345....	3	7	615....	0	7
64.....	0	7	187....	0	7	346....	0	7	616....	3	7
67.....	4	7	188....	0	7	347....	1	7	617....	1	6
68.....	4	7	189....	0	6	348....	2	8	618....	1	7
69.....	5	8	192....	1	7	349....	0	6	619....	0	8
71.....	3	7	193....	0	6	351....	1	8	621....	1	7
72.....	1	8	194....	0	4	352....	0	1	622....	0	8
73.....	1	6	195....	0	6	353....	0	7	623....	0	2
74.....	1	6	196....	2	7	355....	0	8	624....	0	6
75.....	0	6	197....	0	5	358....	0	6	625....	3	7
76.....	0	7	198....	1	5	359....	0	6	626....	0	7
78.....	4	8	199....	0	5	365....	0	7	627....	2	7
79.....	1	8	212....	3	7	366....	0	5	628....	1	8
81.....	0	6	213....	1	7	367....	0	6	629....	3	7
82.....	0	8	214....	2	8	368....	0	6	631....	2	7
83.....	2	7	215....	0	7	377....	0	6	632....	2	8
84.....	2	7	216....	6	8	378....	0	6	633....	0	6
85.....	2	7	217....	0	7	412....	3	7	634....	2	7
86.....	2	7	231....	2	7	413....	1	7	635....	0	7
87.....	0	9	232....	7	7	414....	5	7	636....	1	7
89.....	2	7	234....	2	8	415....	3	6	637....	1	7
91.....	2	5	235....	0	8	416....	0	7	638....	1	7
92.....	1	5	236....	1	8	417....	1	7	639....	0	6
93.....	0	4	237....	0	7	418....	3	7	641....	0	7
94.....	1	5	238....	2	6	419....	0	7	642....	1	8
96.....	1	5	239....	2	7	421....	0	8	644....	0	6
97.....	1	4	241....	2	6	422....	1	7	645....	0	7
98.....	0	4	242....	0	7	423....	2	7	646....	0	7
121.....	2	7	243....	3	7	424....	2	7	647....	1	7
122.....	1	5	244....	1	5	425....	4	7	648....	3	10
123.....	2	7	245....	4	6	426....	5	7	649....	0	7
124.....	1	7	246....	0	6	427....	0	7	651....	2	7
125.....	0	6	247....	0	7	428....	1	8	652....	2	7
126.....	0	5	248....	0	7	429....	0	7	653....	2	7
127.....	2	7	249....	2	7	431....	1	7	654....	2	8
129.....	4	7	251....	0	7	432....	1	8	655....	1	6
131.....	1	5	252....	1	8	433....	0	7	657....	0	7
132.....	2	7	253....	0	7	434....	6	8	658....	1	7
133.....	0	7	254....	0	7	435....	0	7	659....	2	6
134.....	3	7	255....	0	6	436....	0	7	661....	1	7
135.....	3	6	256....	0	7	437....	2	8	662....	0	5
136.....	2	7	257....	0	7	438....	6	7	664....	0	6
137.....	4	6	259....	1	7	439....	0	5	665....	3	6
138.....	0	6	261....	2	7	451....	8	7	671....	4	6
139.....	0	8	262....	1	7	452....	3	7	672....	0	5
141-A.....	0	7	263....	0	1	453....	4	8	673....	0	5
141-B.....	0	6	264....	1	8	454....	0	6	674....	0	5

Number of alarms and tests from each box—Continued.

No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.	No. of box.	Alarms.	Tests.
675....	1	6	724....	4	7	816....	0	7	862....	1	8
676....	0	5	729....	0	8	817....	1	7	863....	0	4
678....	0	6	731....	0	8	818....	1	7	864....	1	5
679....	2	7	732....	3	8	821....	3	7	865....	0	4
681....	1	7	735....	0	7	822....	0	6	867....	1	5
682....	2	7	751....	0	5	823....	0	8	868....	1	5
683....	1	7	752....	0	5	824....	1	8	869....	0	4
684....	1	6	758....	0	1	825....	0	7	871....	1	5
685....	0	7	759....	0	1	826....	3	9	872....	0	4
686....	0	8	762....	0	6	827....	3	8	873....	0	4
687....	0	6	763....	0	6	828....	0	8	889....	0	3
688....	1	5	764....	0	6	829....	0	1	891....	0	5
689....	0	5	765....	1	6	831....	0	8	892....	0	5
691....	0	5	766....	0	5	832....	2	8	893....	0	5
692....	0	7	767....	1	6	833....	1	6	894....	2	6
693....	1	4	769....	1	5	834....	1	7	895....	0	5
694....	0	5	771....	0	6	836....	0	2	912....	0	1
695....	0	6	772....	0	4	839....	2	6	913....	0	5
696....	0	4	775....	2	6	841....	0	5	951....	0	5
697....	0	4	782....	1	6	842....	0	7	952....	0	4
698-A.	0	4	783....	0	6	843....	3	6	953....	0	4
698-B.	0	4	784....	0	6	844....	0	6	954....	1	5
699....	0	2	785....	0	6	845....	1	8	956....	0	4
712....	0	7	787....	0	5	846....	0	6	957....	0	1
713....	0	6	788....	0	5	847....	0	7	962....	0	5
714....	0	6	789....	1	8	848....	0	8	981....	1	4
715....	0	7	791....	0	6	849....	0	6	982....	1	4
716....	0	7	792....	1	7	851....	0	6	983....	1	4
717....	0	6	793....	0	5	852....	0	5	984....	0	4
719....	0	7	812....	1	7	854....	0	2	985....	0	4
722....	1	7	813....	-0	7	855....	0	5	986....	0	4
723....	0	8	815....	1	8	861....	0	5	987....	0	4

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The following 96 telephones were added to the two switchboards of this department during the year:

Deanwood School, Sheriff road northeast.

Van Ness School, Fourth and M streets southeast.

Brightwood Park School, Ingraham street between Eighth and Ninth streets northwest.

Attendance officer, Sumner School, Seventeenth and M streets northwest.

Attendance officer, Franklin School division, 1017 Twelfth street northwest.

Jefferson School, principal's room, extension, Sixth street and Virginia avenue southwest.

Ross School, principal's room, extension, Harvard street between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets northwest.

Wallach School, principal's room, extension, Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Henry School, principal's room, extension, Seventh and P streets northwest.

Bunker Hill Road School, Blair road.

Assistant director, primary instruction, Garnet School, Tenth and U streets northwest.

Western High School, extension, Thirty-sixth and R streets northwest.

Atypical School, 3233 N street northwest.

Atypical School, 605 P street northwest.

Bryan School, B street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets southeast.

Henry D. Cook School, Seventeenth street between Columbia road and Euclid street northwest.

New Mott School, Fourth street between W and Bryant streets northwest.

Atypical School, 25 Fifth street southeast.

Transfer clerk, for use of assessor's office, city hall.

Cement yards, Fourteenth and D streets southwest.

Residence of assistant electrical engineer, Eighteenth street and Columbia road northwest.

Residence of Doctor Tindall, 1127 Fifth street northwest.

Disinfecting plant, Twentieth and B streets southeast.

Crematorium, Twentieth and B streets southeast.

Engineer of bridges, Eleventh and O streets southeast.

Street-cleaning stables, extension, between Ninth and Tenth, N and O streets northwest.

Residence of Assessor Richards, 137 S street northwest.

Residence of superintendent, street-cleaning stables, 309 Twelfth street southwest.

Health-department stables, between G and H, Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets northwest.

District building.—Captain of the watch, main, west, and east entrances; Commissioner Macfarland, room 503; Commissioner West, room 506; Commissioner Judson, room 528; Secretary Tindall, room 513; electrical department, room 514; electrical department, extension, room 516; electrical department, room 516; fire department, room 3; health department, rooms 200, 201, 203, 205, 207, and 209; health department, extensions, rooms 203 (2) and 205; disbursing officer, room 12; collector of taxes, rooms 15 and 16; superintendent of county roads, room 412; inspector of buildings, rooms 106 and 108; inspector of buildings, extension, room 108 (2); inspector of plumbing, rooms 114 and 116; auditor's office, rooms 208 and 210; auditor's office, extension, rooms 208 and 210; sewer department, rooms 301 and 302; sealer of weights and measures, room 317; superintendent of parking, room 426; superintendent of parking, extension, room 426; corporation counsel, rooms 411, 413, 415, and 417; engineer department, room 427; engineer of highways, room 406; engineer of highways, extension, room 408; superintendent of buildings, room 212; superintendent of buildings, extension, room 212; pneumatic tube, room 6; board of pharmacy, room 13; electrical department battery room, subbasement; blueprint room; Board of Charities, extensions, rooms 2 and 319; assessor's office, rooms 14, 21, 119, and 121; assessor's office, personal tax, room 117; assessor's office, board of, room 117.

No. 3 chemical engine company, Langdon, D. C.

No. 21 engine company, Lanier place between Adams Mill road and Ontario road.

Residence of chief engineer, extension, fire department, 1910 Eighth street northwest.

No. 1 truck company, extension, North Capitol street between B and C streets.

No. 2 truck company, extension, New Hampshire avenue and M street northwest.

No. 3 truck company, extension, Fourteenth street and Ohio avenue northwest.

The following 11 telephones were discontinued during the year:

Residence of Mr. J. T. Twohey, superintendent street-cleaning department.

District of Columbia sand yard, foot of Third street southeast.

Residence of Chief Engineer Belt, fire department, 2 telephones.

Residence of Mr. Holt, superintendent of street-cleaning stables.

Girls' Reform School, 2 telephones.

Residence of Doctor Tindall.

Residence of Police Surgeon Wall.

Office of engineer of bridges, Eleventh and O streets southeast.

Room 429, District building (record division).

POLICE DEPARTMENT SWITCHBOARD.

The following 21 telephones were added during the year:

Office of captain, first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth precincts.

Residence of Sanitary Officer Schroff, 523 Twelfth street northeast.

Residence of Captain Hollinberger, 654 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

Residence of Captain Matthews, 317 Fifth street southeast.

Residence of Captain Anderson, 1501 V street southeast.

Residence of Captain Mulhall, 520 Fifth street southeast.

District building.—Police department, rooms 7, 101, 107, 211, 213, and 219.

The following telephones were discontinued during the year:

Residence of Captain Matthews.

Residence of Captain Sullivan.

Residence of Inspector Swindells.

The telephone which was temporarily located in the booth at Union Station was transferred to the police room and connected direct with the private branch exchange of the police department, in central bureau and the sixth precinct.

WATER DEPARTMENT SWITCHBOARD.

The following 9 telephones were added during the fiscal year:

District building.—Water registrar, room 11; water registrar, extension, room 11 (2); water department, rooms 310, 310½, 312, and 314.

Bryant street pumping station, greenhouse, and shelter building.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL SWITCHBOARD.

During the year 1 telephone (located in the office of the director of primary instruction) was added to the private branch exchange in the Franklin School building.

Number of telephones connected to the District system on July 1, 1909.

Offices in the District building.....	117
Outside offices and institutions.....	41
Residences of officials.....	16
Public schools.....	162
Fire department.....	49
Police department, private branch exchange.....	57
Franklin School, private branch exchange.....	18
Water department, private branch exchange.....	27
Police patrol service.....	317
Portable telephones used by the fire and electrical departments.....	12
Operators' sets.....	6
Total.....	822

STORAGE-BATTERY SYSTEM.

The total number of cells in service on July 1, 1909, is shown in the following table:

Circuit.	Number of cells.	Circuit.	Number of cells.	Circuit.	Number of cells.
No. 1 signal.....	46	No. 21 signal.....	48	Gong.....	120
No. 2 signal.....	40	No. 22 signal.....	48	Manual transmitter.....	20
No. 3 signal.....	40	No. 23 signal.....	44	Office, local.....	18
No. 4 signal.....	40	No. 24 signal.....	44	Building, local.....	16
No. 5 signal.....	46	No. 25 signal.....	40	Clock.....	52
No. 6 signal.....	46	No. 26 signal.....	44	First patrol.....	26
No. 7 signal.....	40	No. 27 signal.....	40	Second and eighth patrols (type 5-C).....	32
No. 8 signal.....	40	No. 28 signal.....	40	Fourth patrol (3-plate) chloride.....	36
No. 9 signal.....	48	No. 29 signal.....	40	Fifth and eleventh patrols (5-C).....	32
No. 10 signal.....	44	No. 30 signal.....	40	Sixth patrol (2-B-T).....	32
No. 11 signal.....	40	No. 1 joker.....	34	Seventh and sub-T patrols (5-C).....	32
No. 12 signal.....	40	No. 2 joker.....	42	Ninth patrol (5-C).....	32
No. 13 signal.....	40	No. 3 joker.....	36	Tenth patrol (5-C).....	36
No. 14 signal.....	40	No. 4 joker.....	44	Total.....	2,174
No. 15 signal.....	40	No. 5 joker.....	38		
No. 16 signal.....	44	No. 6 joker.....	42		
No. 17 signal.....	54	No. 7 joker.....	40		
No. 18 signal.....	52	No. 8 joker.....	40		
No. 19 signal.....	42	No. 9 joker.....	40		
No. 20 signal.....	40	No. 10 joker.....	40		

Each of the above circuits are operated with one-half of the number of cells mentioned, one-half being charged while the other half are operating the lines. On July 1, 1908, there were 1,348 cells in service, 1,210 of 2-B-T type operating the signal and joker circuits, 60 cells of 3-plate chloride on the gong circuit, and 78 cells of type 5-C operating the police-patrol service.

The large increase in the number of cells over the preceding year is due to the placing in service of 6 additional joker transmitting circuits, 6 additional police-patrol circuits, clock and local circuits

for the Municipal Building, an addition to all of the 30 signal-box circuits due to extensions. The extension of storage-battery service from headquarters to the tenth precinct and subprecincts (Anacostia and Tennallytown) dispenses with the old sulphate of copper type of battery.

POLES AND OVERHEAD WIRES.

The wire-using companies made gratifying progress in the work of extending their underground conduits and removing poles and wires from the streets.

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company removed its only remaining overhead line within the fire limits, approximately 1 mile long, with a net decrease of 38 in the number of its poles. At the close of the fiscal year the Western Union Telegraph Company was actively engaged in the removal of approximately 5 miles of overhead lines, involving the taking down of 180 poles. All the main-line wires of the Potomac Electric Power Company over the streets within the fire limits, with the exception of a short length in Georgetown, have been removed.

The District of Columbia erected 32 and removed 11 poles incident to the extension of its fire-alarm and patrol service.

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company reports the following pole work during the past year:

Poles erected in alleys within the prescribed area:	
Line.....	43
Guy.....	1
Anchor.....	81
	<hr/> 125
Poles erected in alleys outside the prescribed area:	
Line.....	148
Guy.....	5
Anchor.....	129
	<hr/> 282
Poles erected in streets outside the prescribed area:	
Line.....	177
Guy.....	22
Anchor.....	35
	<hr/> 234
Total.....	<hr/> 641
Poles taken down in alleys within the prescribed area:	
Line.....	77
Guy.....	9
	<hr/> 86
Poles taken down in streets within the prescribed area:	
Line.....	3
Guy.....	5
	<hr/> 8
Poles taken down in alleys outside the prescribed area:	
Line.....	72
Guy.....	12
Anchor.....	1
	<hr/> 85
Poles taken down in streets outside the prescribed area:	
Line.....	101
Guy.....	25
	<hr/> 126
Total.....	<hr/> 305
Net increase.....	<hr/> 336

Poles erected, taken down, moved, etc.

	Poles erected.			Poles taken down.			Poles moved.	
	Line.	Guy.	An-chor.	Line.	Guy.	An-chor.	Line.	Guy.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co....	a 484	a 29	246	b 370	b 51	1	54	9
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	c 154	1	12	d 3	.....	.....	62	1
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1	2	.....	19	.....	.....	9	1
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	e 4	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	31	f 1	.....	g 9	2	.....	6	.....
Total.....	674	33	258	442	53	1	131	11

	Poles replaced.		Poles reset.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.	Line.	Guy.
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co....	43	h 3	22	.....	114	.....	.....	22
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	5	.....	3	.....	151	1	.....	.....
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	7	.....	2	.....	2	.....	18	.....
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	1
Total.....	63	3	27	.....	287	3	55	23

a 10 line and 1 guy transferred from the District, and 1 line transferred from the Potomac Electric Power Co.
b 1 guy transferred to the District, 4 line and 1 guy (line) transferred to the Potomac Electric Power Co. and 1 line transferred to the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. 16 taken down by the District.
c 1 line (guy) transferred from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
d 1 line transferred to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
e 1 line transferred from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
f 1 guy transferred from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
g 5 line and 8 guy transferred to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.
h 1 anchor.

List of poles of all kinds, July 1, 1909.

	Line.	Guy.	Total.
District of Columbia.....	726	26	752
United States Government.....	297	1	298
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co.....	5,322	664	5,986
Potomac Electric Power Co.....	3,294	62	3,356
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	1,281	17	1,298
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.....	355	8	363
Brightwood Railway Co.....	340	.....	340
Columbia Railway Co.....	461	.....	461
Anacostia and Potomac Railway Co.....	3	.....	3
City and Suburban Railway Co.....	86	.....	86
Georgetown and Tennallytown Railway Co.....	304	.....	304
Capital Railway Co.....	208	.....	208
Washington and Baltimore Transit Co.....	22	.....	22
Maryland and Washington Railway Co.....	158	.....	158
Capital Traction Co.....	201	.....	201
Washington and Glen Echo Railway Co.....	8	.....	8
Steam railroads.....	573	.....	573
Washington and Great Falls Railroad Co.....	401	.....	401
Total.....	14,040	778	14,818

ELECTRIC-WIRING INSPECTION.

The work of the electric-wiring inspectors has increased over that of last year by more than 38 per cent in the number of permits issued and 25 per cent in the number of inspections they have made. There has been, too, a corresponding increase in the amount of office work, which has taxed the clerical force almost beyond its capacity. This increased inspection work has been carried on without any interruption to the regular weekly theater inspection, although the latter has been greatly extended by the rapid increase in the number of moving-picture places.

The following table shows the amount of work performed by this department in connection with the wiring inspection:

Permits issued by the inspector of buildings authorizing electrical wiring:	
Buildings.....	237
Machinery.....	179
Signs.....	110
	526
Permits issued by the electrical department:	
For inside electrical work.....	1, 742
For outside electrical work.....	67
Temporary permits.....	190
Without fee.....	79
Preliminary fee.....	10
Quarterly permits.....	43
	2, 131
Certificates issued:	
Final.....	2, 275
Preliminary.....	13
Without fee.....	234
	2, 522
Number of lamps and apparatus installed:	
Incandescent lamps.....	64, 224
Arc lamps.....	398
Miscellaneous lamps, fans, plugs, etc.....	3, 465
Blank outlets.....	721
Motors.....	559
Total horsepower of motors.....	3, 070
Dynamos.....	30
Total kilowatt capacity of dynamos.....	618
Gas lamps erected outside.....	50
	73, 135
Defective wiring installations repaired:	
Reported by outsiders.....	6
Reported by inspectors.....	1, 144
	1, 150
Notices of defective wiring sent.....	1, 161
Requests for inspections.....	37
Inspections in connection with yearly license.....	160
Fees paid to the collector of taxes:	
For permits.....	\$1, 872
For certificates.....	2, 067
Miscellaneous fees.....	227
	\$4, 166
Number of inspections made during the 307 working days.....	12, 273

Cases taken to the police court since the electric-wiring regulations went into effect, September 26, 1904.

Cause.	Fine.
Wiring without a permit.....	\$10.00
Do.....	25.00
Do.....	15.00
Do.....	10.00
Do.....	5.00
Do.....	5.00
Do.....	20.00
Hanging combination gas and electric fixtures without being a licensed plumber or gas fitter.....	10.00
Failure to comply with official defective wiring notice.....	10.00
Do.....	15.00
Do.....	25.00
Do.....	5.00
Do.....	20.00
Erection of sign without a permit.....	(a)
Do.....	5.00
Do.....	(b)
Concealing and turning current on wiring before inspection.....	2.00
	25.00
Total.....	207.00

^a Case nolle prossed.

^b Case held open

MOTOR VEHICLE.

I would urgently recommend the purchase of a motor vehicle to be used in connection with the emergency repair work of the fire-alarm and police-patrol service. Frequently the men engaged in this work are called suddenly to the remote engine and police stations, as well as to the fire-alarm and patrol boxes, to clear troubles and adjust instruments. The importance of immediately making such minor adjustments can not be overestimated, as the reliability of both systems depend upon keeping them clear of troubles. For transportation in this work there is available only one horse and light wagon. It is more than one horse can do to draw the wagon with two men and their tools, particularly where haste is important and the trouble at a distance from the municipal building.

Such a conveyance as a motor vehicle will enable the men to do many times the amount of work now performed within the same time.

STOREHOUSE.

There is immediate need of a suitable storehouse for the proper protection of the valuable construction material and apparatus belonging to the department, which is now kept in four widely separated places.

There is kept on hand, ready to meet any breakdown in the cables containing the fire-alarm and police-patrol wires, about forty reels of cable of various sizes and lengths. For several years these have been stored in the open air on a piece of District property between the Eastern Market and the fire department yard in the rear of No. 8 engine house. A board fence with two locked gates incloses this piece of property.

The exposed condition of this cable renders it liable to damage from several causes. The reels, from continued exposure, are rotting away. The slats have frequently been torn off the reels by trespassers on the property, the lead cable cut in numerous places, and sections of it stolen. In some instances the police have been successful in arresting those who did the damage.

A storeroom is now rented, at \$20 per month, in the rear of 921 D street NW., where are kept all the street signs, lanterns, glassware, and miscellaneous material used in the street-lighting service. The fire-alarm and police-patrol boxes, copper wire, line material, and other valuable supplies used in the fire-alarm and patrol service are kept in the loft over the stable belonging to this department at Second and Canal streets. Quite a number of lamp-posts are stored in one of the yards adjoining the old U street pumping station, together with a number of reels of cable that can not be accommodated in the yard at Seventh and C streets SE.

It is necessary to build a storehouse which should be large enough to contain all the above property.

The commissioners have turned over to the jurisdiction of this department one-half of the strip of land in square 857 belonging to the District, formerly a part of the right of way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. On this it is recommended that a one-story brick structure be erected, located near the middle of the square, and the piece of ground inclosed within a neat substantial brick wall.

BLIZZARD.

On the morning of March 4, 1909, this department experienced the most disastrous sleet storm in its history. So much damage was done that practically the entire overhead system of the police-patrol and fire-alarm service in the suburbs had to be rebuilt. The first line went out of service at 1.30 a. m., which cut off fire-alarm communication with Brightwood and Takoma Park. This was soon followed by the loss of both poles and wires on Park road from Fourteenth street to Georgia avenue, which cut off the entire patrol and fire-alarm service in the tenth precinct.

A test at 8 a. m., March 4, showed that 21 out of 30 of the box circuits were down, which put 308 of a total of 460 fire-alarm boxes out of service; 13 engine houses were out of communication through the gong circuits and 16 of them through the joker circuits; no telephone communication with 2 police stations and 7 engine companies; 105 school and miscellaneous telephones and 213 police-patrol boxes out of service.

By 6 p. m. of the same day 207 fire-alarm boxes and 7 engine houses were replaced in service. By night, on the 6th, telephone communication with all police stations and with all but 2 fire-engine houses was restored. By March 16 the interrupted service was restored to everything but a few outlying police-patrol boxes.

All the money in the emergency fund available at the time (amounting to \$2,500.76) was used toward paying the cost of repairing the damage, but it was not sufficient. The balance was paid for from the appropriation for general supplies, thereby causing a deficiency of approximately \$250 in that appropriation.

The blizzard of March 3 and 4, 1909, besides doing the large amount of damage mentioned above, was also the cause of the unfortunate fatal accident to Samuel D. Young, one of the employees of this department, who met his death by coming in contact with a fallen live wire during the height of the storm.

OFFICE WORK.

The clerical work of the department is considerably in arrears, particularly that portion relating to the records of the electrical wiring inspection and to the indexing of papers and files. An additional clerk is urgently needed. The platting on the maps and other records of the department of the work done in the streets in erecting lamps, laying conduits, connecting fire-alarm and patrol posts underground, etc., is considerably in arrears. The one draftsman is unable to do this work, owing to the great amount of new work constantly requiring his services. This draftsman should be provided with an assistant.

MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

This department drew up plans and specifications for electric wiring installations for the following municipal buildings:

1. Washington Asylum grounds, 15 separate buildings.
2. Additional wiring, Tenleytown police station.
3. Physics department, McKinley Manual Training School.
4. No. 10 truck house.
5. Additional wiring, Business High School.

6. Additional wiring, including design of fixtures, Washington Public Library.
7. Wiring and fixtures, Eastern Market.
8. Plans and specification for controlling devices for lift, Anacostia bridge.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER C. ALLEN,
Electrical Engineer, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement of receipts and expenditures.

STREET LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriations.....	\$265, 225. 00
Repayments by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.....	466. 53
Repayments by Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad.....	^a 3, 427. 31
Repayments by Washington Terminal Company.....	^b 3, 599. 97

272, 718. 81

EXPENDITURES.

Mantle gas lighting:		
American Street Lighting Company.....	\$180, 733. 46	
Deductions for defective service.....	119. 90	
		\$180, 613. 56
Mantle naphtha lighting:		
Union Lighting Company.....	36, 732. 75	
Deductions for defective service.....	116. 49	
		36, 616. 26
Flat-flame gas lighting:		
Washington Gas-Light Company.....	406. 34	
Deductions for defective service.....	. 10	
		406. 24
Incandescent electric lighting:		
Potomac Electric Power Company.....	44, 392. 85	
Deductions for defective service.....	421. 61	
		43, 971. 24
Street designation lighting:		
Potomac Electric Power Company.....	100. 00	
Washington Gas-Light Company.....	5, 333. 41	
Georgetown Gas-Light Company.....	224. 58	
		5, 657. 99
Paints, oil, etc		61. 27
Street sign material.....		25. 30
Stable expenses, forage, etc.....		188. 25
Livery of automobile, horses and vehicles, etc.....		800. 00
Car tickets.....		120. 00
Bicycle and repairs.....		59. 25
Blacksmith shop expenses.....		125. 25
Rent of storeroom.....		240. 00
Erecting and removing posts.....		136. 50
Testing instruments.....		161. 00
Pay roll, labor.....		1, 526. 77
Cartage.....		49. 25
Miscellaneous.....		152. 26

270, 910. 39

^a Only \$849.60 of this amount paid November 1, 1909.

^b Due but not paid November 1, 1909.

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTING.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$123,255.00
Repayments, Washington Terminal Company.....	^a 1,093.60
Repayments, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad.....	^b 594.99
	<hr/>
	124,943.59

EXPENDITURES.

Arc lighting:	
Potomac Electric Power Company.....	\$113,325.05
Deductions for defective service.....	244.29
	<hr/>
	\$113,080.76

GENERAL EXPENSES.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$12,000.00
Repayments.....	1,152.96
	<hr/>
	13,152.96

EXPENDITURES.

Office expenses.....	\$1,346.24
Stable expenses, forage, etc.....	1,164.89
Livery of automobile, horse and vehicle.....	952.50
Purchase of two horses.....	460.00
Car tickets.....	210.00
Blacksmith's shop pay roll.....	125.50
Paints, oils and glass.....	55.43
Telephone rental and service.....	^c 4,148.81
Repairs to instruments.....	223.00
Wire.....	1,649.56
Instruments and apparatus.....	179.85
Gas and electric current.....	84.26
Batteries and battery supplies.....	198.67
Traveling expenses.....	43.40
Tools and hardware.....	107.62
Line supplies.....	609.96
Conduit supplies.....	226.42
Labor pay roll.....	1,289.38
Miscellaneous.....	126.01
	<hr/>
	13,201.50

WIRES UNDERGROUND.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$13,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Cable.....	11,536.85
Underground supplies.....	516.46
Building conduits.....	238.09
Pay roll.....	348.63
Posts.....	235.00
Wire.....	37.49
Repairs to pavements.....	55.21
Paints, oils, etc.....	6.34
Miscellaneous.....	9.19
	<hr/>
	12,983.26

^a Due but not paid November 1, 1909.^b Only \$149.97 paid November 1, 1909.^c \$188.59 of this amount not paid; to be included in deficiency appropriation.

EXTENSION OF FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Fire-alarm boxes.....	3,125.00
Posts.....	697.50
Conduit construction.....	128.53
Cable.....	453.00
Line supplies.....	21.75
Repairs to pavements.....	2.14
Labor pay roll.....	415.13
	<hr/>
	4,843.05

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$600.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Cable.....	114.00
Line supplies.....	12.00
Wire.....	400.80
	<hr/>
	526.80

EXTENSION POLICE PATROL.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$4,300.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Signal boxes.....	1,830.00
Posts.....	423.75
Labor pay roll.....	385.87
Cable.....	570.00
Wire.....	157.68
Repairs to pavements.....	202.14
Poles.....	70.00
Line supplies.....	24.75
Instruments and apparatus.....	42.00
	<hr/>
	3,706.19

PURCHASE OF BREAK WHEELS FOR FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$1,700.00
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EXPENDITURES.

For break wheels.....	1,286.50
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REPORT OF PROPERTY CLERK.

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report showing the transactions of the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, and the amounts expended for general supplies, construction materials, etc., for the various departments and institutions of the District government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, together with a comparative statement for the previous year, as follows:

	1908.	1909.
Circular proposals sent inviting quotations on articles not covered by annual general supply schedules and contracts.....	<i>Number.</i> 18,769	<i>Number.</i> 20,924
Requisitions received for supplies and materials.....	10,117	10,614
Number of orders issued.....	23,353	23,598
Vouchers prepared and forwarded.....		837
Contractors' measurements, on account of materials furnished, examined, and passed upon (Dec. 18, 1908, to June 30, 1909).....		187
Letters and indorsements sent.....	4,822	5,555
Amount paid into the office of collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for condemned materials sold by this office by public auction and through annual bids ^a for purchase of same:	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Horses.....	2,324.71	1,275.74
Miscellaneous items (barrels, ^a bones, ^a vehicles, tools, waste paper, etc.).....	2,466.58	3,980.33
Old buildings and bridges removed on account of extension of streets.....	588.78	1,175.27
Total amounts received.....	5,380.07	6,431.34

^a Such barrels and bones as accumulate at the Washington Asylum, and waste paper at various departments, are sold by inviting annual bids on same for so much each and per 100 pounds.

Attached hereto are six statements:

No.	Statement—	1908.	1909.
1	Showing amount of construction materials purchased, stored, and issued from District of Columbia property yards.....	\$228,485.54	175,532.52
2	Showing amount of construction materials purchased for delivery on line of work in progress.....	73,657.45	81,804.15
3	Showing classified list of supplies purchased, other than construction materials.....	1,011,407.97	975,644.62
4	Total amount expended on account of supplies and materials.....	1,313,530.96	1,232,981.29
5	Showing amounts expended on account of salaries and wages of computer, copyist, mechanics, and laborers, per diem employees in this office.....	7,845.41	11,379.36
6	Showing summary of expenditures.....	1,321,376.37	1,244,360.65

In the matter of purchasing general supplies for use by the District during the fiscal year 1910, in deference to the wishes of the then President, the commissioners consented that the requirements of the District in this respect be covered in the schedules of the general supply committee calling for such supplies as are common to all departments in one general schedule, with the earnest hope and expectation that by pursuing this course the District would be enabled thereby to purchase its supplies at greatly reduced prices by

EXTENSION OF FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$5,000.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Fire-alarm boxes.....	3,125.00
Posts.....	697.50
Conduit construction.....	128.53
Cable.....	453.00
Line supplies.....	21.75
Repairs to pavements.....	2.14
Labor pay roll.....	415.13
	<hr/>
	4,843.05

EXTENSION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$600.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Cable.....	114.00
Line supplies.....	12.00
Wire.....	400.80
	<hr/>
	526.80

EXTENSION POLICE PATROL.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$4,300.00
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EXPENDITURES.

Signal boxes.....	1,830.00
Posts.....	423.75
Labor pay roll.....	385.87
Cable.....	570.00
Wire.....	157.68
Repairs to pavements.....	202.14
Poles.....	70.00
Line supplies.....	24.75
Instruments and apparatus.....	42.00
	<hr/>
	3,706.19

PURCHASE OF BREAK WHEELS FOR FIRE-ALARM BOXES.

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation.....	\$1,700.00
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EXPENDITURES.

For break wheels.....	1,286.50
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REPORT OF PROPERTY CLERK.

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reason of the greatly increased volume that would be purchased under one contract.

The commissioners at the same time, for the purpose of comparison, called for bids for the same supplies, under the District's own schedules, using the same specifications as was used by the general supply committee for identical items. However, when the schedules of the general supply committee were issued, it was discovered that they had segregated the District from the other departments, asking separate quotations for supplies to be furnished the District, or practically the same thing the District was doing under its own specifications and schedules.

When it came time to pass upon bids submitted the District, the general supply committee was called upon by the commissioners to furnish them with the bids received by it for the purpose of comparison with the bids received by the commissioners; but this the general supply committee refused to do, claiming that under Executive Order No. 1071, dated May 13, 1909, they were authorized to pass upon bids for all departments, including the District of Columbia, and that as the District was entitled to a representative on the committee, he should look out for the District's interests in the acceptance of bids.

The matter was then taken up by Commissioner West with the President, and was by him referred to the Attorney-General, upon whose recommendation the executive order referred to was modified by Executive Order No. 1088, dated June 16, 1909, excluding the District from the operation of the same, for the reason that, it was the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General, as verbally expressed to the representatives of the commissioners, while the commissioners may join with the general supply committee if they so desired, that it was not obligatory. This officer further ruled that the board of awards, created by section 3709, Revised Statutes, are authorized to pass upon bids only for the purpose of comparison with a view to recommending to the interested departments acceptance or rejection, but that it rests with the head of the department to accept or reject such recommendation.

In view of this decision and the further fact that the general supply committee still refused to turn over to the commissioners the bids received by it for the District, the commissioners decided to consider only such bids as were submitted to them direct.

In consideration of the foregoing, and in view of the fact that owing to the District's varied needs the general supply committee consider it infeasible to include the District with the other departments in one common quotation for all—without which there would be no advantage to the District, but an additional expense—I would respectfully recommend that the commissioners in future not join with the general supply committee in the soliciting of bids, but adhere to the present method of purchasing supplies under specification, as heretofore used.

Renewing my recommendation of last year, I beg to say that since it was decided, August 22, 1903, by the Hon. C. H. Robb, Assistant Attorney-General, Post-Office Department, that the District government is not entitled to the franking privilege for mail matter, there has been expended by the District during the fiscal years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, \$6,984.78, \$6,000, \$7,400, \$8,999.98, and \$8,000, respectively, for postage stamps and postal cards.

The labor incident to the purchase of the same, by making requisitions, auditing, and passing bills covering such purchase, properly accounting for those issued the various departments for use, and even the attaching the same to envelopes, is considerable, aside from the possibility of loss of the commodity in question.

Further, under the law the District of Columbia can not pay for an article before it is received, and the Post-Office Department can not deliver postage stamps before receipt of the money. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary when the District desires to purchase postage to obtain the same from a private concern. As a gratuitous favor to the District this firm uses its own money, goes to the Post-Office Department, purchases the stamps, delivers them to the District, prepares and presents its bill, and waits the course of same in settlement for the return of its money. In the course of a year the District purchases about \$700 worth of postage monthly. It can thus be seen the firm from which we obtain the postage has each time to lay out its own money, go to the trouble and expense of purchasing and delivering the stamps, and sometimes wait a few days for its money, all without any recompense whatever. Should the present firm refuse to further continue to do this, as it has stated it contemplated doing, the District would be in a hard position to get someone to take up this gratuitous service.

The commissioners found it impracticable to construct the wharf provided for by appropriation act on the Eastern Branch, fronting ground owned by the District government, south of square 774, as contemplated at time the appropriation was asked of Congress, for the reason that it necessitated too much filling at that point. On this account they are now constructing a wharf on the Washington channel of the Potomac River at the intersection of Water and H streets SE.

This wharf is admirably situated for the purpose intended, and the only thing needed to make it complete is the necessary conveyors, such as are used on wharves of this kind, for the purpose of unloading scows. I am therefore including in my estimates a recommendation that the commissioners again ask Congress for an appropriation of \$5,000 for this purpose.

On motion of Commissioner West, beginning January 1, 1909, the duty of keeping a record of the conditions of the various appropriations and the outstanding obligations, also the preliminary auditing of bills, was transferred from this office to the office of the auditor, which necessitated the transfer also from this office to that of the auditor of the clerks engaged on this work.

The result of this change has proven very beneficial in that it places all accounting in the office where it properly belongs and has enabled the property office to devote its entire time and energies to work incidental to the purchasing of supplies, thereby also enabling the office to keep its work current and to order supplies covered by requisitions the same day in which the approved requisitions are received in the office, even during the busy season, without requiring the office force to work overtime, as has been necessary at times during many years past.

The general stock room referred to in my last annual report was put in operation during the year past, and in the same has been carried stock of stationery, saddlery, and other supplies covered

under the annual supply contracts for issue to various departments located in this building. This also has proven especially advantageous in that it has enabled the office to fill on short notice requisitions for any quantity of stationery, etc., and, in addition, it has practically eliminated the presentation by contractors of many vouchers for small quantities of such supplies which were delivered direct to the various departments before the inauguration of the stock rooms in question.

In conclusion, attention is respectfully invited to the annual report of the inspector of fuel, District of Columbia, and to my estimates for the maintenance of this office during the fiscal year 1911, both of which are forwarded herewith.

Very respectfully,

M. C. HARGROVE,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT NO. 1.—Showing the amount of construction materials purchased for issue from the District of Columbia property yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Material.	Quantities.	Value.
Terra-cotta sewer pipe:		
24-inch.....feet..	7,248	\$5,585.98
21-inch.....do...	2,640	1,562.60
18-inch.....do...	12,932	8,016.24
15-inch.....do...	7,545	2,292.69
12-inch.....do...	35,019	7,722.59
10-inch.....do...	26,643	4,549.29
8-inch.....do...	1,872	278.93
6-inch.....do...	2,400	213.60
Terra-cotta Y branches:		
12 by 6 inches.....pieces..	200	200.00
10 by 6 inches.....do...	2	2.00
8 by 6 inches.....do...	5	3.25
Terra-cotta bends:		
8 inches.....do...	5	2.95
6 inches.....do...	27	8.62
Vitrified sewer invert bricks.....number..	59,374	831.24
Vitrified paving blocks.....do...	2,000,407	41,608.47
Portland cement.....barrels..	30,676	38,033.82
Granite curbing.....feet...	53,182	47,413.04
Red sewer bricks.....number..	548,718	4,664.11
Castings.....do...		12,542.20
Total.....		175,532.52

STATEMENT NO. 2.—Showing amount of construction materials purchased and delivered on line of work in progress during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Material.	Quantities.	Value.
Brick:		
Red sewer.....number..	1,000	\$9.69
Red building.....do...	130,650	1,114.10
Asphalt paving blocks.....do...	455,531	30,140.98
Broken stone.....cubic yards..	26,322	26,193.08
Freight on broken stone.....do...	887	13,683.54
Limestone.....barrels..	1	1,368.93
Portland cement.....do...		.75
Sand:		
Paving and concrete.....cubic yards..	8,841	4,938.44
Building.....do...	969	697.30
Screened gravel.....do...	4,407	3,657.34
Total.....		81,804.15

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 219

STATEMENT No. 3.—*Showing classified list of miscellaneous supplies purchased during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.*

Adding machine and repair thereto.....	\$1,027.50	Key breaks with wheels.....	\$1,239.00
Ambulance and repair thereto.....	816.00	Laundry.....	3,071.29
Ashes and refuse, removal of.....	3,365.68	Laboratory supplies.....	5,746.29
Athletic goods and repairs thereto.....	789.91	Lamps, iron.....	668.00
Autopsies.....	440.00	Lead, pig.....	7,267.51
Awnings and repair thereto.....	216.35	Lumber.....	35,307.71
Badges and repair thereto.....	817.70	Machinery.....	7,852.80
Batons, police.....	392.00	Meals for prisoners, police court, and station houses.....	5,116.60
Benchs, work.....	862.23	Meats.....	18,852.10
Bicycles and repair thereto.....	369.30	Metal lockers.....	2,738.00
Blank forms and printing.....	25,530.46	Metal shelving.....	595.55
Blocks, wood paving.....	439.00	Meter, detectors.....	1,420.00
Blueprint machines.....	1,041.00	Milk and cream.....	7,902.46
Books, school, law, etc.....	42,777.84	Miscellaneous supplies.....	22,887.36
Boxes:		Motor truck, water department.....	2,336.00
Patrol.....	1,830.00	Newspapers and magazines, subscription to.....	459.93
Fire-alarm.....	3,125.00	Photographic supplies.....	777.46
Boots and shoes.....	4,303.96	Pianos, tuning and repairing.....	1,147.50
Buckets, steel, dumping.....	186.00	Pitch.....	3,912.54
Cable.....	15,543.56	Plows, snow and ice.....	3,120.00
Car tickets.....	3,492.00	Plumbing supplies.....	34,864.84
Cars, steel, flat.....	480.00	Postage.....	8,543.52
Carriages, buggies, and repairs thereto.....	586.05	Poultry, fish, and game.....	6,722.14
Cartridges, police department.....	267.67	Rent of halls, school commencements.....	207.00
Cords, baton.....	114.23	Repairs:	
Drugs and chemicals.....	14,081.77	Minor to buildings.....	6,598.10
Dry goods.....	20,234.78	Clocks.....	448.70
Electric current.....	6,788.33	Elevators.....	88.23
Electrical supplies.....	19,653.90	Furniture.....	287.54
Express and freight.....	357.46	Fire boat.....	592.60
Fertilizer.....	415.55	Harbor boats.....	1,160.00
Fire apparatus and repairs thereto.....	22,261.83	Shoes.....	286.40
Fire extinguishers and charging same.....	420.75	Revolvers and repairs thereto.....	1,766.44
Flags.....	1,069.70	Saddlery and repairs thereto.....	8,723.89
Forage.....	78,798.80	Safes and repairs thereto.....	262.00
Frames, fire-alarm.....	235.00	Seeds, agricultural.....	1,627.34
Fuel.....	146,875.51	Sewing machines and repairs thereto.....	532.61
Furniture and house furnishing.....	65,655.17	Stamps, rubber, and repairs thereto.....	469.96
Gas, illuminating.....	20,798.00	Stationery and blank books.....	46,825.66
Gas and electric fixtures.....	2,539.30	Stenographic service.....	361.55
Glass, paints, oils, and varnish.....	25,203.44	Stoves, ranges, and repairs thereto.....	675.21
Groceries.....	45,051.24	Tables, benches, and shelving, McKinley Manual Training School.....	844.94
Hardware and tinware.....	45,437.43	Tarpaulins.....	199.21
Hauling and draying.....	2,575.77	Telephone calls and telegrams.....	755.74
Horses and mules.....	21,082.00	Telephones, rental of.....	4,849.95
Horsehoeing.....	6,209.80	Trees for parking.....	292.50
Hose, fire.....	15,982.00	Typewriters, rental of, and repairs thereto.....	8,295.81
Ice.....	4,502.09	Vegetables and fruits.....	3,031.39
Increasing and rearranging forge, McKinley Manual Training School.....	1,558.65	Wagons and repairs thereto.....	2,822.85
Insomnia of office.....	178.95	Water meters, and parts thereof.....	8,715.17
Installing cooling room, Emergency Hospital.....	597.50	Weather stripping.....	750.00
Installing high-pressure steam plant, McKinley Manual Training School.....	11,500.00	Total.....	975,644.62
Installing trip mechanism, District of Columbia fire department.....	650.00		
Kindergarten supplies.....	2,709.72		

STATEMENT No. 4.—*Showing list of employees of this department other than those on the per annum roll, amounts paid to each, and the various appropriations from which such payments were made.*

Employees.	Improvements and repairs.	Elimination of grade crossings.	Sewers.	Buildings and grounds.	Water department.
1 computer.....	\$782.56	\$24.00	\$311.60	\$38.48	\$23.68
1 inspector.....	683.33	20.00	228.28	29.60	15.79
2 blacksmiths.....	1,221.90	32.00	430.01	53.27	33.54
1 copyist.....	389.94	14.00	171.11	20.72	13.81
1 woodworker.....	113.07	16.00	129.07		15.78
1 stonecutter.....	8.00				
Laborers.....	3,939.36	94.00	1,304.81	153.90	94.71
Total.....	7,138.16	200.00	2,574.88	295.97	197.31

220 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

STATEMENT NO. 4.—*Showing list of employees of this department other than those on the per annum roll, amounts paid to each, and the various appropriations from which such payments were made—Continued.*

Employees.	Parking commis- sion.	Sewage- disposal system.	Miscella- neous trust fund deposits.	Anacos- tia Bridge.	Munici- pal building.	Total.
1 computer.....	\$10.46	\$22.68	\$72.50	\$1.04	.....	\$1,287.00
1 inspector.....	7.79	15.12	56.29	.80	.....	1,057.00
2 blacksmiths.....	15.30	32.13	109.49	1.36	.....	1,929.00
1 copyist.....	5.71	11.43	40.22	.56	.....	667.50
1 woodworker.....	7.20	15.12	51.52	.24	.....	348.00
1 stonecutter.....						8.00
Laborers.....	43.54	92.53	314.01	4.00	\$42.00	6,082.86
Total.....	90.00	189.01	644.03	8.00	42.00	11,379.36

STATEMENT NO. 5.—*Summary of expenditures by the office of the property clerk, District of Columbia, for materials and supplies purchased, and for salaries and wages of per diem employees, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:*

Construction materials:

Statement No. 1.....	\$175,532.52
Statement No. 2.....	81,804.15
Statement No. 3.....	975,644.62

Employees paid on per diem rolls, statement No. 4	1,232,981.29
Total.....	11,379.36
	1,244,360.65

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF FUEL.

WASHINGTON, *August 30, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

I have weighed and inspected for use of the various departments of the District government:

	Tons.
Anthracite coal.....	16,467 $\frac{510}{2240}$
Bituminous coal.....	13,379 $\frac{1980}{2240}$
Splint.....	49

and measured and inspected 623 $\frac{5}{8}$ cords wood.

I have inspected and condemned 609 tons anthracite coal and 5 cords wood.

Very respectfully,

M. N. BERGIN,
Inspector of Fuel, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(Through M. C. Hargrove,
Property Clerk, District of Columbia.)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FLOUR COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 29, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: Reporting for the board of flour commissioners, I respectfully beg to state that the board has not been called upon during the year to decide any cases of disputed quality of flour.

Yours, truly,

RALPH L. GALT.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE CORONER.

WASHINGTON, *September 10, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the report of the coroner's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

I respectfully direct your attention to data relative to the item of stenographer at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. Permit me to repeat that this office has no means of recording the proceedings of inquests except by longhand notes. The average expense entailed by the occasional employment of contract stenographers is approximately equivalent (plus the cost of longhand work) to the salary of the stenographer applied for. Also, there have been cases before the coroner's jury where the interests of the District could not have been anticipated, but which has been disclosed by the testimony. Furthermore, the present method of keeping statistics in the office of the coroner should be revised by substituting a more comprehensive and up-to-date system. At present, in order to inaugurate such a change, with his manifold duties, the coroner (who has no assistant) would be obliged to take up a still greater part of his time from the more important branch of his work, i. e., the medico-legal investigation of sudden death, for which service he is compelled to be ready at all times.

The stenographer could also act as bookkeeper and attend to the increasing correspondence of the office. I, too, recommend the appointment of a hostler, or janitor, for the morgue at a salary of \$360 per annum. Two men are required to go with the morgue wagon, as it is impossible for one person to remove a body from the upper floors of high buildings. Response to such service by the morgue keeper and his assistant would leave the morgue building entirely unattended, and as it is visited every day and at all hours by those seeking information concerning the dead and missing, some reliable person should be constantly in attendance. Ever since the new morgue has been occupied the present keepers have, at their own expense, employed a man to help in the stable and to accompany them to handle bodies.

I desire also to call your attention to the increase in the salary of the morgue keeper and his assistant from \$60 and \$40 a month to \$75 and \$60 per month, respectively. In this connection, please note that during the past year there was an increase of more than 60 per cent in the number of bodies handled by these men.

Respectfully,

J. RAMSEY NEVITT, M. D.,
Coroner, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Expenses of coroner's office, year ended June 30, 1909.

Salary of coroner.....	\$1, 800. 00	Ice for bodies.....	\$81 85
Salary of morgue keeper.....	720. 00	Making autopsies.....	760. 00
Salary assistant morgue keeper.....	480. 00	Telephones.....	120. 00
Taking testimony:		Feed (morgue horse).....	160. 53
Longhand.....	410. 00	Heat and light for morgue....	75. 68
Stenographic.....	238. 50	New wagon for morgue.....	110. 00
Horse hire and livery.....	270. 00	Supplies for morgue, drugs,	
Witness fees.....	648. 75	stationery, printing, and in-	
Jurors' fees.....	1, 422. 00	cidentals.....	41. 54
Laundry (morgue).....	4. 33		
Horseshoeing (morgue horse)....	18. 75	Total.....	7, 416. 93
Repair to morgue building.....	55. 00		

Natural causes, deaths.

Abortion.....	6	Jaundice (infantile).....	2
Appendicitis.....	1	Measles.....	2
Alcoholism.....	14	Locomotor ataxia.....	2
Angina pectoris.....	3	Malnutrition.....	25
Apoplexy, cerebral hemorrhage..	29	Nephritis.....	41
Arterio-sclerosis.....	8	Premature birth.....	84
Bronchitis.....	8	Pueperal hemorrhage.....	1
Cancer.....	15	Pneumonia.....	60
Cholera morbus.....	1	Peritonitis.....	4
Diphtheria.....	1	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	90
Diabetes.....	2	Pulmonary congestion.....	1
Exposure.....	2	Pulmonary hemorrhage.....	21
Epilepsy.....	7	Septicemia.....	4
Eczema.....	1	Senile debility.....	38
Fatty heart (degeneration of)....	6	Spina-bifida.....	1
Heat exhaustion.....	16	Syphilis.....	3
Gastritis.....	13	Typhoid fever.....	1
Gastro-enteritis.....	60	Uremia.....	5
Hernia (strangulated).....	2	Stillbirths.....	309
Heart disease.....	135		
Infection of cord.....	6	Total.....	745
Indigestion (acute).....	24		

Violent causes, deaths.

Accidental injuries, falls, blows, etc.....	58	Accidental poisoning by—	
Electric car pit.....	1	Carbolic acid.....	1
Wagons, run over by, and falls from, and horse:		Gas, illuminating.....	5
In District of Columbia.....	6	Alcohol.....	2
Not in District of Columbia...	4	Ptomaine.....	1
Steamboat collision.....	1	Anesthesia, chloroform.....	2
Steam railway accidents:		Monoxide gas.....	4
In District of Columbia.....	11	Total.....	15
Not in District of Columbia...	2	Suicides by—	
Street or electric railway accidents:		Gunshot wounds.....	17
In District of Columbia.....	25	Jumping.....	4
Not in District of Columbia...	2	Hanging by neck.....	3
Elevator accident.....	1	Cutting throat.....	6
Electric shock.....	3	Cutting wrist.....	1
Gunshot wound, accidental.....	2	Opium poison.....	1
Gas-tank explosion.....	1	Gas, illuminating.....	29
Burns of body, oil, house, matches	30	Drowning.....	5
Scalds.....	7	Burning, setting fire to cloth-	
Smothering, accidental (baby)....	2	ing.....	1
Drowning, accidental.....	54	Carbolic acid.....	15
Spinal meningitis.....	2	Potassium cyanide.....	2
Tetanus (lockjaw).....	13	Bichloride of mercury.....	1
		Strychnine.....	1
Total.....	225	Total.....	86

Homicides:			
In District of Columbia.....	28	Legal hanging.....	1
Not in District of Columbia...	3	Total.....	32
Autopsies, District of Columbia cases.....			76
Autopsies, United States cases.....			23
Inquests.....			77
Bodies received at morgue.....			827
Natural deaths.....			745
Violent deaths.....			358
Stillbirths.....			309
Grand total.....			1,412

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 30, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of pharmacy of the District of Columbia herewith have the honor to submit their annual report as provided for under section 9 of the act of May 7, 1906, and as amended February 27, 1907, of its proceedings, receipts, and disbursements, and of all licenses and permits issued.

Mr. S. L. Hilton, having been appointed to succeed himself for five years, beginning July 1, 1908, the board organized at a meeting held July 1, 1908, by selecting the following officers: Frank C. Henry, president; S. L. Hilton, secretary; Lewis Flemer, treasurer.

All information that has been requested and all communications received have been answered promptly, and the board has given prompt attention to all matters brought before them.

Since the last annual report the board has established reciprocal exchange relations with the State of Virginia. Said State now recognizes licenses issued by this board; in return we recognize licenses issued by the Virginia board of pharmacy, making a total of 7 States with which we have reciprocal exchange.

The board received the past year two communications from the police department relative to revoking the licenses of two licensed pharmacists. On further investigation by the inspector and on his recommendation no action was taken, as in his judgment the facts could not be substantiated.

As requested, your honorable body furnished this board with accommodations in the Municipal building, the board occupying rooms assigned them since last October. While the space assigned is very satisfactory it is not exactly what is desired, for the reason that our records, safe, etc., are kept in the office of the secretary to the commissioners, on the fifth floor, and the meetings of the board are held in room 13, in the basement, necessitating the carrying back and forth of records before and after each meeting; if it be possible, the board would prefer a room where they could keep the records and at the same time hold their meetings.

The amount as determined due the board of pharmacy from the board of supervisors in medicine and pharmacy by your honorable body, \$46.13, was paid by the board of medical supervisors August 11, 1908.

For the year ending June 30, 1909, the board held 8 regular and 1 special meeting to transact business; and also held 4 regular and 1 special examination, with the result as tabulated below:

	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
July.....	13	8	5
October.....	2	0	2
January.....	8	4	4
April, regular and special.....	10	5	5
Total.....	33	17	16

The board also received 3 applications for examination which do not appear in the above statement for the following reasons: One application was rejected, the applicant not having the necessary qualifications; 1 application was withdrawn; 1 application transferred to the July examination, owing to the illness of the applicant.

Eleven applications for licenses by reciprocal exchange were received, 10 of which have been granted, making a total of 27 licenses issued to practice pharmacy the past year, as against 31 licenses issued for the year ending June 30, 1908. No permits were issued during the year.

The following is a detail statement of the treasurer, showing receipts and disbursements for the year ending June 30, 1909:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per last report, July 1, 1908.....	\$60. 72
Received from the board of medical supervisors.....	46. 13
Received from 36 applicants for examination.....	360. 00
Received from 11 applicants for reciprocal exchange.....	110. 00
Received from 1 application for certification.....	1. 00
Total receipts.....	\$577. 85

DISBURSEMENTS.

Material, apparatus, and supplies for examinations.....	111. 00
Clerical services.....	150. 00
Printing and stationery.....	15. 40
Advertising (local papers).....	15. 93
Engrossing licenses.....	7. 25
Postage, secretary's office.....	10. 00
Moving safe and records to Municipal building.....	5. 00
Dues, National Association Boards of Pharmacy.....	10. 00
Return of examination fees.....	20. 00
Mimeograph.....	30. 00
Total disbursements.....	374. 58
Cash on deposit, National Capital Bank, to balance.....	203. 27
	577. 85

The above report of the treasurer shows a balance of \$203.27 on deposit after paying all expenses for the current year.

Section 10 of the act provides "that if any balance remain on hand on the 30th day of June of any year, the members of said board appointed as such shall be paid therefrom such reasonable amounts as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may determine;" therefore, then, in view of the fact that the members of this board have continuously served since the passage of the act of May 7, 1906, without any compensation whatever, and further, as it is no small sacrifice on the part of each and every member of the board in rendering his services to properly safeguard the public interest and afford them the protection they should have by placing the handling of drugs in the hands of those who have shown themselves competent and proficient, and owing to the small balance as shown, we do therefore then recommend that each member thereof be allowed the sum of \$40 as a slight compensation for the services they have rendered and have performed in carrying out the provisions of the law intrusted to their care.

Appended is a sample set of examination questions used at the examinations held January 14 and 15, 1909.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK C. HENRY,
President.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MATERIA MEDICA AND BOTANY.

(Thursday January 14, 1909, 9 to 11 a. m.)

1. What is the U. S. P. Latin title for the artificial (a) oil of bitter almonds, (b) oil wintergreen, (c) oil cassia, (d) from what oil is menthol obtained; (e) from what oil is thymol obtained.
2. Give an English synonym for each of the following; (a) Hydrastis, (b) salvia, (c) rhamnus purshiana, (d) podophyllum, (e) taraxacum, (f) oleum tiglii, (g) stillingia, (h) myristica, (i) Hedeoma, (j) acetphenetidin.
3. Name two drugs from which—(a) fixed oils are obtained, (b) essential oils are obtained, (c) gum resins are obtained, (d) oleoresins are obtained, (e) name two gums.
4. Define what is meant by the following terms as applied to remedial agents: (a) Astringents, (b) anodynes, (c) caustics, (d) sedatives, (e) vesicants.
5. Give the U. S. P. Latin title and the English synonym of the 10 drugs of which samples are presented.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

TOXICOLOGY.

(Thursday, January 14, 1909, 9 to 11 a. m.)

1. Cresol.
 - (a) By what other name is it known?
 - (b) Describe odor, color, and give name of antidote to use in case of poisoning with cresol.
 - (c) For what is it used and in what form?
 - (d) Name one U. S. P. or N. F. preparation of cresol.
 - (e) If asked by a physician for a preparation similar to lysol, what would you give?
2. Mercury:
 - (a) What is the U. S. P. Latin title for mercury?
 - (b) What is the strength of mercury in blue mass?
 - (c) What is the strength of mercury in mercurial ointment?
 - (d) What is the strength of mercury in blue ointment?
 - (e) What is the dose of mercuric chloride?
3.
 - (a) Name the U. S. P. preparations and salts of ammonia and give dose of such as are used internally.
 - (b) Name the U. S. P. preparations of chloroform and give the dose of such as are used internally.
4. Give the average dose of each of the following: (a) Hydrated chloral, (b) spirits of ether, (c) compound spirits of ether, (d) atropine sulphate, (e) codeine phosphate, (f) fluid extract of ergot, (g) santonin, (h) compound syr. of squill, (i) wine of antimony, (j) tincture of belladonna.
5. Give one or more antidotes to use in case of poisoning by: (a) Phosphorus, (b) sulphuric acid, (c) lead salts, (e) opium, (f) antimony.

CHEMISTRY.

(Thursday, January 14, 1909, 1 to 3 p. m.)

1. Write two chemical equations, one of which will produce a gas and the other a precipitate. Give a description of the reactions in each case.
2. What is meant by: (a) An atom? (b) A molecule? (c) Quantivalence? (d) A hydrate?
3. By what simple chemical tests would you distinguish between: (a) Rochelle salt and bicarbonate of soda? (b) Oxalic acid and epsom salt? (c) Ferrous and ferric salts?
4. Describe volumetric solutions and reagents, their make up and uses.

5. How would you prepare an oleate of quinine from the sulphate and give reasons for your action?

6. What is specific gravity, and illustrate your knowledge of the subject by presuming that you are taking the specific gravity of glycerin and of alcohol, giving the probable results in each case.

7. What is meant by: (a) Organic and inorganic chemistry? (b) Qualitative and quantitative analysis? (c) oxidation?

8. How much chlorine water, strength 3 per cent, could be made from one pound of chloride of soda (NaCl) atomic weight of soda 23, chlorine 35.4, if all the chlorine was available for use?

9. What is fermentation? What chemical changes take place? What is the process due to? How prevented with and without preservatives, and why?

10. Write a short sketch on the value of a knowledge of chemistry to a practical pharmacist.

PHARMACY.

(Thursday, January 14, 1909, 11 to 1 p. m.)

1. (a) What tinctures are made from animal products?
(b) What U. S. P. tincture is made from an assayed solid extract?
(c) What menstrum is usually employed for making tinctures of strongly resinous drugs?
(d) What U. S. P. tinctures have aromatic spirit of ammonia as a menstrum?
(e) What is the general formula for making tinctures by percolation?
2. What are the ingredients of the following U. S. P. preparations:
(a) Compound cathartic pills?
(b) Compound licorice powder?
(d) Dovers powder?
(e) Paregoric?
3. (a) What is an excipient?
(b) What is a good excipient to use in the case of powdered resinous drugs?
(c) What excipient may be used for permanganate of potassium? Silver nitrate?
(d) What is a bolus?
(e) How would you prepare pill of phosphorus?
4. 100 parts of salicylic acid will combine with 45.18 parts of monohydrated sodium carbonate to form 115.97 parts of sodium salicylate. How much salicylic acid and how much monohydrated sodium carbonate would you use to make 240 grains of sodium salicylate?
5. (a) How much corrosive sublimate must be used to make one pint of a 1-2000 solution?
(b) What per cent of hydriodic acid in syr. hydriodic acid U. S. P.?
6. (a) Mention the official forms of opium and their alkaloid strength.
(b) What powerful emetic is made from morphine and what is the dose?
7. (a) What is glycerin and how is it obtained?
(b) How would you prepare a glycerite of starch?
8. (a) What is an oleate?
(b) How would you prepare a 25 per cent oleate of quinine?
(c) How would you prepare a 5 per cent oleate of cocaine?
9. (a) What is spermaceti and from what is it obtained?
(b) What is petrolatum and from what is it obtained?
(c) What is paraffine and from what is it obtained?
(d) What is fel bovis?
10. (a) What is pyroxylum?
(b) What is collodion and how made?
(c) How would you prepare flexible collodion?

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

(Friday, January 15, 1909, 9.30 to 12 m.)

First half.

1. R	
Morphinæ sulphatis	gr. iii
Acetphenetidini	gr. xii
Camphoræ	gr. iv
Phenylis salicylatis	gr. xv
Sacchari lactis	gr. xx
M. et fiat pulvis No. vi.	
Sig.: unum omni bi-horio.	

2. **R**

Liq. ammonii acetatis.....	3ii
Acidi acetici.....	5iv
Tr. ferri chloridi.....	5ii
Glycerini.....	5ii
Mucilaginis acaciae, ad.....	3iv
M. et Sig.: 5i every 3 hours.	

3. **R**

Phenylis salicylatis.....	gr. xii
Olei gaultheriae.....	m. xxx
Codeinae sulphatis.....	gr. ii
Misce et fiat Capsules No. vi.	
Sig.: One every 4 hours.	

4. **R**

Adeps lanae.....	5.
Petrolati albi.....	8.
Paraffini.....	5.
Camphorae.....	5.
Liq. plumbi subacetatis.....	5.
M. et ft. Unguentum.	

The examination will close promptly at 12 o'clock, the second half begins promptly at 12.30 o'clock.

Second half, 12.30 to 3 p. m.

5. **R**

Opil pulvis.....	gr. iii
Plumbi acetatis.....	gr. vi
M. fiat pilulas <i>Parvas</i> No. vi.	
Sig.: unam quarter in diem.	

6. **R**

Opil pulvis.....	gr. iii
Ext. belladonnae.....	gr. vi
Ichthyolis.....	gr. xx
Oleum theobromatis.....	q. s.
M. et fiat suppositories No. iv, U. S. P. size.	
Sig.: One at night.	
(No dusting powder of any kind allowed.)	

7. **R**

Hydrargyri bi-chloridi.....	gr. ii
Sodii boratis.....	gr. xl
Acidi acetici dil.....	5ii
Aqua destil.....	q. s. 5iv
M. et ft. solutionem.	
Sig: As directed.	

8. **R**

Ol. terebinthinae rect.....	gtt. lxiv
Mucilaginis acaciae.....	5i
Spt. lavendulae comp.....	5i
Tinct. opii deod.....	5ii
Ol. olivae.....	q. s. 5iv
Misce et fiat emulsio.	
Sig.: 5ii every 3 hours.	

(State the amount of olive oil used, and whether or not you would renew this prescription.)

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 8, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request I hereby submit, for your consideration, the transactions of the board of dental examiners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Certificates entitling holders to registration with the health officer as legally qualified to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia have been granted to 18 applicants. Fifteen applicants were examined under the law, as amended February 5, 1904, as to their qualifications by this board. Eighteen applicants were certified for registration, 1 failed to pass the examination, thereby being disqualified to practice. Four applicants presented their certificates from their state board, certifying as to their having been in legal practice five years, also as to their competency and moral character, which applicants, under the law approved February 5, 1904, are entitled to a certificate for registration with the health officer without examination as to their qualifications by this board. Two applicants qualified, but failed to appear for examination.

By the additions the list of certificates now number 711.

Receipts during the year, \$174; disbursements during the year, \$174.

STARR PARSONS, M. D., D. D. S.,
Secretary

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE NURSES' EXAMINING BOARD.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 22, 1909.*

SIRS: Complying with request of April 12, 1909, I inclose herewith a detailed report of the work of the nurses' examining board of the District of Columbia for the last fiscal year.

Very respectfully, yours,

KATHERINE DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Two examinations were held during the year, at which 40 applicants presented themselves, 31 of whom passed, making the required average of 70 per cent; 1 failed in examination held November 16, 1908, and 8 failed in examination held May 3 and 4, 1909, making an average below 60 per cent on two of the six subjects given.

The nurses' examining board decided at a meeting held February 17, 1909, to give two days for examinations held during the year, the first day for the written examination, second day oral examination, which is entirely devoted to practical nursing. It was also decided to allow applicants making over 60 per cent on two subjects in examinations to take those two subjects over again immediately; below 60 per cent on two subjects considered a failure; below 60 per cent on one subject to take that subject over again immediately.

Twelve failed on one or two subjects, making an average above 60 per cent. They were allowed to take those subjects over again on May 29, 1909. They passed very creditably the second time. Nurses not successful at one examination may try again the following season.

While the proportion of the graduates of certain training schools for nurses in the District of Columbia who apply for registration is larger than from certain other schools, the percentage of those who pass successful and creditable examinations is about the same in every case, showing that the theoretical training is, as far as can be judged by these examinations, the same in all training schools in the District of Columbia. This opinion may possibly be found erroneous when larger numbers have come up for examination.

At the annual election of officers for the present fiscal year Miss Lily Kanely and Miss Katherine Douglass were elected president and secretary and treasurer, respectively.

On July 1, 1909, Miss Douglass was reelected as member of the nurses' examining board.

Report for year ending June 30, 1909.

Meetings held.....	7
Applications pending July 1, 1908.....	20
Applications filed from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	54
Applications pending July 1, 1909.....	17
Graduate nurses approved without examination.....	9
Graduate nurses approved with examination.....	45
Graduate nurses disapproved, fees refunded.....	3
Training schools registered.....	4
Training schools disapproved.....	1

FINANCE.

Cash balance July 1, 1908.....	\$762.88
Fees received July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	270.00
Interest.....	16.12
Amount of money.....	1,049.00
Expenses July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.....	314.00
Registration fees refunded.....	15.00
Balance.....	720.00

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN VETERINARY MEDICINE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 28, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report the proceedings of the board of examiners in veterinary medicine for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

Six meetings were held during the year, and the board examined orally Dr. A. V. Hall and Messrs. Johnson and Mater. Doctors Adair, Gamble, Wood, and Metcalf were given a written examination. Licenses were issued all of these gentlemen with the exception of Mr. Mater.

A license was issued under class A to Doctor Grime on January 22, 1908.

Dr. John R. Mohler represented the board at a meeting of the Association of State Examining Boards held September 8 and 9 at Philadelphia. He reported that it would be impossible to arrange for reciprocal licenses with other state boards at the present time.

The police department have gained 1 conviction for practicing without a license, one William Brangle, 452 P street northwest, being found guilty.

Very respectfully,

D. E. BUCKINGHAM, V. M. D.,
President of the Board of Examiners.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

July 1, 1907, balance on hand.....	\$26. 23
Receipts July 1, 1907, July 1, 1908.....	55. 00
Expenditures:	
Salaries as per order of the commissioners of December 5, 1907.....	25. 00
Stationery and sundries.....	11. 33
Total.....	36. 33
July 1, 1908, balance on hand.....	44. 90

Attest:

HULBERT YOUNG, V. M. D.,
Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
WITH BRIEF.

BRIEF.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1909.

In addition to the inspection of scales, weights, and measures, the sealer of weights and measures has immediate supervision of the market houses owned by the District of Columbia, the farmers' street markets adjacent to same, the wholesale producers' market located on B street NW. and Market square, the inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour, public hay scales (8 in number), and weighmasters, and the fish and wood wharf privileges.

The total receipts of the sealer's office, deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, amounted to \$30,161.27; expenditures, \$14,259.55; net receipts, \$15,901.72, an increase of \$4,601.64 over the net receipts for the fiscal year 1908. In this amount is included \$2,485 in cash and bonus notes, which was received for the choice of stands in the addition to the Eastern Market.

The total collections of the office, including \$5,343.95 collected by the inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour and retained by them for their services, amounted to \$35,505.22.

A comparison of the receipts for 1909, amounting to \$30,161.27, with the receipts for the fiscal year 1903, the first year the sealer had supervision of the divisions above named, shows an increase of \$26,021.84. In six years the total increase in receipts from the markets alone amounted to 80 per cent, or \$9,362.41, and the increase in rents for stands and collections at the farmers' street markets amounted to 59 per cent, or \$6,877.41. The receipts for the inspection of scales, weights, and measures amounted to \$6,823.45, an increase of \$816.53 over the receipts for the preceding year. The inspections numbered 26,012, exceeding the number for the previous year by 2,468 and 4,751 more than the number of inspections in 1907.

There were condemned and destroyed 95 spring balance scales, 33 counter scales, 98 weights, 30 liquid measures, 128 dry measures, and 3 yard measures. Two hundred and fifty-two scales were condemned for repair. Inspections for the several departments of the United States Government numbered 457; for the District of Columbia, 121. A comparison with the report of operations for 1908 shows a decrease of 50 in the number of scales, weights, and measures condemned and destroyed. Sixty-four cases were presented to the police court for violation of the weights and measures law, a decrease of 11 in the number for the preceding year, and fines to the amount of \$702 were imposed, a decrease of \$74 in the amount imposed for similar prosecutions in 1908.

Conditions as to the sale of commodities and the use of standard scales, weights, and measures in the District of Columbia are reported very much improved. The importance of a close supervision of scales, weights, and measures can be best realized when it is considered that scarcely a commodity is bought or sold in which weights and measures do not enter into the transaction, and when systematic and thorough inspections are not made the public is, to a large ex-

tent, at the mercy of the unscrupulous dealer. The work performed by the sealer's office is a protection and is for the public good. There is necessity for national legislation in relation to certain commodities shipped in original packages for interstate trade. The slightest fraction of short weight or measure amounts in the aggregate to an enormous sum of money each year which is lost to the consumer. As an example of this, it is stated that in flour put up in bags or jute sacks there is a shortage of an average of 4 pounds to the barrel. There are over 300,000 barrels of flour consumed in the District of Columbia annually, which means a yearly shortage of 1,200,000 pounds. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, which is a fair average selling price, there is a loss of \$42,000 to consumers in the District of Columbia annually. A shortage of only 1 ounce in the weight of a loaf of bread means a loss to consumers in the District of Columbia of 8,750 loaves daily, or \$437.50 at 5 cents per loaf. Flour is only one of the many commodities sold in original packages, almost all the other package and canned goods showing the same relative shortage in weight or measure.

The matter of testing taximeters was recently taken up by the sealer's office, and all meters in use were tested. About 25 per cent of those tested were condemned for repair and replaced with correct ones. The office had the cooperation of the companies operating these machines. In the use of this instrument of measure, as in all others, some dishonest operator will find a way to manipulate the meters to his own profit. It is very necessary that the public using these conveyances should look after their own interest to a certain extent to avoid being imposed upon by any operator who is careless or dishonest, as the case might be.

The sealer's report shows that the markets are in a very prosperous condition. As shown above, there has been a large increase in the receipts for rent of stands and collections at the farmers' street markets. Repairs to the buildings have been made each year to the extent of the money available for that purpose. With the exception of the addition to the Eastern Market, which was completed in December of last year, these markets have been in use for more than thirty years and are in need of extensive repairs to place them in a modern condition as to sanitation. A detailed statement of the improvements necessary to be made to these markets, which totals \$9,402, was included by the sealer in his estimates of expenses for 1911. Generally, the improvements it is desired to make cover new sanitary stands, meat blocks, refrigerators, painting, repairs to sidewalks, and for the installation of modern plumbing. Special attention has been given to keeping the markets as clean as possible.

The number of square feet of lumber passed as merchantable was 10,606,677; condemned, 375,355 feet; fees collected, \$3,354.51; expenses, \$1,106.64; net fees retained by the inspectors for their services, \$2,251.87.

There were measured and inspected 19,382 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords of wood; fees collected, \$1,744.39; expenses, \$91.88; net fees, \$1,652.51.

The flour inspector reported the inspection of 24,505 barrels of flour and fees amounting to \$245.05. The sealer is of the opinion that the inspection of flour as to quality should come under the immediate supervision of the health department, and renews his recommendation for the passage of the bill forwarded to Congress,

which provides in a more satisfactory manner for the inspection as to weight.

The sealer also reports that to keep up the increased work of the office the employees have had to work overtime frequently.

SEPTEMBER 28, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting the following annual report of the operations of the sealer of weights and measures department, which includes the divisions of market houses owned by the District of Columbia, farmers' street markets adjacent to same, wholesale producers' market, inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour, public hay scales (8 in number), and weighmasters, and the fish and wood wharf privileges, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, I have the honor to state that this department is not only self-sustaining, but is also a source of revenue to the District. The total receipts for the year amounted to \$30,161.27, which includes the sum of \$2,485 bonus received for choice of stands in the addition to the Eastern Market, which was sold at public auction; expenses, including all salaries, \$14,259.55; net receipts, \$15,901.72, a gain of \$4,601.64 over 1908. I desire to especially call your attention to the yearly increase in receipts from the markets since 1904, the total increase from this source amounting to \$9,362.41; also to the table showing the yearly increase in the business of the office, as shown by the increase in receipts since 1897, when I was first placed in charge of the office. The receipts for the fiscal year 1897, deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, amounted to \$4,139.43; for 1909, \$30,161.27, a gain of \$26,021.84. In addition to the above, \$5,343.95 was collected by the inspectors of lumber, wood, and flour, and retained by them for their services, making the total receipts of the office from all sources \$35,505.22.

Division of weights and measures.

Kind of scales sealed:

5 railroad scales, at \$24.50 each	\$122.50
3 railroad scales, at \$5 each	15.00
38 railroad scales, at \$2 each	76.00
433 wagon scales, at \$2 each	866.00
7 dormant scales, at \$2 each	14.00
9 lever beam scales, at \$1 each	9.00
60 abattoir scales, at \$1 each	60.00
34 butcher beam scales, at \$1 each	34.00
1,544 portable platform scales, at \$1 each	1,544.00
42 dormant scales, at \$1 each	42.00
27 counter platform scales, at \$1 each	27.00
536 counter platform scales, at 50 cents each	268.00
5,460 spring-balance scales, at 25 cents each	1,365.00
5,901 even-balance scales, at 25 cents each	1,475.25
	<hr/> 5,917.75 <hr/>

Liquid measures sealed:

20 liquid measures, at 25 cents each	5.00
1,310 liquid measures, at 10 cents each	131.00
25 liquid measures, at 9 cents each	2.25
240 liquid measures, at 8 cents each	19.20
254 liquid measures, at 7½ cents each	19.05
767 liquid measures, at 7 cents each	53.69
3,490 liquid measures, at 6 cents each	209.40
	<hr/> 439.59 <hr/>

Dry measures sealed:

71 dry measures, at 25 cents each.....	\$17.75
537 dry measures, at 10 cents each.....	53.70
161 dry measures, at 9 cents each.....	14.49
309 dry measures, at 8 cents each.....	24.72
722 dry measures, at 7½ cents each.....	54.15
	<hr/>
	164.81
1,104 yard measures, at 10 cents each.....	110.40
1,589 weights, at 10 cents each.....	158.90
32 taximeters, at \$1 each.....	32.00

Total receipts for weights and measures.....	6,823.45
--	----------

Scales reported not in use and sealed down:

Platform scales.....	15
Counter platform scales.....	8
Wagon scales.....	3
	<hr/>
	26

Inspections made upon request and within the time limit for which no fees were collected:

Wagon scales.....	11
Platform scales.....	10
Counter platform scales.....	1
Spring-balance scales.....	8
Even-balance scales.....	2
Railroad scales.....	1
Casks gauged.....	5
	<hr/>
	38

Condemned and destroyed:

Spring-balance scales.....	95
Even-balance scales.....	33
Weights.....	98
Liquid measures.....	30
Dry measures.....	128
Yard measures.....	3
	<hr/>
	387

Condemned for repairs:

Dormant scales.....	4
Railroad scales.....	3
Wagon scales.....	33
Platform scales.....	43
Counter platform scales.....	2
Spring-balance scales.....	139
Even-balance scales.....	28
	<hr/>
	252

Inspections of government scales, for which no fees were collected:

United States—	
Bridge scales.....	1
Railroad track scales.....	13
Platform scales.....	222
Dormant scales.....	33
Abattoir scales.....	2
Wagon scales.....	52
Physicians' scales.....	2
Counter platform scales.....	76
Spring balance scales.....	7
Counter scales.....	23
Weights.....	16
	<hr/>
	447

District of Columbia—

Platform scales.....	66
Counter platform scales.....	5
Wagon scales.....	11
Hopper scales.....	4
Spring balance scales.....	1
Weights.....	30

117

Government scales condemned for repairs:

United States—

Wagon scales.....	1
Platform scales.....	8
Spring balance scales.....	1

10

District of Columbia—

Platform scales.....	1
Counter platform scales.....	1
Wagon scales.....	2

4

Summary of inspections.

Sealed:

Scales.....	14,099
Weights.....	1,589
Liquid and dry measures.....	7,906
Yard measures.....	1,104
Taximeters (fees paid on 32 before July 1).....	59
	<hr/> 24,757

Condemned and destroyed:

Scales.....	128
Weights.....	98
Yard measures.....	3
Liquid and dry measures.....	158
	<hr/> 387

Condemned for repairs:

Scales.....	252
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Inspections by request (no fees collected):

Scales.....	33
Casks gauged.....	5
	<hr/> 38

For the United States Government:

Sealed—

Scales.....	431
Weights.....	16
	<hr/> 447

Condemned for repairs, scales.....	10
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For the District of Columbia:

Sealed—

Scales.....	87
Weights.....	30
	<hr/> 117

Condemned for repairs, scales.....	4
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Total number of inspections.....	<hr/> 26,012
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240 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Summary of receipts and expenditures.

Receipts:

Western Market, for rent of stands.....	\$6, 373. 00	
Eastern Market, for rent of stands.....	4, 652. 00	
Georgetown Market, for rent of stands.....	555. 00	
		\$11, 580. 00
Farmers' street markets—		
Wholesale Producers' Market.....	5, 554. 20	
Eastern Market.....	714. 40	
Western Market.....	595. 50	
Georgetown Market.....	78. 60	
		6, 942. 70
Bonus for choice of stands in addition to Eastern Market, sold at public auction.....		2, 485. 00
Weights and measures.....		6, 823. 45
Sale use of public scales for one year from August 1, 1908.....		1, 955. 00
Sale use of fish wharf privileges.....		210. 00
Fees for landing and storage of wood at 30th street wharf.....		165. 12
Total receipts.....		30, 161. 27

Expenditures:

Eastern, Western, and Georgetown markets—		
Salaries of market masters.....	\$2, 400. 00	
Hire of laborers.....	1, 920. 00	
		4, 320. 00
Farmers' street markets—		
Wholesale Producers' Market—		
Salaries.....	2, 280. 00	
For cleaning streets.....	480. 00	
For removal of waste matter.....	600. 00	
Eastern and Western markets—		
Hire of laborers.....	480. 00	
		3, 840. 00
Weights and measures—		
Salaries.....		6, 080. 00
Commission, sale public scales, one year from August 1, 1908.....		19. 55
Total expenditures.....		14, 259. 55

Amounts collected by the several divisions of the department, as follows:

Salaried officers.....	30, 161. 27
Fee officers, retained by them for services.....	5, 343. 95
Total collections.....	35, 505. 22

Comparative statement since 1897.

Fiscal year.	Receipts, weights, and measures.	Sale use public scales.	Sale use fish-wharf privileges.	Markets.	Storage of wood, Thirtieth street wharf.	Total receipts for year.	Increase.	Decrease.
1897.....	\$4, 139. 43					\$4, 139. 43		
1898.....	4, 975. 77					4, 975. 77	\$836. 34	
1899.....	6, 232. 76					6, 232. 76	1, 256. 99	
1900.....	5, 618. 73					5, 618. 73		\$614. 03
1901.....	5, 600. 26					5, 600. 26		18. 47
1902.....	6, 670. 80					6, 670. 80	1, 070. 54	
1903.....	6, 333. 03	\$1, 410. 00		\$11, 645. 29		19, 388. 32	12, 717. 42	
1904.....	5, 927. 79	1, 725. 00	\$210. 00	11, 649. 96		19, 512. 75	124. 43	
1905.....	5, 996. 21	990. 00	210. 00	13, 176. 79		20, 373. 00	8, 860. 25	
1906.....	5, 996. 88	1, 745. 00	210. 00	14, 706. 50	\$124. 74	22, 783. 12	2, 410. 12	
1907.....	6, 342. 40	1, 730. 50	210. 00	16, 239. 80	154. 96	24, 677. 66	1, 894. 54	
1908.....	6, 006. 92	1, 525. 00	210. 00	17, 729. 57	88. 14	25, 559. 63	881. 97	
1909.....	6, 823. 45	1, 955. 00	210. 00	18, 522. 70	165. 12	30, 161. 27	4, 601. 64	

A comparison with the report of the operation of the sealer's office for the fiscal year 1908 shows a decrease of 50 in the number of scales, weights, and measures condemned and destroyed. Legal proceedings were taken in 64 cases for violation of the weights-and-measure law, a decrease of 11 in the number for the preceding year, and fines to the amount of \$702 were imposed. The total number of inspections for the year numbered 26,012, an increase of 2,468 over the inspections for the preceding year and 4,751 over the number in 1907.

Conditions as to the sale of commodities and the use of standard scales, weights, and measures in the District of Columbia are very much improved, and I am of the opinion that, generally, the merchants desire to comply with the law.

The importance of a close supervision of scales, weights, and measures can be best realized when you consider that scarcely a commodity is bought or sold in which weights and measures do not enter into the transaction, and when systematic and thorough inspections are not made the public is, to a large extent, at the mercy of the unscrupulous dealer. The work performed by the sealer's office is in the nature of a protection and is for the public good.

There is great necessity for national legislation in relation to certain commodities shipped in original packages for interstate trade, a matter which the Bureau of Standards has under consideration. The slightest fraction of short weight or measure amounts in the aggregate to an enormous sum of money each year, which is lost to the consumer. Take flour, for example, one of the necessities of life, and an article which is to an extent put up in bags or jute sacks. The shortage in weight in these sacks amounts to an average of four pounds to the barrel. There are over 300,000 barrels of flour consumed in the District annually. A shortage of four pounds to the barrel, which is a fair average, means a shortage in weight of 1,200,000 pounds annually. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, which is the average selling price of flour, this would mean a loss of \$42,000 annually to consumers in the District of Columbia alone.

A shortage of only 1 ounce in the weight of a loaf of bread means a loss to the consumers in the District of Columbia of 8,750 loaves daily, or \$437.50 at 5 cents per loaf. In addition to flour we have all the different kinds of cereals and breakfast foods which are put up in packages, and canned and bottled goods of all kinds, with the same relative shortage in weight and measure, and the consequent loss to the consumer. This aggregate shortage impresses those familiar with existing conditions with the urgent necessity for national legislation and state laws governing weights and measures which shall be uniform.

When weights and measures are found in such a condition as to necessitate the arrest of the user, they are seized and destroyed; but if the defects are found to be such that they can be repaired, they are condemned for repair, and a revisit is made by the inspector, after a reasonable length of time, to learn if the owner has complied with the law by having same properly repaired. The poorer and less intelligent classes are the ones who suffer most by the use of fraudulent weights and measures.

I am of the opinion, and submit this suggestion for your consideration, that the fees for testing scales and measures should be gradually eliminated, say, at the rate of 10 per cent per year. This would in ten years place scales, weights, and measures free of inspection fees, which I am sure would be appreciated by the public; the penalties for violations of the weights and measures law, however, to remain the same as now.

COAL.

Coal carts and wagons are taken up on the streets and the coal reweighed by the assistants from this office, and we find that more care is exercised by the dealers in weighing coal for delivery than heretofore. The most trouble is experienced with the peddlers or coal hucksters who sell coal by the bushel. The merchants who are in regular business and have a permanent location are generally honest and anxious to have their scales correct and to sell full weight. The assistant sealers have made several important arrests of drivers who were found stealing coal that they were sent to deliver. It is the practice of the office to watch the carts or wagons from the time they leave the dealer's yard until the place of delivery is reached to prevent the arrest of any dealer for short weight due to theft on the part of the driver. It is the purpose of the office to establish beyond doubt intent to defraud or gross carelessness before making any arrests for violations of the weights and measures law.

I am of the opinion that the inspector of coal for the District should be placed under the immediate supervision of this office, thereby placing under one head all inspectors having anything to do with weights and measures.

OILS.

During the past year few complaints have been received relative to short-measure oil. This commodity is generally sold retail from a wagon in 1-gallon cans. These cans have been tested from time to time and have been found to be of full capacity. They are so constructed that pressure is required in filling, but if properly filled, full measure of oil is received by the purchaser.

ICE.

As heretofore, many complaints have been received relative to short-weight ice, all of which were investigated. A number of prosecutions resulted, and in some cases heavy fines were imposed. It is impossible for the office to watch all of the wagons, the drivers of which fail to weigh the ice or give short weight through carelessness or intent to defraud. Purchasers should buy by weight only, and not ask for a 5 or 10 cent piece of ice, as is the custom generally, unless the price per hundred pounds is established.

BOXES OR CRATES.

Fewer short crates or boxes are shipped to and used in the District than heretofore. The majority of dealers insist upon the delivery of baskets and crates of standard size. The recommendation for the passage of a bill regulating the size of these boxes or crates is renewed.

TAXIMETERS.

The matter of testing taximeters was recently taken up by this office and all the meters used on taxicabs were tested and sealed.

or condemned for repair. About 25 per cent of those in use were condemned and replaced by correct meters. The office had the co-operation of the taxicab companies and their managers. The work was thereby greatly facilitated and the courtesies shown in giving the officials a chance to investigate the workings of the meters and their use is appreciated by this office. In the use of this instrument of measure, as with all others, some dishonest persons will find a way to manipulate the machines to their own benefit. There is a chance for a dishonest operator of these taxicabs to ring up a double tariff when carrying but one or two passengers, which calls for a single tariff, thereby collecting double fare if the passenger has not seen him do it, and does not protest. Few persons would notice this, and strangers unfamiliar with the distance traveled would not know that they had been overcharged. Sometimes the meter is perfect and the connections with the taxicab imperfect, which causes the meter to register incorrectly. A close supervision is kept to protect all persons using taxicabs. Taximeters which have been inspected and sealed, and later reported on account of excess charges, have been found upon reinspection to be all right, except in one case. The companies have investigated complaints of excess charges, in conjunction with this office, and refunded the overcharge when one was found to have been made. It is very necessary, however, that the public using these conveyances should look after their own interests to a certain extent, to avoid being imposed upon by any operator who is careless or dishonest. A blue seal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is conspicuously placed on all meters approved, giving the number of the meter and the date of inspection, and a yellow seal of the same size is placed on those condemned. I am of the opinion that the testing of all meters should be concentrated under one head and placed under the supervision of the sealer. This would include gas and electric meters, which should, in my judgment, receive at least an annual inspection, the expense of which should be nominal, sufficient only to cover the cost of the inspection. This, I think, would be a great source of satisfaction, not only to the general public, but to the companies also, as there is quite a per cent of these meters that register deficient in the amount of gas and electricity used as well as registering excess.

MARKETS.

Near the close of the fiscal year 1903, on June 12, the Eastern, Western, and Georgetown markets, owned by the District of Columbia, were placed under the immediate supervision of the sealer of weights and measures. The receipts from the markets for that year amounted to \$11,645.29. The receipts for the fiscal year 1909 for rent of stands and collections from the farmers' street markets were \$18,522.70, a gain of 59 per cent, or \$6,877.41. This amount does not include the sum of \$2,485 in cash and bonus notes, which was received for the choice of stands in the addition to the Eastern Market. With that sum included, the receipts from the markets amounted to \$21,007.70, a gain of 80 per cent, or \$9,362.41 in six years.

Repairs have been made each year to the extent of the money available for that purpose. A detailed statement of the improvements necessary to be made to these markets, and the estimated cost of same, which total \$9,402, was included in the estimates of the amount

necessary for the expenses of the sealer's department for the fiscal year 1911. Generally, the improvements it is desired to make cover new sanitary stands, meat blocks, refrigerators, painting, repairs to walks, and for the installation of modern plumbing.

The addition to the Eastern Market, which was completed in December, 1908, is modern and up to date in all respects. The other District markets have been built over thirty years and can not be expected to meet all modern requirements, although, compared with those in this and other cities, they are a source of satisfaction. Our desire is to have the District markets models as to cleanliness, sanitation, and appearance, but it would be a physical impossibility, with even a large force, to keep the floors, walks, and adjacent streets, used for market purposes, entirely free from litter during market hours. Every effort is made to reduce the accumulation of litter to a minimum. In judging the cleanliness and neatness of any market house many things should be taken into consideration, and a report based on its condition at various times would, in my judgment, be the fair one. Every market must necessarily have an uninviting appearance when the sweeping and cleaning is in progress and before the refuse matter can be removed, so that an opinion based on its condition then I do not think would be reasonable or represent the true facts as to its cleanliness.

LUMBER.

The following is the amount of lumber reported inspected and measured during the fiscal year:

Inspector.	Square feet b. m. merchanta- ble.	Square feet b. m. condemned.	Gross fees.	Ex- penses.	Net fees.
W. A. Middleton.....	8,103,735	306,274	\$2,609.01	\$859.32	\$1,749.69
S. C. Wimsatt.....	814,263	27,002	254.88	84.12	170.76
Geo. Z. Colison.....	1,431,092	39,901	442.42	147.14	295.28
Edw. J. Daw.....	157,587	2,178	48.20	16.06	36.14
Total.....	10,606,677	375,355	3,354.51	1,106.64	2,251.87

While there is an increase in the amount of lumber inspected over 1908, there are several millions of feet of finished lumber that do not receive inspection, for the reason that shippers will only sell at inspection f. o. b. at mill or shipping point.

WOOD.

The wood inspectors reported the following number of cords of wood inspected and measured during the year:

Inspector.	Number cords inspected and meas- ured.	Gross fees.	Expenses.	Net fees.
William P. Meeds.....	10,536½	\$948.31	\$91.88	\$856.43
William O. Orndorff.....	8,845½	796.08		796.08
	19,382½	1,744.39	91.88	1,652.51

FLOUR.

The flour inspector reported the inspection of 24,505 barrels of flour, and fees amounting to \$245.05. I am still of the opinion that the inspection of flour as to quality should properly come under the supervision of the health department, and that the matter of the inspection as to weight should remain under the jurisdiction of the sealer's office. The recommendation for the passage of the proposed bill governing the inspection of flour as to weight and quality, which was forwarded to Congress, is herewith renewed.

PUBLIC SCALES.

The use of the public scales was sold at public auction for one year from August 1, 1908, for \$1,955. Recently a public scale was installed for the use of citizens in the Congress Heights section of the District. There are eight public scales, generally in good condition, and so located as to accommodate the different sections of the District.

In conclusion, I desire to state that the employees of the department have had to work overtime frequently during the past year to keep up with the increased work. This has been done cheerfully, and I desire to express my appreciation of their services.

Thanking the honorable commissioners for the consideration which they have shown to me personally and to matters pertaining to this office, I am,

Very respectfully,

W. C. HASKELL,

Sealer of Weights and Measures, District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Cost of maintenance of District of Columbia markets, fiscal year 1909.

Wholesale Producers' Market:	
Salaries.....	\$2, 280. 00
Supplies, such as brooms, etc.....	30. 70
Telephone.....	45. 00
For cleaning street.....	480. 00
For removal of waste matter.....	600. 00
	<hr/> \$3, 435. 70
Eastern Market:	
Salaries.....	2, 160. 00
Supplies.....	72. 48
Gas and electricity.....	554. 20
	<hr/> 2, 786. 68
Western Market:	
Salaries.....	2, 220. 00
Supplies.....	105. 58
Gas and electricity.....	670. 20
	<hr/> 2, 995. 78
Georgetown Market:	
Salaries.....	420. 00
Supplies.....	26. 21
Gas.....	68. 90
	<hr/> 515. 11
Repairs to District of Columbia markets.....	555. 09
	<hr/> 10, 288. 36
Total amount gas, \$1,310.34.	

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BATHING BEACH.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report for the bathing season of 1909.

Owing to the fact that the appropriation for the bathing beach was not available until July 1, 1909, and the small unexpended balance of the year previous was only sufficient to make a few repairs to the pools at the bathing beach, which left nothing for maintenance, the pools were not opened to the public until Thursday, July 1, 1909.

In my previous report to the commissioners I told of the construction of an additional swimming pool and plans for operating it.

The pools were open for bathers for seventy-five days, including Sundays, and an average of 453 persons took advantage of the opportunity daily. At the very opening it was found that the facilities at hand would allow of the use of the pool being restricted to boys under 16, and there was considerable discontent among the adults at this discrimination. The superintendent, after a consultation with Doctor Tindall, concluded that it would be impossible to care for adult bathers except on Sunday. These plans were put into effect and men and boys employed during the week were allowed the use of the pools on Sundays.

The pools were open as usual from 7 a. m. until 10 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays for the exclusive use of ladies and their escorts. Upon request the additional hours from 2 p. m. until 6 p. m. on Wednesday were given over to their use. This was necessary because of the increased number of ladies and small girls, who were taking advantage of the pools.

The conduct of the boys using the pools was exceptionally good. They seemed to appreciate the fact that it was absolutely necessary to prevent contamination of the water by expectorating, etc., into it. Not only were they careful themselves, but they influenced others in the right direction.

The method of discipline was the same that had been in vogue at the beach for the past few years, namely, to deny to them the use of the pool for a stated time, and in addition to correspond with the parents if the offense was of such a nature as to warrant it. Many of the boys were regular attendants at the different playgrounds, where they were taught to respect the privileges, and this, in a manner, aided in the discipline.

Weekly contests in the different manners of swimming were held each Saturday afternoon, and while no prizes were awarded, the interest shown was very marked and these events were a success in every respect.

One of the most important parts of the operation of the pools was the teaching of swimming to the small children. Lack of funds prevented the employment of sufficient help to carry out the original plans in reference to the teaching of swimming, but one thousand were taught to swim and dive by the instructors. Many more were taught by their companions.

The pools were completely emptied every other day, the sides and bottoms scrubbed with steel brushes, and the pools refilled. The water was being run in constantly while the pools were in use. A great disadvantage was encountered here because of the fact that the only water supply was from a 3-inch main, and required fourteen hours to fill the pool. In my opinion, the pools are the solution to the bathing problem in the District. This was clearly demonstrated by the fact that there was but one accident to children swimming in the river after the pools were opened. I would respectfully recommend that this branch of the government service be called "municipal swimming pools" instead of "bathing beach." The success in the management of the beach for the past year was due entirely to the hearty cooperation of those employed and to the support given by the commissioners.

In view of the several accidents which occurred from drowning in the river during the month of June, when the weather is usually very warm, I am of the opinion that the bathing beach should be opened on June 1, from 2 p. m. until 7 p. m. daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, when it should remain open all day until the close of school, about June 20, when it could be opened for the usual hours. By not opening it until 2, it would not be an attraction to the school children. This would make it necessary to have the appropriation for running the beach available as early as May 1 each year in order to have it ready for opening on June 1.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM B. HUDSON, M. D.,
Superintendent.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE AUTOMOBILE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, *December 16, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the automobile board, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

There were 22 meetings held during the year, the first and third Fridays in each month, except the first Fridays in July and January—in July because of confusion incident to moving into the District building, and in January because of it being New Year's day and a holiday.

There were examined 1,818 applicants for permits to operate motor vehicles; 1,784 were recommended and permits were issued them, viz: 256 for electric type, 1,266 for gasoline type, 76 for steam type, and 186 for motor-cycle type; 34 were not recommended and not issued permits, being considered not competent in the opinion of the board of examiners. In addition to above there were filed 106 applications and temporary permits pending examination were issued them, but none of them appeared for examination; 50 applications were filed by persons who did not appear for examination. Duplicate permits were issued to 63 operators, they having filed affidavits that their original permits had been lost or destroyed.

The fees received from metal identification number tags for the year amounted to \$3,368, as shown by the receipt of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, on the application cards filed in the office of the secretary of the automobile board, the numbers having been assigned to 150 electric, 1,167 gasoline, 56 steam, and 311 motor-cycle types of self-propelled vehicles, at \$2 each, which created the amount heretofore stated.

There were also assigned to vehicles belonging to the United States and District of Columbia governments 11 identification number tags for which no fee was charged.

The number of persons examined at each meeting, type of motor to be operated, the number and kinds of motor vehicles to which enameled metal identification number tags were assigned and furnished, and the number of motor vehicles brought into the District of Columbia by tourists or other nonresidents for a transient sojourn only is shown in the following table for each month of the fiscal year:

Type of vehicle to be operated, number examined, permits issued, and the number refused permits as not competent.										Number and types of motor vehicles to which identification tags were assigned and the revenue received therefrom.									
Date.	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor cycles.	Recommended for permits, each meeting.	Not competent.	Total examined each meeting.	Total examined each month.	Temporary permits issued, applicants not appearing for examination.	Applications filed, applicant not appearing for examination.	Duplicate permits issued.	Communications received.	Electric.	Gasoline.	Steam.	Motor cycles.	Motor vehicles for which fee was paid and tags issued each month.	United States or District of Columbia vehicles (no fee).	Amount received for tags each month.
1908.																			
July 17.....	10	92	10	5	117	3	120	120	13	8	2	2	8	77	8	25	118	.....	\$236
July 27.....	21	54	6	10	91	.....	91	154	5	3	3	1	8	75	4	19	106	.....	212
August 7.....	10	47	2	4	63	.....	63	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
August 21.....	4	35	3	3	45	.....	45	116	2	2	2	1	8	88	5	23	124	1	248
September 4.....	9	52	2	8	71	.....	71	.....	2	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September 18.....	4	31	3	2	40	2	42	131	7	6	1	.....	11	92	1	21	125	1	250
October 2.....	9	59	5	9	85	.....	89	.....	2	2	1	.....	13	77	3	14	107	2	214
October 16.....	12	39	1	6	100	.....	100	175	6	2	4	14	17	65	3	13	98	1	196
November 6.....	19	74	.....	.....	74	7	71	.....	4	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
November 20.....	21	49	.....	.....	64	4	66	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December 4.....	15	37	3	9	64	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December 18.....	11	49	1	1	62	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909.																			
January 15.....	16	58	2	8	84	1	85	85	2	2	3	20	11	73	1	17	102	.....	204
February 5.....	11	70	2	7	90	1	91	177	5	2	3	11	11	104	4	16	135	2	270
February 19.....	8	69	2	7	86	.....	86	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March 5.....	6	39	5	4	54	.....	54	134	14	.....	7	13	22	106	7	23	158	.....	316
March 19.....	17	46	5	12	80	.....	80	.....	3	.....	2	.....	15	137	3	41	196	2	392
April 2.....	14	57	3	10	84	2	86	162	7	4	1	13	12	144	7	58	221	1	442
April 16.....	5	52	2	17	76	.....	76	.....	6	2	4	13	14	129	10	41	194	1	388
May 7.....	13	100	.....	18	135	5	138	216	6	9	4	13	12	144	7	58	221	1	442
May 21.....	7	60	.....	11	78	.....	78	.....	11	2	1	24	14	129	10	41	194	1	388
June 4.....	9	57	12	11	92	3	95	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 18.....	14	79	5	17	115	1	116	211	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	256	1,266	76	186	1,784	34	1,818	1,818	106	51	62	131	150	1,167	56	311	1,084	11	3,308

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles, and where from, "brought into the District of Columbia by tourists or other nonresidents for their use during a transient sojourn only in said District who have complied with the law requiring registration of motor vehicles in the State or Territory of their residence and where the registration number showing the initial of such State or Territory is displayed on such vehicle:"

State.	1908.						1909.						
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Connecticut.....					1	1			1	1	5	1	10
Delaware.....				1					1				2
Georgia.....												2	2
Illinois.....			1	1			2		2				6
Louisiana.....			1										1
Maryland.....	7	4	4	3	2	2	1	2	7	2	3	2	39
Massachusetts.....	1		1		1		1	1		3	2		10
Michigan.....			1			1	1		1				4
North Carolina.....											1		1
New Hampshire.....				1			1						2
New Jersey.....	3								2	2	6	3	17
New York.....		1	3	8	4			4	5	9	10	6	50
Ohio.....			2	1				2	1		1	2	9
Pennsylvania.....	8	3	5	5	4	1		4	3	5	4	5	47
Rhode Island.....					1								1
Tennessee.....	1											1	2
Virginia.....	1		1	1	2						1		6
Vermont.....		1											1
West Virginia.....												1	1
Wisconsin.....	1												1
Total.....	22	9	19	22	15	5	6	13	23	22	33	23	212

The act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and for other purposes, provided—

For the purchase of enamel metal identification number tags for motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, three hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The entire amount was expended in the purchase of 1,278 tags 6 by 10 inches for motor vehicles and 222 tags 4 by 7 inches for motor cycles.

Permits to operate motor vehicles have been issued to 6,257 persons from the date of the first examination—August 11, 1903—to the close of the fiscal year.

The recommendation in the last annual report "that a fee of \$1 be paid to operate a motor vehicle by others than owners, members of their families, and nonresidents" is most urgently renewed. Every State having motor-vehicle laws and regulations makes a charge of \$1 or more when a chauffeur's permit or license is issued. It is further recommended that operators' permit or license be for one year only and that authority be granted to suspend or revoke any permit for any misconduct of the person to whom issued.

The law and regulations governing the operating of autovehicles in the District of Columbia require—

Each machine shall be identified by an enamel metal identification number tag, which shall be conspicuously displayed upon the rear of the vehicle, so as to be plainly

visible from a distance of at least seventy-five feet behind the vehicle; the figures to be separate arabic numerals not less than four inches high, with strokes not less than one-half inch in width, of the customary proportions and spacing of numbers of such size; and also as a part of the identification number tag the words "District of Columbia" in letters one inch in height shall be plainly inscribed across the top portion of said tag; and not more than two identification number tags of other States or Territories, nor more than three in all, may be displayed upon the rear of the vehicle.

The owner of each motor vehicle shall pay two dollars to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia for each identification number tag and registration thereof, which tag shall be issued to such owner by the secretary of the automobile board upon surrendering to said secretary the receipt of the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, for such fee.

Numbers shall not be transferred from one vehicle to another, nor shall machine numbers be loaned from one person to another, nor shall fictitious numbers be used.

To guide the secretary of the automobile board in the issuance of the necessary "enamel metal identification tags" the corporation counsel gives the following opinion:

1. On the sale, transfer, or assignment of a motor vehicle by one owner to another a new identification tag and registration is required.

2. On the purchase of a new or other motor vehicle by any owner a new identification tag and registration is required.

3. That identification tags can not be transferred from owner to owner or from one motor vehicle to another motor vehicle.

The act of Congress uses the words "owner of each motor vehicle," and the regulations require the permit to describe the type of motor definitely.

The law and regulation, therefore, is addressed, first, to the owner as owner; and, second, to each motor vehicle as a separate and distinct piece of property.

Notwithstanding the above-quoted regulation and the opinion of the corporation counsel as to the legality for it, because of the changing and switching of the identification numbers from one vehicle to another, often of a different make, the records of the owners have to a great extent been impaired, it is therefore recommended that a yearly registration be required, that tags of different color be used each year, and that the license year be the same as for all other licenses required in the District of Columbia. In the case of dealers or agents in or for motor vehicles it is recommended they be required to register one vehicle of each style or type dealt in by them, to be entitled to as many duplicate tags for each type dealt in as they may desire on payment of the additional cost that may be charged by the contractor for furnishing tags, that such tags be allowed to be transferred from one vehicle to another of the same type while in possession of said dealer or agent, this not to apply to motor vehicles employed for private use or for hire.

Very respectfully,

H. M. WOODWARD,
Secretary Automobile Board, D. C.

Approved:

E. F. VERMILLION,

Chairman Automobile Board, D. C.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND METERS.WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the work of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Determinations were made daily of the illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the two gas companies. The regulations require the illuminating power to be not less than 22 candles, the total sulphur not to exceed 20 grains, nor the ammonia 5 grains in 100 cubic feet, and the gas shall be free from hydrogen sulphide.

As has been the case for several years, the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company is a coal gas enriched with oil gas, while that supplied by the Washington Gas Light Company is a mixture of coal gas and carbureted water gas.

WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.**ILLUMINATING POWER.**

During the last fiscal year 760 official photometric determinations were made of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, with a mean of 23.45 candlepower. The highest candlepower observed was 28.26 candles at the southeast station, on March 26, 1909, and the lowest was 19.57 candles at the same station, on December 9, 1908.

Of the above photometric tests, 304 were made at the central station, with a mean of 22.80 candles. The highest result observed at this station was 24.79 candles, on June 3, 1909, and the lowest was 19.84 candles, on December 30, 1908.

At the southeast testing station, 222 official photometric tests gave a mean of 23.61 candles, with a maximum of 28.26 candles, on March 26, 1909, and a minimum of 19.57 candles on December 9, 1908.

At the northwest testing station, 234 official photometric tests gave a mean of 24.05 candles, with a maximum of 26.85 candles, on February 13, 1909, and a minimum of 22.02 candles on October 21, 1908. At no time during the year did the test at this station show the illuminating power of the gas to be below the legal requirement of 22 candles.

On twenty days the tests at the central station showed the candlepower was below the legal requirement of 22 candles at some time during the day, and on eleven days it was found to have fallen below 22 candles at the southeast station. On most of these days the results for candlepower were between 21 and 22 candles. There was one day, however, when the candlepower dropped below 20 at both the central and southeast stations.

PURITY.**AMMONIA.**

The average amount of ammonia found in the gas at the central station was 0.11 of one grain in 100 cubic feet. The largest amount found was 0.54 of one grain, on June 28, 1909. On sixty-six days the

test showed no ammonia present in the gas at this station. At the southeast station, the mean amount of ammonia found was 0.59 of one grain, with a maximum of 2.36 grains, on November 19, 1908. On six days the test showed no ammonia present. At no time during the year did the tests for ammonia made on the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company show the presence of this impurity in excess of the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 cubic feet.

SULPHUR.

Daily determinations at the central station of the amount of total sulphur in the gas gave a mean of 7.88 grains in 100 cubic feet, with a maximum of 10.95 grains, on May 10, 1909, and a minimum of 5.21 grains, on February 9, 1909. The results at the southeast station gave a mean of 7.58 grains, with a maximum of 10.51 grains, on November 27, 1908, and a minimum of 5.26 grains, on June 11, 1909. At no time during the year did the tests show more than the legal limit of 20 grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet of gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

On thirteen days during the year the tests at one or more of the three testing stations showed the presence of hydrogen sulphide in the gas supplied by this company.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Occasional determinations were made of the specific gravity of the gas compared with air as 1.000. The means and extremes of these determinations are as follows:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Central.....	0.615	0.650	0.596
Southeast.....	.649	.658	.628
Northwest.....	.573	.635	.528

PRESSURE.

By means of automatic recording apparatus a continuous record of the gas pressure maintained in the street mains is obtained at each station. This pressure is expressed as height in inches of a column of water which would be supported by the pressure of the gas. The means and extremes of the pressures recorded at the three stations are as follows:

Station.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Central.....	2.46	3.60	1.64
Southeast.....	2.76	3.86	1.10
Northwest.....	2.24	3.64	1.30

It should be stated that the figures for the extremes here given do not indicate daily fluctuations, but were unusual variations and continued for only a few minutes. The usual daily variation in pressure was about one-half inch.

GEORGETOWN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

ILLUMINATING POWER.

Three hundred and two official photometric tests were made of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, with a mean of 23.06 candles. The highest result obtained was 26.64 candles, on April 5, 1909, and the lowest, 17.88 candles, on January 13, 1909. On twenty days during the year the tests showed that at some time during the day the candlepower of the gas was below the legal requirement of 22 candles. On most of these days the tests showed the candlepower to be between 21 and 22 candles, but on one occasion, January 13, 1909, it dropped below 18 candles.

PURITY.

AMMONIA.

The mean amount of ammonia found in the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gas Light Company was 4.69 grains in 100 cubic feet. The maximum amount was 22.86 grains on October 29, 1908, and on one day, July 3, 1908, the test showed no ammonia present in the gas. On sixteen days during the year the tests showed the presence of ammonia in excess of the legal limit of 5 grains in 100 cubic feet.

TOTAL SULPHUR.

The mean amount of sulphur found in the gas supplied by this company was 10.14 grains in 100 cubic feet. The maximum amount was 15.27 grains on September 3, 1908, and the minimum, 5.08 grains, on July 15, 1908. At no time during the year did the inspections show the amount of total sulphur in the gas to exceed the legal limit of 20 grains in 100 cubic feet.

HYDROGEN SULPHIDE.

Daily tests of the gas failed to show the presence of this impurity at any time during the year.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

A number of determinations of the specific gravity of the gas compared with air as 1.000, gave a mean of 0.500, with a maximum of 0.516 and a minimum of 0.486.

PRESSURE.

The mean pressure recorded at the Georgetown testing station was 2.29 inches, with a maximum of 3.88 and a minimum of 1.18 inches. The daily fluctuation in pressure at this station was about eight-tenths of an inch.

Monthly data in regard to candlepower, purity, and pressure of the gas supplied by the two companies will be found in Tables I to VIII.

METER INSPECTION.

During the year just passed this office inspected and proved 7,071 gas meters, this being the greatest number of meters that has passed through this office in any one year since the office was established. Of this number, 3,277 were new meters, 1,605 repaired, 1,414 consumers' complaint, and 775 company complaint meters.

Requests for meter inspections were received from 1,340 consumers supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, and classified in this office as Washington consumers. A thorough inspection of these complaint meters showed that 471, or 35.15 per cent, were registering fast, average error 5.01 per cent; 80, or 5.97 per cent, were slow, average error 5.95 per cent, and 789, or 58.88 per cent, registered correctly.

Of 771 meters inspected on request of the Washington Gaslight Company, 19, or 2.46 per cent, proved to be registering fast, average error 4.33 per cent; 408, or 52.92 per cent, were slow, average error 23.97 per cent; 28, or 3.63 per cent, were correct, and 316, or 40.99 per cent, did not register any of the gas passing through them.

Requests for meter inspections were received from 74 consumers supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company. On examining these meters, 20, or 27.03 per cent, proved to be fast, average error 5.11 per cent, 4, or 5.40 per cent, were slow, average error 5.58 per cent, and 50, or 67.57 per cent, registered correctly.

Four meters were inspected on request of the Georgetown Gaslight Company. One was 12.50 per cent slow, and the other three were correct.

FEES COLLECTED.

An inspection fee of 50 cents for each new or complaint meter, and 20 cents for each repaired meter, is collected by this office. When a consumer's complaint meter proves to be registering fast, the inspection fee is paid by the gas company. During the past year the inspection fees collected by this office amounted to \$3,043.50, which sum was paid to the collector of taxes, to be deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia, in equal parts, as required by law.

DISTRICT GAS BILLS.

In compliance with C. O. No. 241807, dated September 28, 1903, this office has verified the readings of gas meters in buildings occupied by any branch of the District government, and the accuracy of the resulting gas bills has been certified to by this office.

It is my duty and pleasure to testify to the skillful assistance willingly rendered at all times by my associates in office.

Respectfully submitted.

ELMER G. RUNYAN,
Inspector of Gas and Meters.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TABLE I.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909 (central testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July.....	26	23.61	24.77	21.83	0.10	0.25	None.	8.21	9.73	6.85	1
August.....	26	22.74	24.50	21.25	.11	.40	None.	8.23	9.04	7.40	0
September.....	25	22.63	23.44	22.10	.07	.25	None.	7.59	9.18	6.58	0
October.....	27	22.82	23.71	21.48	.11	.38	None.	7.41	9.17	5.75	0
November.....	24	22.27	23.33	20.82	.14	.30	None.	6.43	7.81	5.48	1
December.....	26	22.32	23.58	19.84	.10	.25	None.	7.21	8.77	5.62	0
January.....	25	22.71	24.35	21.86	.12	.25	None.	6.94	8.36	6.03	6
February.....	22	22.69	24.35	21.08	.11	.30	None.	7.17	8.77	5.21	2
March.....	26	22.92	24.72	20.12	.14	.50	None.	6.93	8.46	5.48	0
April.....	26	23.02	24.51	22.06	.10	.31	None.	9.21	10.72	8.42	0
May.....	25	22.70	23.92	21.11	.08	.52	None.	9.50	10.95	8.59	0
June.....	26	23.14	24.79	22.01	.13	.54	None.	9.43	10.41	8.22	0
For the year....	304	22.80	24.79	19.84	0.11	0.54	None.	7.88	10.95	5.21	10

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.TABLE II.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909 (southeast testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July.....	18	23.45	25.09	22.08	0.58	1.66	0.14	7.26	8.62	6.26	0
August.....	19	22.43	24.34	20.94	.52	.93	None.	7.32	8.62	5.48	0
September.....	14	23.24	24.68	21.36	.68	1.33	.50	8.27	10.04	7.30	0
October.....	19	23.15	25.04	20.67	.50	1.00	None.	8.85	10.04	7.12	0
November.....	15	23.23	25.62	21.76	.57	2.36	None.	8.84	10.51	7.82	0
December.....	23	23.02	26.21	19.57	.36	.83	.14	7.94	8.67	7.44	3
January.....	20	23.18	24.69	22.03	.53	.57	.50	7.24	8.22	6.26	3
February.....	17	23.27	26.24	20.87	.73	1.90	None.	7.95	9.00	6.40	0
March.....	18	24.46	28.26	22.55	.59	.75	.43	8.22	8.22	8.22	0
April.....	21	24.98	26.17	23.23	.60	1.84	None.	7.08	8.60	5.67	0
May.....	18	24.49	27.07	22.37	.74	2.17	.17	6.86	7.76	5.65	0
June.....	20	24.30	26.22	22.74	.54	.89	.17	6.50	7.85	5.26	0
For the year....	222	23.61	28.26	19.57	.59	2.36	None.	7.58	10.51	5.26	6

^a Each observation consists of 10 readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.TABLE III.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Washington Gas-light Company from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909 (northwest testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July.....	17	23.97	25.03	22.92	1
August.....	19	24.04	25.33	22.43	0
September.....	13	23.47	25.33	22.25	0
October.....	23	23.42	25.39	22.02	0
November.....	18	24.03	26.00	22.60	1
December.....	19	24.11	26.80	22.69	0
January.....	16	24.62	25.62	22.92	0
February.....	22	24.57	26.85	22.10	1
March.....	22	24.40	26.73	23.01	0
April.....	24	24.38	25.90	23.32	0
May.....	19	23.65	25.14	22.09	0
June.....	22	23.74	25.31	22.57	0
For the year.....	234	24.05	26.85	22.02	3

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.

TABLE IV.—*Illuminating power and purity of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909 (Georgetown testing station).*

Month.	Number of observations. ^a	Illuminating power in sperm candles.			Grains of ammonia in 100 cubic feet.			Grains of sulphur in 100 cubic feet.			Number of days hydrogen sulphide was present.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	
July.....	26	22.67	25.05	20.84	0.64	1.17	None.	8.03	11.99	5.08	0
August.....	26	23.44	26.49	21.81	1.36	3.33	0.50	12.86	15.07	9.25	0
September.....	25	22.65	23.64	22.08	1.80	2.78	.71	13.04	15.27	10.56	0
October.....	27	22.91	24.26	20.76	22.86	22.86	22.86	10.50	11.74	9.14	0
November.....	24	22.94	24.38	22.04	6.02	15.31	2.11	10.86	14.62	9.25	0
December.....	25	22.80	24.30	20.17	3.20	4.83	1.43	11.37	12.33	10.05	0
January.....	24	22.53	24.16	17.88	1.40	1.88	.92	12.45	14.39	10.51	0
February.....	22	23.17	25.28	18.27	1.32	1.90	.62	11.29	13.30	9.00	0
March.....	26	23.62	25.11	22.06	1.87	1.91	1.83	9.42	10.04	8.81	0
April.....	26	23.54	26.64	21.70	3.59	4.57	2.34	7.83	9.97	5.46	0
May.....	25	23.24	25.20	21.73	13.89	20.65	4.64	7.88	9.55	6.71	0
June.....	26	23.20	24.25	22.01	12.96	19.71	9.88	8.30	10.18	6.50	0
For the year..	302	23.06	26.64	17.88	4.69	22.86	None.	10.14	15.27	5.08	0

^a Each observation consists of ten readings on the Bunsen photometer, at intervals of one minute.TABLE V.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the central testing station from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July.....	2.52	3.60	1.84
August.....	2.45	3.12	1.75
September.....	2.39	2.98	1.64
October.....	2.50	3.16	1.90
November.....	2.49	3.20	1.92
December.....	2.48	3.18	1.82
January.....	2.54	3.30	1.90
February.....	2.53	3.30	1.96
March.....	2.47	3.20	1.86
April.....	2.41	3.20	1.90
May.....	2.38	3.28	1.72
June.....	2.38	3.20	1.70
For the year.....	2.46	3.60	1.64

TABLE VI.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the southeast testing station from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July.....	2.61	3.30	1.10
August.....	2.59	3.35	1.98
September.....	2.52	3.26	2.04
October.....	2.75	3.54	1.66
November.....	2.86	3.68	2.00
December.....	2.86	3.70	2.14
January.....	2.93	3.82	2.26
February.....	2.98	3.84	2.40
March.....	2.89	3.86	2.02
April.....	2.91	3.60	2.08
May.....	2.74	3.60	1.74
June.....	2.54	3.40	1.76
For the year.....	2.76	3.86	1.10

TABLE VII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Washington Gaslight Company, as registered at the northwest testing station from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July.....	2.37	3.64	1.74
August.....	2.34	3.04	1.78
September.....	2.23	3.22	1.40
October.....	2.19	2.96	1.42
November.....	2.24	3.40	1.40
December.....	2.14	2.98	1.34
January.....	2.18	3.08	1.36
February.....	2.20	3.16	1.46
March.....	2.18	3.06	1.30
April.....	2.21	3.10	1.54
May.....	2.27	3.24	1.40
June.....	2.29	3.16	1.52
For the year.....	2.24	3.64	1.30

TABLE VIII.—*Pressure of the gas supplied by the Georgetown Gaslight Company, as registered at the Thirty-second street testing station from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

Month.	Mean pressure.	Maximum pressure.	Minimum pressure.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
July.....	2.16	3.18	1.40
August.....	1.99	2.86	1.20
September.....	2.01	3.42	1.36
October.....	2.35	3.46	1.40
November.....	2.52	3.44	1.48
December.....	2.55	3.88	1.64
January.....	2.52	3.74	1.70
February.....	2.31	3.60	1.50
March.....	2.30	3.40	1.60
April.....	2.22	3.20	1.42
May.....	2.30	3.56	1.52
June.....	2.25	3.02	1.18
For the year.....	2.29	3.88	1.18

TABLE IX.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Re-paired meters for company.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.	Number fast.
July.....	230	2	.....	.....	2	115	.....	.....	115	41	7
August.....	563	392	.....	.....	392	89	.....	.....	89	31	4
September.....	301	169	.....	.....	169	65	.....	.....	65	34	6
October.....	778	531	1	12.66	530	89	1	6.00	88	135	26
November.....	727	368	.....	.....	368	112	.....	.....	112	203	57
December.....	687	206	1	5.33	205	186	.....	.....	186	184	88
January.....	697	228	.....	.....	228	174	.....	.....	174	189	90
February.....	624	173	.....	.....	173	170	.....	.....	170	192	84
March.....	520	225	.....	.....	225	120	.....	.....	120	92	33
April.....	513	160	.....	.....	160	104	.....	.....	149	137	48
May.....	356	150	.....	.....	150	104	.....	.....	104	56	17
June.....	490	312	.....	.....	312	86	.....	.....	86	46	11
Total.....	6,486	2,916	2	.....	2,914	1,459	1	.....	1,458	1,340	471
Average.....	.....	.....	.....	8.99	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE IX.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Washington Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Washington from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Continued.*

Month.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Number that did not register.
July.....	4.25	1	4.00	33	72	1	4.33	51	25.19	1	19
August.....	3.58	3	4.77	24	51	1	4.00	30	20.99	2	19
September.....	5.05	3	3.88	25	33	1	5.33	17	28.06	2	13
October.....	5.06	10	8.95	99	23	1	4.00	10	29.98	1	11
November.....	4.95	8	11.57	138	44	2	5.00	21	20.51	2	19
December.....	5.02	6	5.49	90	111	1	5.08	61	31.36	3	46
January.....	5.11	10	4.22	89	106	3	4.40	49	25.91	5	49
February.....	5.12	11	4.86	97	89	5	3.33	41	20.28	6	37
March.....	5.43	7	4.51	52	83	1	3.33	37	20.02	3	45
April.....	4.63	12	5.82	77	67	2	4.00	39	19.01	2	23
May.....	4.58	5	3.49	34	46	1	4.33	27	25.26	2	16
June.....	5.40	4	4.08	31	46	1	4.33	25	19.20	1	19
Total.....		80		789	771	19	4.33	408	23.97	28	316
Average.....	5.01		5.95								

TABLE X.—*Meters inspected and proved for the Georgetown Gaslight Company and for consumers of gas in Georgetown, from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.*

Month.	Whole number of meters tested.	New meters for company.	Number correct.	Repaired meters for company.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of consumers.
July.....	45	25	25	14					14	6
August.....	14	76	76	14					14	2
September.....	94	70	70	15					15	15
October.....	104	70	70	18					18	6
November.....	7	33	33							13
December.....	46	19	19	36	1	6.00			35	3
January.....	59	8	8	13					13	21
February.....	42	24	24	24					24	5
March.....	53	25	25	1					1	1
April.....	27	50	50	11					11	11
May.....	61	31	31						2	2
June.....	33									
Total.....	585	361	361	146	1	6.00			145	74
Average.....										

Month.	Number fast.	Per cent fast.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.	Consumers' meters on complaint of company.	Number slow.	Per cent slow.	Number correct.
July.....					6				
August.....									
September.....			1	3.33	1	1			1
October.....			1	5.00	12	1			1
November.....	2	4.83			4	1			1
December.....	2	5.00			6				
January.....	6	5.49	1	4.00	1	1	1	12.50	
February.....	2	5.16			14				
March.....	6	5.33	1	10.00	4				
April.....	1	3.33							
May.....	1	4.00							
June.....									
Total.....					2				
Average.....	20	5.11	4	5.58	50	4	1	12.50	3

REPORT OF THE MAJOR AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *Washington, D. C., July 1, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the amount required for the conduct and support of the metropolitan police department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, together with a report of its operations for the fiscal year of 1909, and recommendations.

Major and superintendent.....	\$4,000.00
Assistant superintendent with rank of inspector.....	2,500.00
4 inspectors, at \$2,000 each.....	8,000.00
11 captains, at \$1,800 each.....	19,800.00
Chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk.....	2,500.00
1 clerk, stenographer.....	1,500.00
1 clerk, who shall be assistant property clerk.....	1,200.00
3 clerks, stenographers, at \$1,080 each.....	3,240.00
4 surgeons for the police and fire departments, at \$600 each.....	2,400.00
Additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	4,800.00
16 lieutenants, one of whom shall be harbor master, at \$1,500 each.....	24,000.00
54 sergeants, one of whom may be detailed for duty in the harbor patrol, at \$1,320 each.....	71,280.00
1 sergeant, who shall be detailed to enforce the pharmacy and dental laws.....	1,320.00
1 sergeant, who shall have charge of the traffic bureau in the enforcement of the vehicle regulations.....	1,320.00
1 sergeant, who shall have charge of the local bureau of criminal identification, homicide, and accident record.....	1,320.00
525 privates of class 3, at \$1,200 each.....	630,000.00
61 privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each.....	65,880.00
173 privates of class 1, at \$900 each.....	155,700.00
Amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3, and privates of class 1, who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1911.....	6,299.99
6 telephone operators, at \$900 each.....	5,400.00
14 janitors, at \$600 each.....	8,400.00
Messenger.....	700.00
Messenger.....	600.00
Major and superintendent, mounted.....	240.00
Inspector, mounted.....	240.00
60 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$300 each.....	18,000.00
64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted on bicycles, at \$50 each.....	3,200.00
27 drivers, or chauffeurs, at \$720 each.....	19,440.00
3 police matrons, at \$600 each.....	1,800.00
Total.....	<u>1,065,079.99</u>

Miscellaneous:

Fuel.....	\$4,000.00
Repairs to stations.....	5,500.00
For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, including the purchase of new wagons, rewards for fugitives, modern revolvers, maintenance of card system, stationery, city directories, books of reference, periodicals, telegraphing, telephoning, photographs, printing, binding, gas, ice, washing, meals for prisoners, furniture and repairs thereto, beds and bed clothing, insignia of office, purchase of horses, horse and vehicle for superintendent, bicycles, motor-cycles, police equipments and repairs to the same, forage, repairs to vehicles, van, patrol wagons, motor patrol, and saddles, mounted equipments, and expenses incurred in the prevention and detection of crime, repairs to rented buildings, and other necessary expenses, of which amount a sum not exceeding \$500 may hereafter be expended by the major and superintendent of police for the prevention and detection of crime under his certificate, approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: <i>Provided</i> , That the War Department may, in its discretion, furnish to the District Commissioners for the use of the police, upon requisition, such mounted equipments as may be required.....	37,000.00
Flags and halyards.....	100.00
1 motor vehicle for the use of police headquarters, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	3,000.00
1 motor patrol wagon, or so much thereof as may be necessary....	4,000.00
For the purchase of a site for the erection of a station house in the suburban section of the District of Columbia, between the ninth and tenth police precincts.....	2,500.00
Total.....	<u>56,100.00</u>

House of Detention:

To enable the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide transportation, including the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, and a suitable place for the reception, transportation, and detention of children under 17 years of age, and, in the discretion of the commissioners, of girls and women over 17 years of age, arrested by the police on charge of offense against any law in force in the District of Columbia, or held as witnesses, or held pending final investigation or examination, or otherwise, including salaries of 2 clerks at \$900 each; 4 drivers, at \$600 each; 1 hostler, \$600; 6 guards, at \$600 each; and 3 matrons, at \$600 each, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	13,820.00
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Harbor patrol:

2 engineers, at \$1,000 each.....	2,000.00
2 firemen, at \$600 each.....	1,200.00
1 watchman.....	540.00
2 deck hands, at \$540 each.....	1,080.00
Fuel, construction, maintenance, repairs, and incidentals.....	2,000.00
Total.....	<u>6,820.00</u>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The time is now when the metropolitan police department of the District of Columbia should have accorded to it the numerical force in officers and subordinates, as well as facilities of a modern character, that would enable it to be organized and conducted along the most advanced lines and becoming the police institution of a great capital

and its environments, not alone to meet present conditions, but in anticipation of the growing demands for extraordinary police accomplishment.

The existing organization was established years ago before the population of the District had developed extensively, prior to the locating of many immense and valuable government and private improvements, long before the building of extensive and costly railway and electric plants and during a period antedating unusual municipal and territorial demands and multitudinous expert attentions under the law that are required of the District police department in these progressive times at the seat of a general government.

In order to secure the cleanliness, peace, and sightliness that is urged by those who have the welfare of the government, both municipal and general, at heart, prompts what may be regarded as liberal recommendations, but they are made with the idea of meeting expectations and requirements of the community for many years to come.

The area of the District of Columbia police jurisdiction is coextensive with the territory of the District of Columbia and embraces nearly 70 square miles. Included therein is the city of Washington, which embraces Georgetown, with a combined population of 259,766, according to the police census of 1909. Beyond the limits of these cities is a vast territorial section, which is extensively improved and populated. It includes modern roadways, which are patronized not only by the residents of the District of Columbia, but by thousands of visitors from all parts of the world, and these roadways form a network of communication between eighty-odd villages, towns, and subdivisions with a population aggregating 83,237. The entire population of the District of Columbia, as enumerated a year ago, was 343,003, of which 245,861 were white and 97,142 colored.

In order that a more general idea may be had of the interests involved in this domain, attention is respectfully invited to the following-named places included in the District of Columbia, aside from Washington and Georgetown, with the population of each:

Eleventh precinct.—That section across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River and extending to the Maryland line:

Anacostia.....	3, 627	Hillsdale.....	2, 266
Congress Heights.....	1, 200	Randle Highlands.....	233
Good Hope.....	311	Stantontown.....	253
Garfield.....	399	Twining City.....	769
Giesboro.....	334		

Seventh precinct.—That section west of Rock Creek and extending to the Maryland line:

Cleveland Park.....	392	Harlem.....	517
Chevy Chase.....	104	Tenley.....	1, 520
Farview Heights.....	128	Palisades of the Potomac.....	109

Eighth precinct.—The northeast section extending to the Brentwood road. Entire county section has a population of 12,225.

Ninth precinct.—The east and northeast section extending to the Maryland line:

Avalon Heights.....	113	Kenilworth.....	538
Benning.....	681	Langdon.....	703
Burrville.....	265	Montello.....	140
Deanwood.....	507	Rosedale and Isherwood.....	1, 830
Deanwood (East).....	133	Sherwood.....	145
Greenvail.....	188	Woodridge.....	199
Ivy City.....	498		

Tenth precinct.—The north and northwest section extending to the Maryland line:

Bellevue.....	449	Columbia College grounds (north and south).....	1, 727
Bloomington.....	2, 202	Columbia Heights.....	4, 591
Brightwood.....	164	Commissioners' subdivision.....	1, 605
Brightwood Park.....	816	Dennison & Leighton's subdivision.....	395
Brookland.....	1, 327	Eckington.....	391
Brookland (South).....	1, 327	Edgewood.....	269
Chapin Brown's subdivision.....	126	Gas's subdivision.....	203
Ingleside.....	1, 313	Holmead Manor.....	1, 665
Kalorama Heights.....	612	Reservoir View.....	255
Lanier Heights.....	967	Saul's Addition.....	209
Little's subdivision.....	230	Scheutzen Park.....	251
Mattingly's subdivision.....	484	Sherman's subdivision.....	290
Meridian Hill.....	1, 998	Sherwood's subdivision.....	290
Metropolis View.....	214	Takoma.....	607
Mount Pleasant.....	1, 769	Todd & Brown's subdivision.....	2, 929
Park View.....	777	Tuttle's subdivision.....	337
Petworth.....	1, 163	Washington Heights.....	1, 059
Purner's subdivision.....	169	Wright & Dole's subdivision.....	984
University Park.....	848		
Howard University subdivision.....	579		
Cliffbourne.....	126		

The hospitals and institutions situated within the county portion of the District of Columbia having a population of 100 or more are:

Home for the Aged.....	309	National Training School for Boys.....	402
Government Hospital for the Insane.....	3, 342	Bliss Electrical School.....	104
Home Industrial School.....	159	Howard University.....	238
Cathedral School.....	159	St. Vincent's Orphanage.....	127
Freedmen's Hospital.....	191	Soldiers' Home.....	1, 039
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	224	Trinity College.....	178

There are many other settlements aside from those mentioned bordering on a population of 100, and the roads intervening as communicating links are also well builded up and populated.

In addition to the villages, towns, and subdivisions the outlying area includes many prominent institutions, such as the University of America, Army and Navy Preparatory School, the Bureau of Standards, the recently established steel plant below Anacostia, handsome bridge approaches, the Zoological Park, extensive railroad yards, and other important places with valuable improvements thereon.

Within the city of Washington are the Executive Mansion, the Capitol of the United States, with its supplementary buildings, the various workshops of the General Government, costly statues, and magnificent residences, some occupied by distinguished men of our own land and others by officials of high rank from foreign countries. The railroad interests are far-reaching and the multiplied advancements which have marked conditions within the District of Columbia for the past five years have in a great measure changed its character, physically and socially.

The city of Washington itself has been taking on a dress and presents the characteristics of a great capital now more decidedly than ever before, and the means for regulating and protecting the many diversified interests included within the entire jurisdiction, of which this city is the center, have not been provided to correspond with these extraordinary changes.

Aside from protecting the lives and property of persons located therein, the preserving of the peace, and the arresting of criminals, the

police have charge of the enforcement of several hundred regulations having the effect of law, which are promulgated by the commissioners, the governing power of the District of Columbia, and which are intended to systematize traffic, add cleanliness and health to surroundings, prevent disagreeable noises, and conduce to regularity in the manner of improvements, and to accomplish many other things which should redound to the welfare of the community and the country at large.

In order to secure what is expected, a well-organized and efficient police force is maintained, but it is deficient numerically. The situation is such that in order to control affairs the directing authority must continually borrow from one contingent or territory to, in a proper manner, maintain compliance with the laws and regulations in another; that is, the shortage in the force necessitates that one locality be left partly unprotected while protection is afforded another.

COMPARISONS.

It should not be forgotten that the District is a territory and not a city, and it can not be consistently compared with the various cities of the country in the number or working of its police force, but if such comparison is to be attempted, from most reliable statistics furnished by the Government it is found that the arrests for all offenses made during the year 1907 in the District of Columbia were 33,415; in Detroit, 11,291; in Milwaukee, 8,277; in Buffalo, 28,628; in Cleveland, 30,418; in Baltimore, 34,574; in St. Louis, 32,959; and yet this extraordinary work on the part of the District force is largely the outgrowth of the enforcement of the regulations pertaining to minor violations, such as the enforcement of the traffic requirements, disorderly conduct, and similar offenses, while the arrests in cases of felony fall far below those of most of the large cities.

It is true that when the number of policemen to every 10,000 inhabitants is taken into consideration the District has a greater number of men than some cities. For instance, Baltimore is shown to have 12.5 patrolmen on beats to every 10,000 people; St. Louis, 18; Boston, 15.9; Buffalo, 12.2; Cincinnati, 10.1; Milwaukee, 8.3; and the District, 14.4; while officers and patrolmen combined to each 10,000 population in the District number 19; in Milwaukee, 26.9; Cincinnati, 18.1; Buffalo, 26.7; Cleveland, 23.1; Pittsburg, 33.8; Baltimore, 50.6; and St. Louis, 39.1.

From a police standpoint, however, as well as from a point of fairness, comparison should be had as to the number of patrolmen on beats and posts with relation to the territory or area to be patrolled. In the District of Columbia, for instance, the residents of the various villages and towns in the outskirts are subject to the same laws and pay the same taxes as do those who reside in the more congested sections, and they are entitled to the same police attention that is afforded where the population is more dense.

It has been admitted by those fully advised and in authority that this comparison is a just one, and among other arguments submitted is the one that the citizen who lives without the denser populated locality is less immune from robbery or assault than is the person who lives within hailing distance of assistance at all times in the more congested quarters.

In view of this standard and making comparison thereby, it is ascertained that the District of Columbia has 12.8 patrolmen on beats and posts; Milwaukee has 20.6; Cincinnati, 12.8; Detroit, 14.7; Buffalo, 18.8; Cleveland, 18.2; Pittsburg, 25.8; Baltimore, 38; and St. Louis 30 patrolmen to each 1,000 acres of land supervised by the police, and when comparison is made of policemen on beats alone, to each 1,000 acres of land area in the police jurisdiction, St. Louis has 30.4; Cleveland, 15.8; Buffalo, 17.9; Detroit, 14.2; Cincinnati, 12.6; Milwaukee, 19; and the District of Columbia, 11.7.

Comparing the number of officers, it is learned that the city of Baltimore had 9 captains, 21 lieutenants, and 144 sergeants; Pittsburg had 9 captains, 27 lieutenants, and 32 sergeants; Buffalo had 13 captains and 84 sergeants; Detroit had 14 captains, 37 lieutenants, and 42 sergeants; Cincinnati had 21 lieutenants and 32 sergeants; and the District of Columbia had 10 captains, 12 lieutenants, and 45 sergeants, and in the matter of details is below the proportion of large cities.

When it comes to a comparison of homicides, it is shown that the District of Columbia is far below any city in the country, with the exception of Milwaukee and Detroit; yet the number of cases of arrests for disorderly conduct in the District of Columbia exceeded that of the principal cities having a like-sized population.

The conclusion is that in this territory, embracing by far one of the largest police jurisdictions in the United States, with a more scattered population and interests, the police force is smaller for the purposes and accomplishes a more successful work. This independent of the fact that it is the establishment on which the seat of government must depend for protection and the maintenance of peace and order.

INSPECTORS.

The major and superintendent, in view of the extraordinary demands required of the limited force and with a comparatively less number of officers at command than elsewhere, recommends an increase of 1 inspector, which would make 4, each at a salary of \$2,000 per annum.

One of the 3 inspectors employed at the present time is detailed at police headquarters, where he receives and disposes of the morning and special reports as they are presented by the captains of the 11 precincts, forwarding to the major and superintendent those that must receive his direct attention. This officer also passes upon applications for leaves of absence, gives to the captains and other officers of the force such general and special orders and instructions as are put forth by the major and superintendent, issues all authorized permits of a general and special character, receives all callers as well as complaints from the public, keeps a record of the transfers and changes in the force and other detail matters concerning the welfare of the public and the department, acts as chairman of the retiring board, makes special inspections when necessary, is expected to respond to all emergencies, to attend fires, and perform other duties of a miscellaneous character by night and by day.

A second inspector is in charge of the property of the department and keeps a record of all that is received and expended at the various station houses, taking into account everything charged to the depart-

ment; observes that the property at the various station houses, such as wagons, harness, horses, beds, bedding, and supplies of every kind, is taken care of; inspects clothing, helmets, and equipment; directs the measuring and making of all new uniforms for members of the force, supervises target practice, officiates as a member of the metropolitan police trial board in the hearing of charges against members of the force who have been cited to appear before the board for violations of the regulations, and performs other duties required of him from time to time by the major and superintendent.

The third inspector is employed day and night looking after the workings of the force on the various beats and posts, supervises the keeping of records at the several station houses, and observes the demeanor of the men generally, noting shortcomings and making a special report thereon. This officer investigates the complaints against members of the force, including those made at headquarters, and directs the 4 sergeants who act as his assistants in seeing that the members of the force perform the duties assigned to them in the various precincts, and disposes of any other special duties assigned to him at usual or unusual hours.

The growth of the District and the many beats involved and desired makes it important that the territory be divided into two police districts, and for that purpose another inspector is asked for, to conduct a similar service to that just recited.

Prior to the passage of the bill known as the reorganization act there were 4 captains of police, but only 3 under the amended law were allowed to be promoted to be inspectors. This reduced the existing number of principal officers by 1, and it is now proposed that this assistance shall be renewed; otherwise there must be a want of supervision looking to the proper enforcement of discipline. The intelligence and prolonged hours of duty required of these officials justifies an increase of \$200 per annum in compensation, as is asked for each of them.

CAPTAINS.

An increase of \$300 is recommended in the salary of each of the 11 captains. Their present pay is \$1,500 per annum, but when the cost of living, house rent, purchase of uniform, and other requirements are taken into consideration, it would be just if these men were allowed this small advance.

CHIEF CLERK.

For many years the chief clerk of this department has received a salary of \$2,000 a year, and his duties during the past five years have multiplied over 33 per cent. When the expense of living and responsibilities, financial and otherwise, attached to his office, and a proper encouragement for painstaking endeavor are considered, the proposal for an increase in pay of \$500 per annum is made. He is a bonded official, and, in addition to his duties as chief clerk, must stand between the public and the police department in the disposition of all lost, stolen, and abandoned property, being held directly responsible therefor by the commissioners. His hours can not be established, the business requiring close attention to work on Sundays, holidays, and after hours.

STENOGRAPHERS.

The 3 clerks included in the present appropriation are each paid \$1,000 a year. One of these is constantly employed either in taking or transcribing the proceedings of the Metropolitan police trial board. Another acts as clerk to the chief of detectives in looking after his correspondence, and the third performs a like work in the office of the major and superintendent and the chief clerk. These men work on Sundays and on days when the clerks in the other departments are free from service, and they often labor after hours. The greatest inducement to keep them in the department is remuneration, and an advance of \$80 per annum for each of these faithful men is also urged in order that they may receive full compensation for their close and faithful attention to duty.

The time of the government clerk is fixed, but the clerks in this department only finish their labors when the work is done, which often requires their attention long after the usual time for closing.

LIEUTENANTS.

There is a lieutenant of police assigned to command at nighttime in each of the 10 precincts, another in charge of the detective bureau throughout the same period, and 1 in charge of the harbor precinct.

Congress provided a new precinct a year ago with a captain to command it, but failed to make provision for the next officer in rank, which now necessitates the detailing of a sergeant as acting lieutenant throughout the nighttime, and in order to have the full complement of officers in this new precinct with the same compensation as the others, an additional lieutenant's salary should be provided.

There are 3 sergeants detailed as inspectors to supervise the workings of the men in the several police precincts in the District of Columbia, extending from the Maryland to the Virginia lines. These sergeants having authority only as such are not in position to be other than subordinate to the captains and lieutenants in the various precincts, whose officers and force they must look after and report upon to the inspector to whom they are directly accountable. In order that they may be legally authorized and have accorded to them the full respect to which they are entitled, and that they may be rewarded by salary in keeping with the exacting work that they perform, it is recommended that three more places as lieutenants be established by law.

The compensation of a lieutenant is now \$1,320 per annum. These are men who have had long years of service and adequate experience. They are compelled to keep up a becoming appearance in every way, including uniforms, to give a close attention to matters within and without their stations, and to be of that high degree of intelligence whereby they may handle all questions arising under the laws and regulations, which at times requires superior judgment and action, and I have to recommend that their compensation be increased to \$1,500 per annum.

SERGEANTS.

For several years the full quota of sergeants in the force has been lacking, and it has been necessary to detail privates to act as such, conferring upon them the rank of acting sergeant. For instance, in

the second precinct there are 2 sergeants and 1 acting sergeant; the same condition exists in the fourth precinct; and in the seventh precinct there is 1 acting mounted sergeant and 1 acting foot sergeant; there should be 1 additional mounted sergeant in the ninth and tenth precincts; and as no foot sergeants have been provided for the new eleventh precinct, an appropriation should be had for 3 there.

In order that the proper supervision of privates may be had throughout the twenty-four hours in reliefs of eight hours each, there should be an increase of 9 sergeants in the force, and the cost of living and the fact that they must provide their own uniforms and for many other reasons, their pay should be increased at least \$120 per annum each.

TRAFFIC—PHARMACY—IDENTIFICATION.

In order to keep pace with conditions and to properly enforce the laws which Congress has made, and that those charged with the work may have the necessary authority to call into requisition the aid of the privates of the force, I have asked for 3 sergeants, 1 of whom shall have charge of the enforcement of the pharmacy and dental laws; another who shall have charge of the traffic bureau, for especially securing the enforcement of the public vehicle regulations; and a third to conduct the local bureau of identification, with the homicide records and those wherein are kept memoranda of accidents of all kinds. The officers detailed to these duties must have especial qualifications and are required to work extraordinary hours. Their pay should be the same as is provided for the sergeants who supervise the workings of the force and should be in keeping with similar assignments in other cities.

It is my intention to establish these 3 subordinate branches of the department where all matters pertaining to the subjects named may be cared for, and where all complaints from the public regarding hacks, cabs, taxicabs, and motor vehicles may be disposed of promptly.

PRIVATES.

Under the laws prevailing in the District of Columbia it is necessary to make provision for 73 privates of class 1 at \$900 per annum, but there should be an increase in the numerical strength of the force for the reasons advanced in this report and others, and I again recommend an increase in the force of 100 privates of class 1.

On the 1st day of July, 1909, the total number of privates employed in the District of Columbia was 659, and on that date the reports show that 16 of these were sick, 39 were on leave of absence under authority of law, 84 were detailed to special assignments, 103 were upon posts, leaving available for patrol duty 397 privates, which number, when divided into reliefs necessary for twenty-four hours' duty, would make available a patrol force for beats of 99 men for the daytime and 198 men for the nighttime. This force includes those mounted on bicycles and those mounted on horses, to patrol the entire District of Columbia. The force is so divided as to give double the strength in available members during the hours of the night or when emergencies exist.

DETAILS.

The question is first asked, Where are the 84 privates of the force detailed to special assignments? And in answer thereto, it will be observed by further consulting this report that 1 member of the force is detailed at the Casualty Hospital; 4 with the detective bureau as clerks in the absence of provision therefor; 1 about the District building; 1 with the disbursing officer of the District government; 1 at the detention room at the terminal station; 2 at the Emergency Hospital; 2 in the enforcement of the child-labor law; 42 at the Executive Mansion; 2 as guards with the prisoners' van used in transporting prisoners from the police court to the workhouse, jail, and reformatories; 3 at the house of detention in order to perform duty for which employees should be provided; 1 as hack inspector; 1 as inspector of licenses under the assessor of the District of Columbia; 1 as inspector of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, etc., as required by law; 1 as inspector of pawn shops; 1 with the local identification bureau; 2 within the national park by direction of the commissioners; 6 as clerks in police headquarters in the absence of other provision therefor; 1 as photographer and finger-print specialist for the department; 2 as police court bailiffs in the absence of other provision; 1 as printer for the department; 1 as sanitary officer, looking after the insane; 1 guarding the tax collector's moneys; 6 at the workhouse in the absence of provision being made for guards thereat.

ASSIGNED TO POSTS.

Those on posts, numbering 103, are located as follows: Two in the vicinity of the Arlington Hotel; 2 in the vicinity of Fifteenth and H streets NW.; 2 at the town of Benning, D. C., where there should be 3 in order to complete the twenty-four hours' service; 3 at Brookland, D. C.; 1 at Brightwood, D. C., where there should be 3 in order to afford twenty-four hours' protection; 1 at Center Market; 3 at Cleveland Park; 1 at the coal dump where all fuel coming into the District of Columbia by rail is carried away by teams; 1 at Deanwood, D. C.; 1 as door man at the first precinct or central station; 1 at the town of Eckington, where there should be 3 in order to afford a twenty-four hours' service; 1 at Harlem, where there should be 3; 3 at Langdon, D. C.; 3 at the Long Bridge in twenty-four hours; 2 at the loop in twenty-four hours, where there should be 3; 3 at the new bridge for the same period of time; 6 doing special work in the several precincts in plain clothes; 22 at twelve hours' service each in the conduct of the patrol wagons and the patrol signal system; 1 at the public dump corner of First and W streets SW.; 2 assigned to the railroad station at Fourteenth and Water streets SW.; 26 doing twelve hours' service each as clerks in the various station houses; 1 at Tenleytown; 1 at Thirty-sixth street and Prospect avenue, at the terminal of the car lines; 3 at Takoma, D. C.; 9 at the Union Station performing service during the twenty-four hours by reliefs, made necessary by the improvements going on at that point during the spring and summer season; 2 detailed at the corner of Fifteenth street and Bladensburg road NE., at the terminal of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad and a street-car junction, and where there should be 3 for the twenty-four hours.

I have endeavored to clearly set forth the workings of the force with its deficient numerical strength and believe that the situation warrants the increase I have recommended.

OPERATORS TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.

There are employed at these headquarters 6 telephone operators in the telephone bureau where all police news of every kind coming in from the various precincts is concentrated, and where all telephonic orders and communications of the major and superintendent and the head of the detective bureau are sent over the wires. All these matters must be made of record as to date, time, and details pertaining to each and every case. It is recommended that these operators be included in the police force as members thereof, as privates of class 1. They not only operate the switchboard as heretofore mentioned, but they must have a familiarity with police work in order to be properly equipped and render an efficient service, and in the principal cities of the country these operators are members of the regular establishment. Their hours are long, their work tedious, and they must be so familiar with police matters as to give intelligent responses and instructions when called upon in emergencies so to do.

ADDITIONAL MOUNTS.

It is recommended that there be an allowance for 5 additional mounted men, not that the force be increased that number of men, but that the extra compensation allowed for mounted service be accorded for 5 more places. One has but to observe the changes made in the suburbs of the District through the construction of all kinds of buildings, the extension of highways, the development of Rock Creek and other parks, and to consult the demands of the various civic organizations of the various villages, towns, and suburban places scattered throughout the District, to be convinced of the necessity for this addition to the mounted force, and in this connection I might state that the advance in the cost of forage, blacksmithing, and other items incident to this character of service justifies that all mounted men should have an extra allowance of \$300 per annum as against the \$240 that they are now receiving.

EXTRA CHAUFFEUR REQUIRED.

In view of the fact that the department has had provided for its use this year a motor vehicle, it is important, aside from knowing how to operate such a machine, that there should be some one in the department fully qualified to make repairs from time to time, and if provision is made for an additional motor vehicle for use at police headquarters, as is suggested, the importance of the recommendation is emphasized. There should be an additional driver or chauffeur at a salary of \$720 per annum.

MOTOR CYCLES.

It is urged that a change be made in the miscellaneous allowance, by adding books of reference and motor cycles—books of reference, in order that the department may be furnished with at least half a

dozen text-books a year, and motor cycles for the reason that on the unimproved highways in the outside territory included in this jurisdiction it becomes impossible for members on bicycles to cope with the modern motor machine in observing that the speed laws and other regulations are respected. Citizens of the District have been loud in their criticism of the violators of the speed regulations in the suburban section, and it is urged that the motor cycles be included in the miscellaneous items, in order that 6 of these machines may be purchased for the use of the department.

MOTOR VEHICLE FOR DETECTIVE SERVICE.

A motor vehicle for use at police headquarters is necessary. It is contemplated that this machine be kept at police headquarters in order to make hurried responses for calls for detective sergeants whenever they may be required, which is many times a day. At present they must use street cars. The reasonableness for having a prompt service in this connection is apparent, and an additional motor vehicle is asked for, the economy and expeditiousness being conclusively established, and the figures bearing thereon will be forthcoming for comparison. Up to the present time the records are most favorable to the motor in the matter of expense as against the horse-drawn vehicle, and it is to be hoped that each of the precincts may be provided for in this regard.

STATION FOR THE NORTHEAST.

Agreeable to the wishes of the citizens and in accordance with the promise of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, an item is included for the purchase of a site in the suburban section of the District, between the ninth and tenth precincts. The purchase of a site at the present time means that in another year an appropriation will be asked for the construction of a building thereon and the establishment of an additional precinct.

HARBOR STATION.

It is urged that the present system of sheds used for the harbor precinct be demolished as insanitary and illy adapted for the purposes for which they are used, and that in lieu thereof a station house with concrete or cement piers be erected. The existing provisions and accommodations for the harbor crew are situated between a modern morgue and a creditable fire-engine house.

SUPERINTENDENT HOUSE OF DETENTION.

An increase is recommended in the pay of the officer in charge of the house of detention, of \$240 per annum. He must be fully and especially equipped for this service and is deserving of this small additional allowance. The care of women and children in a building rented and not well arranged for such purposes adds to the responsibility, and the officer in charge must be particularly adapted in every way for this special work.

It is also fair that an increase in pay of the hostler at the house of detention be made in order that his compensation may be the same as that of the janitors at the precinct station houses, \$600 per annum.

A SECOND ENGINEER.

Relative to the harbor patrol boat, I might add that there is but one engineer employed there at the present time and two firemen. It is unfortunate, as but one fireman is needed if there is but one engineer, and I have to recommend that an additional engineer be provided and that an additional deck hand also be furnished in order that twenty-four hours' service may be rendered by the police steamer. There are times when fires on the river, or drownings, or railroad accidents on the bridges crossing the Potomac, necessitate the use of this boat, and it is important that it be at command when needed under such circumstances.

I trust that this department may receive favorable consideration of the estimates made for its support to the end that the District of Columbia, in which all people are interested, may have accorded to it an adequate police force and be afforded a full power to regulate affairs looking to the protection of life and property and the maintenance of peace and order. Its many villages and towns would each of them have a police force of its own in any other Territory or State of the same size as this jurisdiction.

In this connection I might state that it would be for the welfare of all concerned, especially for the District, if the horses of this department, instead of being owned by those members who are mounted upon them, could be owned by the Government, as they are in municipalities throughout the United States, and if this change could be made it would wipe out the provision allowing \$240 a year extra compensation and require that an appropriation for the animals and their keep be provided.

In reciting these changes and making these recommendations I consider them absolute necessities in order to make the District of Columbia that which it should be from a police standpoint, but I have not included in this estimate many improvements that should be made in the way of modern cells, new buildings, an up-to-date central station house, and an outlying station where the mounted men could rendezvous and receive their instructions for duty.

THE INSANE.

Political excitement and various other influences operate to bring into this jurisdiction persons suffering from all kinds of hallucinations and delusions, and the police are called upon to give close attention to the unfortunate of this class. Not only are the police frequently called upon to take the initiative, but an agent of the department is charged with preparing all data and papers incident to investigations, hearings, and commitments in all of them. Political and other excitement throughout the country has a tendency to bring within the District those who may regard themselves aggrieved or who can offer means for relief of government ills. Old soldiers, often misled, find themselves adrift under lamentable conditions. Disappointment, love, and revenge each and all appear as factors at times. During the last fiscal year 121 arrests were made by the police upon this charge, and it is gratifying to be able to state that these figures show a decrease of 60 as compared with the year preceding. The department agent investigated in all 394 cases, a decrease of 87 when compared with the prior year, all going to indicate a change for the better, and a remarkable decrease by comparison.

REGULATION OF TRAFFIC.

The vehicle service in this jurisdiction should be of a character to elicit the most favorable comment, and is now passing through that change which must establish for it eventually a high standard of excellency. It was but a few years ago when the motor vehicle was unknown here, when the single and double horse hack was the popular means of transit. In those days the herdic drawn by horses and the dilapidated "night liner" held prominent place for patronage. These conveyances were the relics of the period following reconstruction. Electricity was substituted for horses as a power for operating street-railway cars, and with that the evolution began. The expeditiousness and cheapness of the new method made rapid inroads upon the ancient means of travel, and a slow but sure abandonment of the "slow but sure" mode of transportation followed. The commissioners authorized closer restrictions, made necessary for sanitary and safety reasons, and gradually the unsightly, insecure, and unhealthy conveyance has been eliminated. The public required a change, and a discriminating patronage aided for the better. Washington is a southern city and for years had accepted tumble-down hacks until the populace and progress demanded a change. Following the electro application for street-railway cars came its adoption for vehicles of all kinds for passenger and business purposes, and, strange as it may seem, the advance was slow, while no other locality in the country was and is better adapted to their use. Now every conceivable kind of motor vehicle is operated here, the taxicab being the latest among them. Throughout this period, embarrassed by inadequate laws, the authorities have had, in the main, to depend on regulations, many of doubtful legal effect, to meet the rapid changes in character of vehicles, and their conduct. Divided opinion and diversified interests have all along made it somewhat difficult for the commissioners and Congress to embody the whole situation in one complete set of laws. Court constructions have added to the complication, and, all in all, the stranger public, if not the local residents, are unable to proceed intelligently, generally, so as to avoid imposition at all times. Under prevailing legal provision, the motor-vehicle garage or the livery stable proprietor under lease may have an exclusive hotel privilege, with office therein, and stand his vehicles along the curb without to the exclusion of the public vehicle of identical character, to serve only patrons of such hotel. In rendering this service, in having this privilege, these vehicle owners have no public vehicle license to procure, may charge a rate agreed upon or not, and are not subject to police supervision, except as to the rules of the road and good order. They must not, however, solicit or convey patrons, aside from hotel guests.

In brief, the patron who employs a vehicle paying a license as a public vehicle is afforded the protection of the police in the matter of rates, while the livery stable, garage and hotel vehicle is a private concern and can fix its own flat rate for transportation, except that taxicabs of private or public character must carry duly inspected and accurate taximeters and rates. This latter restriction was made effective by the commissioners and an improved and more satisfactory service has followed.

Taxicab rates continue to call for some criticism, but that is a question which must be determined by experience.

LICENSED DRIVERS.

I respectfully renew my recommendation of other years, that Congress be urged to pass the measure providing for the licensing of all drivers of horse and conductors and chauffeurs of motor vehicles, and the law should be amended so as to require all such employees to remain within, upon, or within 5 feet of their vehicles at all times while in waiting for patronage or patrons, and the same provision should be made to apply to those who drive or operate vehicles for public or private hire.

Following the enactment of a law licensing drivers upon the favorable report from the police department, would obviate overcharges, thefts, and impositions by dishonest drivers or chauffeurs and the law should authorize the cancellation of license held by any unreliable driver or chauffeur. Instances have been brought to the attention of the police where intoxicated patrons have been robbed, but for fear of publicity have refused to go into court. The law as proposed would eliminate drivers and chauffeurs with bad records.

LIGHTS FOR ALL VEHICLES.

It is suggested that all vehicles carry lights, in order to obviate accidents in the nighttime. Rock Creek Park and the Speedway have afforded many object lessons showing the necessity for such a change. The motor vehicle with the light may be readily observed, but the horse-drawn vehicle without such is many times hidden in the darkness.

BUSINESS WAGONS.

Further improvement might be made along these lines by requiring all business wagons to have the name of the owner or a number thereon, in order to afford the police a ready identification in time of accident. Many horses driven by boys are carelessly driven; accidents follow, and there is no means afforded for identification except by color of the horse or vehicle.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.

The use of Pennsylvania avenue, F street, and at times other congested thoroughfares by wagons carrying hay, garbage carts, and heavily laden brick wagons restricts the free use of these streets, and jeopardizes life, limb, and property. If these business highways could be restricted to the lighter character of travel, it would be in the interest of the community.

The rules of the road systematizing vehicular traffic are gradually working marked improvement. With many ignorant drivers, some of whom are evidently not instructed by their employers as to the regulations, it becomes a difficult matter for a limited police force to secure the desired results except by degrees.

It is the aim to have all heavier vehicles keep as close to the curb as possible, to secure stopping at the curbs with right wheels next thereto, to lessen the cutting of corners, to have drivers indicate by whip or hand the direction they intend to turn; but indifference,

ignorance, and want of an adequate police force makes it difficult to bring all the changes readily into effect. If so in the business section, how much more difficult must it be in the localities where the police force is even more scattered? Among the instructions issued on this subject the following may be of interest, showing the policy of the department:

CAPTAIN: You will instruct the members of your command and see that a proper understanding and interpretation is had of the following orders, so far as they enter into the enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to vehicular traffic in the District of Columbia.

Inventive genius has placed at man's disposal concentrated power and mechanism for rapid transportation in the motor vehicle. It has come to stay, and already enters largely into affairs, commercially and otherwise. It has not yet attained the highest stage of perfection, but its many uses in trade and for pleasure has made its future general use desirable, if not necessary. It is fast revolutionizing conditions, and its adoption is being attended by the many difficulties which follow the introduction of advanced appliances. Not being confined to track or locality, it largely enters into antagonism with long-prevailing means of transit. Its movements and appearance are alarming to many who are unfamiliar with its mechanism and ready control.

The individual who conducts it is capable of exercising the same care that can be afforded by the person who drives the horse and controls the running of the modern trolley car. Fatalities and accidents follow in each of these classes as well as in all others.

The introduction of the motor vehicle means a new element for supervision under reasonable restraint, and the police are charged with the enforcement of such laws and regulations as may be placed in effect to control.

It is important that proper provision should be maintained to insure qualified and reliable conductors; that the limit of speed on direct, intersecting, and other public courses should be such as will hold the vehicle within bounds of safety to itself and the public; that appliances for signal and not too glaring lights should be carried; that means of identification should be attached, insanitary and nauseating emissions of smoke be prevented, and rules of the road apply that would place it on a fair perambulating basis with other vehicles. It is by all means desirable that the laws and regulations for traffic in all cities and on all public roads should be as uniform as possible, and the municipality should advise by warning signs where differing speed regulations begin and end. The motor vehicle in the hands of indifferent and irresponsible chauffeurs is the one that causes trouble for all concerned. The law-abiding owner desires to live within the law, and his assistance and cooperation may be relied upon by the authorities.

No harm, but much good, will result from the interchange of knowledge concerning motor vehicles on the part of those who operate them and those charged with the enforcement of the law. The machine argues for expedition of business, improved roads throughout the country, and for pleasure.

It was the expression of Congress that reasonable regulations should be enacted for the government and control of all kinds of vehicular traffic in the District of Columbia, and it is believed that the laws relating to the movement of vehicles were not intended to make travel a hardship, except so far as indifferent or irresponsible persons might make it so for themselves, but, to insure a proper enforcement of all requirements as heretofore directed, and in order to insure uniformity of action, members of the force will observe that the laws relating to turning of corners, crossing at intersecting streets, at certain prescribed locations where pedestrians congregate, in the parks, on the streets within the fire limits and in the suburbs beyond, for all of which places distinct rates of speed are prescribed, are enforced. There are times when the good and law-abiding citizen may, through inability to control to a fraction, place himself at the mercy of the police technically, when discretion would prompt a warning, and when the rear light, unobserved, would be jolted out and the warm lamp would indicate that it had been burning, and where warning against repetition would serve a good purpose.

At times there is possibility of a few drops of oil escaping, when a suggestion might remedy the situation, but where layers, pools, or puddles of oil are allowed to waste on the streets, the regulation should be invoked. In the vicinity of hotels and other public places, motor vehicle stands should be kept free from leaking oil at all times, because it is a special privilege and there follows accumulation. Excess of grease on car curves should be regarded as a clear violation of the regulations and appropriate action should be taken.

A respectful, calm, courteous demeanor should mark the attention of the members of the force in all cases, and an avoidance be had of anything having the appearance of persecution. That same close attention should be accorded to vehicles moved by animals as is given to vehicles moved by other power. Careless, reckless, inattentive drivers are causes for complaint, and frequently responsible for accidents and injuries.

Railway and vehicle accidents, 1908 and 1909.

	1908.			1909.		
	Accidents.	Serious.	Deaths.	Accidents.	Serious.	Deaths.
Motor vehicles.....	181	10	1	274	29	2
Steam railroads.....	69	18	12	31	11	5
Street railways.....	962	70	13	789	83	19
Other vehicles.....	883	119	5	690	73	11
Total.....	2,095	217	31	1,784	196	37

I have gone into the traffic matter at some length in view of seeming misunderstandings as to the policy of the department in its endeavor to secure a proper enforcement of the regulations, and it is one of the most important matters receiving the attention of the authorities everywhere at this time.

BICYCLE POLICE.

The worth of the member of the force on a bicycle as a police adjunct is emphasized by the revenue returns to the District by way of fines and forfeitures, the amount of the receipts from this source alone during the fiscal year that closed June 30 last having been \$35,895, or about \$2,027 less than for the preceding year, although there were 726 more cases taken to court.

It is realized that the bicycle policeman is not a good form for detective service, but the regulating of motor, street car, and other vehicle traffic along the smooth and inviting streets and roads of the District must be had through this agency in order to have the support of the courts, who accept the reading of the mechanical contrivance known as the speedometer, one of which is attached to each police bicycle, as evidence where excessive speeding is charged. Members of the force have been instructed from time to time not to persecute, but to exercise fair and just treatment in all cases where violations may be observed. There is a disposition on the part of many operators of motor cars to exceed the legal speed; others are disinclined to have light thrown upon machine numbers after dark, and become offended when the laws and regulations are enforced. The police do not find pleasure in making arrests, but are required to perform their duty, and in this they are supported by the good citizen. Those who show indifference to law should appreciate the situation and not make it necessary for the department to employ motor cars or motor cycles in order to secure respect for the law. There is a tendency on the part of employed chauffeurs to disregard the speed limit, if not the proper care of the motor vehicle owned by another, and if owners would cooperate with the police and assist in the punishment of those who disregard both interests it would be to the welfare of all. The bicycle also serves a good purpose in enabling prompt responses to be made to calls for police assistance.

The following is a summary of the work of the bicycle members as made by precincts:

Cases made by bicycle officers from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Precinct.	Cases.	Fines Imposed.	Precinct.	Cases.	Fines Imposed.
First.....	1,276	\$6,982	Seventh.....	491	\$1,982
Second.....	642	7,450	Eighth.....	508	2,586
Third.....	633	3,111	Ninth.....	278	1,725
Fourth.....	555	2,890	Tenth.....	500	2,947
Fifth.....	428	2,462	Total.....	6,105	35,895
Sixth.....	794	3,760			

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

For some years this department advocated a gradual reduction of the features which prompted public complaint, if not hospital treatment, without entirely depriving "Young America" of the spirit which prompts the celebration of the Fourth of July, and such recommendations were carried into effect a year ago, when the Commissioners of the District of Columbia promulgated an order against the sale and use of firecrackers and noise-making devices in the District of Columbia for use on Independence Day, with a result that by utilizing the entire police force in the performance of a double duty, that the noises and accidents that usually followed the celebration through the use of explosives were not in evidence. In fact, there were no accidents reported and but one fire, and the people of the District of Columbia congratulated themselves on the great change for the better.

Prior to the Fourth of July, 1909, the records show that accidents and fires occurred as follows:

Year.	Accidents.	Fires.
1905.....	8	10
1906.....	13	7
1907.....	4	5
1908.....	12	2
1909.....		1

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NOW ONE STREET.

According to the suggestions of this department, Pennsylvania and New York avenues, which for many years had been defined by regulations and the rulings of the court, as each embracing two thoroughfares, the north and south sides of the same, respectively, being defined by regulation as a separate thoroughfare, have been changed and they are now each regarded as a single highway with a north and south side thereto. This change has proved advantageous to all concerned, tending to bring about a more systematic traffic on these avenues and affording a greater amount of security to those who use vehicles and to pedestrians as well.

LIQUOR SALES TO MINORS.

During the year the sale of liquors to minors received the attention of the police in the exercise of their duties, and in several instances

where liquors were sold to those under years, cases were presented to the court for determination. There have been instances where adults have purchased for minors and where minors have purchased for adults, and it was determined upon presentation of a case of this kind that a minor may, under the present law, be an agent and go on errands and procure goods for delivery to such adult, the sale being held to be to the principal. The law in terms says that the liquor must be "For the use of any persons under the age of 21 years" in order to make a violation. Legislation looking to the correction of this condition should be had by Congress.

GUIDES.

The department has had brought to its attention numbers of cases where persons acting as guides in the District of Columbia and wearing badges inscribed "Washington City Guide," "United States Capitol Guide," "Official Guide," and similar inscriptions, solicit the patronage of visitors and others for the purpose of compensation, the persons employing them being misled under the impression that the so-called guides were appointed by the District authorities in accordance with law and looking upon their badges as official vouchers of their reliability. Many embarrassments have been occasioned by the presence of these importuning people, and it is urged that each person engaged in such employment shall pay a license therefor and that his moral character and standing shall be approved by the department of police before such licenses shall issue, and that the same shall be revocable at any time when there is just grounds for such action."

Aside from the guides, there are those who "run" for different hotels in the vicinity of depots and steamboat wharves, who should be restricted by law to the end that they be made subject to such police regulation as the commissioners may determine.

GAME AND FISH LAWS.

The game and fish laws pertaining to the District of Columbia have been enforced to the end that the Potomac River within the District of Columbia has become a spawning ground for fishes valuable for food; indiscriminate shooting along the river has been stopped, and the law confining the use of the gun to sportsmen in the vicinity of the marshes during certain seasons enforced. While fishing by nets is forbidden in the District, immediately along the shores of the river and within the basin adjacent thereto may be found large numbers of game fish, which are captured by angling and afford great pleasure to the growing youth and older person at seasons of the year when it is lawful for them to be taken by hook and line, and it is to be hoped that in the near future this valuable asset may be preserved in such a way as to add to the interest of citizens who indulge in such sport and recreation for a long time to come.

CONCEALED WEAPONS.

The department renews its recommendation for the passage of a concealed-weapon law, whereby the revolver and other implements

that are carried or held concealed may be traced from the place of manufacture to the place of keeping; this by a series of records and permits issued therefor, a bill having already been recommended to that end by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. If a law prohibits the possession of weapons of this kind entirely, there are occasions, when murder or other crimes are committed by the use of such weapons, when it becomes most important to establish a clew to the identity of the owner, and that could only be had through a proper record and permit system.

SUBURBAN-RAILWAY ANNOYANCES.

The year has not been without its complaints of rowdyism on street railway cars, especially those of the suburban lines; and if the employees of the railway companies are not to have police authority while operating their property, the corporation should give some special police attention to the cars. It is beyond the power of the department to maintain a police force on these cars to second the effort of the railway men continually. The assistance rendered the companies by taking the police from their beats and allowing them to make occasional trips on the cars has been attended with improved conditions, showing that authority is all that is needed to prevent interference by rowdies and complaints by citizens.

BALL-POOL ROOMS.

Under the existing law ball-pool rooms are granted licenses and are in the main patronized by boys and young men. The game itself may be harmless, but the congregating of patrons in many cases has been followed by drinking and betting on games. In this connection persons have within the past two years incorporated so-called clubs, where playing may be indulged in by those who are not members, but who may become such and secure the privilege upon the payment of a small fee. Once admitted, they feel that they are immune from the inspection of the police and the authorities, and instances of betting on games have come to the knowledge of the police. By this privilege the proprietors of the club pool room avoid the cost of a license, and the proprietors of the open pool room suffer an injustice and the District loses revenue. There should be a law against club pool rooms, and if such can not be secured the annual license on pool tables employed in such rooms should be at least \$25 each, and in addition the police should be authorized to make inspections of the same at any and all times.

The law governing ordinary pool rooms provides that they shall be closed on Sundays and during the hours that barrooms are required to be closed, but there is no provision that the interior of a pool room be exposed to view from the street on Sunday.

On December 14, 1901, this department recommended an amendment to the law licensing pool rooms, making it unlawful for the proprietor or proprietors to suffer or permit any minor under 18 years of age to frequent or patronize the same, and that recommendation is respectfully renewed.

POSTERS.

No law has been enacted looking to the abolition of posters on billboards, but those engaged in this business are now under the regulation of the commissioners, submitting the posters to police headquarters for inspection, and there has been a decided improvement in the character of bills that are put before the public, although all the bad features have not as yet been eliminated owing to the restricted power of the police. Sensational and misleading object lessons may deface the boards, but pictures delineating crimes and those of an obscene character are withheld from this character of publication.

PROTECTION FOR INSIGNIA.

There should be an amendment to the police act whereby a member of the force, when under formal suspension from duty for any gross violation of the manual, should be required to lay aside or surrender to his superior any badge, button, ornament, or other insignia of office which he may be wearing or have in his possession. This is recommended in view of the fact that the uniform and buttons of the department have been worn in one or two instances by parties under suspension, to the mortification of other members of the force, and a law can only be made to apply so far as the insignia attached thereto is concerned.

SANITARY WORK.

During the heated term the police gave special attention to sanitary conditions and in bad weather endeavored to keep sidewalks free from washings of waste earth, but only in cases where the owners of the abutting property were residents, as service for court attendance can not be had on nonresidents, would the law prevail. Where there is public parking abutting the place where washings of dirt are in evidence the regulations will not hold, owing to the fact that these washings do not come from the property of the individual, but from that of the District.

INEBRIATE STATION.

Many appeals are made for the care and treatment of husbands, fathers, brothers, and wives who suffer from the overuse of stimulants and drugs, and the same condition has prevailed in the District for many years. Some of those who make these appeals are prepared and willing to pay for proper treatment for their unfortunate relatives or friends, while others are wholly dependent and can not do so. There is every reason for the establishment of an inebriate asylum in the District and the department renews its recommendation of former years that such should be provided. Aside from the treatment to be had at a hospital, it would be to the advantage of the public and the police if there was provided on a less extensive scale an emergency station for the reception of all cases of drunkenness that are taken up by the police, where treatment could be had such as each case might require. In the course of a year several thousand cases where intoxication is responsible are brought to the attention of the police, but there is no law providing a penalty for drunkenness in this jurisdiction,

and these unfortunates are removed from the thoroughfares or other public places as a matter of security for themselves and in order that they may be restored to a normal condition and to their homes. The distress which would attach to taking an intoxicated man in all cases to his home need not be mentioned, but if he could be cared for at an institution where medical attention and proper nursing could be promptly administered, it would be humanitarian and to the advantage of all concerned. This would mean that the case, rather than be taken to the station house for placing in a cell until recovery, would be taken to the emergency inebriate station for care and treatment.

BUILDINGS.

Aside from the other improvements mentioned there are others that are badly needed, in order that the District of Columbia should enjoy the distinction of having modern and humane accommodations and facilities for handling those who from time to time require the attention and assistance of the police.

Several of the buildings now utilized as station houses were constructed years ago, and while a rigid inspection reveals that every effort is made to keep them free from insanitary conditions, these efforts are in a measure only availing. The health authorities, the police surgeons, and citizens' committees have condemned three of these houses in support of the continued contention of the head of the department, and it is to be hoped that within the next year or two the situation may undergo a change for the better.

There should be constructed a central police station in lieu of the present first precinct affair, where could be located the police headquarters, with all branches of the service concentrated, which would add much to the expedition of all matters pertaining to the organization. The placing of prisoners in the present illy adapted station, and subsequent taking of them to court, partakes of the imposing of a duplicate penalty. A modern building, with latest improved places for confinement of prisoners, with an armory, baths, detention room for women, and ample and sufficient office quarters should be erected.

The third precinct is not only an insanitary house, but the walls of the building are not of that character which would make the building secure under all conditions. The rear lot, on which is located the stable, is above grade and a decided menace. This building is located in a growing and improved section, and it should be in keeping with surroundings.

The sixth precinct station is in need of many alterations in order to make it a suitable place for the confinement of human beings. In the first place, the brick cells, with their insanitary and repulsive plumbing, should be torn out and replaced with steel cells of a modern kind, and new plumbing should be installed. The captain of that precinct says that it is almost inhuman to lock a person up in this station from Saturday until Monday morning, and hardened criminals who have served in prisons all over the country state that it is the worst place they have ever been in. This whole structure should be torn down and rebuilt to meet the demands of a present-day police station. Adjoining the stable of this station house is the old morgue building, and it is situated between the former edifice and the station

house, which covers an area of about 826 square feet. It should be demolished and on that space could be erected a two or three story building, which could be used as a storehouse for the entire police department.

Regarding these places, prior reports made by this department concerning them were, in part, as follows:

FIRST PRECINCT STATION.

In his report for the years 1902 and 1903 the superintendent of police employed the following language with regard to this building:

"The house stands within the shadow of the new city post-office, just south of Pennsylvania avenue, where it was erected years ago after a foundation had been obtained by driving piles. Dark, damp, aged, and contracted, this building is unfitted for the temporary confinement of persons, much less as a domicile for the members of the force who must sleep there when on reserve duty. This building has been condemned by the police surgeons. Strong and hardy members of the force have succumbed to disease by having to make this building their quarters. Malaria, typhoid, and kindred troubles have resulted from officers being housed there. A modern station should be erected to take its place. The Government should dispose of the lot on which the present building stands and replace the station on elevated ground. It should be of such a character as to not only furnish a central station, with all improvements and requirements, but be of such proportion as to afford an armory for police purposes. There should be a drill hall, gymnasium, bathing pool, and such contingents as would contribute to the health and strength of the men, physically and mentally. It is indeed lamentable to find cities of smaller size than Washington well equipped in this respect, while the District has not a police headquarters building it can call its own."

The condition of this building, with its insanitary arrangements, was commented upon in his report for the year 1889, as follows:

"The first precinct structure was erected years ago without precaution having been taken to insure the cellar or basement against inroads from water, which annoyance prevails in other business houses in the same locality. A siphon and trap have been used with a view of correcting the trouble, despite which the water at times is 18 inches in depth in the cellar. Immediately above all this are the offices, cell rooms, and sleeping quarters. The effect upon the health of those who occupy them day and night can not be otherwise than injurious. Some of the office rooms are so dark that it is necessary to keep gas burning in the daytime in order to permit the transaction of current work. Add to this poor ventilation, and at times cold and damp, and you have a fair picture of the principal station house in the District of Columbia."

A board of inspection concurred in the estimate placed upon this illy adapted building by the major and superintendent of police and suggested that if a central station could not be obtained without delay that his recommendation made in 1901, 1904, 1905, and 1906 for the elevation and reconstruction of the cell corridors and placing of steel cages in lieu of the ancient and poorly ventilated cells should be allowed to prevail and appropriation for the same be secured at once.

SECOND PRECINCT STATION.

The cell corridor and cells are of the old pattern and should be demolished and rebuilt with steel cells, as recommended by the major and superintendent of police for several years, his report of 1901 containing the following:

"Cells for prisoners.—The cells and corridors in which they are located, in the station houses erected years ago, are antiquated and illy adapted for the purposes for which they are employed. In order to afford prisoners that humane treatment which is prompted by the teachings of the day, modern steel cages, well ventilated, properly heated, and admitting of unquestioned cleanliness should be constructed in several of the precinct station houses, and in this connection a means established for the entrance and delivery of prisoners away from the public gaze."

Estimates for the same, it is understood, are now before the commissioners of the District and it is hoped that appropriation for the improvement will follow.

THIRD PRECINCT STATION.

This building is located on K street NW., near Twentieth street, and is the headquarters for the force performing duty in the central northwest section of the District.

It was constructed nearly forty years ago, and in that time an additional story was added to it. It is adjacent to the Western Market, is not an up-to-date edifice for official and other purposes, and it is another one of the buildings to which attention has been called in the annual reports of the major and superintendent of police.

The principal defects to be observed is the dampness of the basement, where is located the heating apparatus, and the light walls. The nearness of the pipes to the flooring in the cellar is an objection to be raised, as is the setting of the furnace beneath the level of the floor in a pan, in order to accommodate the height of the same. The rooms are well lighted, the dormitory on the second floor, however, having only that ventilation that comes from the windows on the front and sides. Located as it is, on a prominent thoroughfare, its appearance should be more in keeping with the surroundings. The rear of the lot, on which is located the stable, is elevated several feet above the level of the station building, which is a situation to be criticized and condemned. Several years ago it was proposed to Congress that an appropriation be made for the removal of this elevated ground and the establishment of a wagon way adjoining the station building itself, whereby the patrol wagon could be facilitated in responding to calls for prisoners and emergencies. The stable can only be reached by ascending a flight of steps, which is a bad condition to be met with in the police service.

FOURTH PRECINCT STATION.

This station house is located in southwest Washington and was erected many years ago. Its position is such that noisy prisoners at times become a menace to the peace and quiet of the locality, and residents in this vicinity have just cause for complaint. The basement is below the level of the area way, which causes dampness when it rains, and the material throughout is well worn and depreciated. The cell corridors and cells are of the original pattern and should be condemned and replaced by a ventilated cell room and steel-caged cells. In his annual report for 1904 and 1905 the head of the police department refers to the conditions as follows:

"The cell corridors and the cells at the fourth precinct should be overhauled and new and modern cages placed therein. Sewer connections should be had with the basement, in order to admit of a lower cell in which to place the unruly and boisterous prisoners, who have by their conduct made life burdensome to residents in the vicinity of the station."

Admitting of the feasibility of maintaining the station house in its present location, the structure itself should be thoroughly overhauled and made up-to-date.

HARBOR STATION.

The wharf and the building thereon occupied by the crew and small command of the lieutenant assigned to the river front, from which point the patrol boat is operated and where the official records and harbor office work are kept and transacted, are aged, unsightly, insanitary, and unaccommodating, except so far as a landing place for the boat is concerned. Not only is the lieutenant charged with the maintaining of good order in and around the wharves, where an extensive commercial business is carried on, but the maintenance of the channel free from obstruction falls to his lot. The preservation of life and the recovering of drowned bodies are also part of his work. The buildings used as a precinct station are 1-story frames constructed on a wharf and have no sleeping quarters or cells for prisoners. Under existing arrangements persons arrested must be transported many squares distant to the nearest station having cells. It would be economy should the District have a suitable wharf with cement foundation construction, a 2-story building to be erected thereon for the officers, quarters for the detail made there, with cells for prisoners, stable, and proper facilities for the proper and humane conduct of the duties involved. Attention is respectfully invited to the report of the lieutenant and harbor master, which is included herein.

DISCIPLINE.

The attention to duty and general demeanor of the force have been of a high character, the earnest, hard-working members fully realizing, evidently, the efforts that have been made within the last few years to improve their condition by way of remuneration and in the fairness designed in the treatment of cases for discipline. Members appreciate that the organization must enforce rules of conduct and add their influence to that end. Such meritorious support of the department tends to the benefit of all and gains for it that good standing which it enjoys at home and abroad.

The limited force has no time to lose when on active duty, more details to work out than other police forces, and it is expected that omissions and commissions will follow on the part of some of their number. A member of the force is directed to do the best he can—no more should be required—and he may restore confidence for failure and have penalties reduced by meritorious endeavor in many instances where his work has been questioned.

The number of cases is not considered a rule for advancement, but where the officer maintains a good quiet beat his standing in the department is creditable.

With a total force of 731 members of all grades for 1908–1909, there were 205 breaches of discipline disposed of by the police trial board. In 73 of these cases the charges were dismissed, and in 53 cases fines were imposed, while in 23 cases the defendants were fined and warned, 1 was fined and deprived of five day's leave of absence, 2 were fined and required to pay debts, 2 were fined and reduced one point each in line of promotion, 7 members of the force were removed. The statistics throughout go to show that the members of the force generally are in the good-conduct grade, which is more fully explained in detail by the following summary:

CHANGES IN THE FORCE.

Total force June 30, 1908.....	731
June 30, 1909:	
Resigned.....	9
Removed.....	7
Died.....	8
Pensioned.....	11
	<hr/> 35
Vacancies filled.....	696
	<hr/> 35
Total.....	731
Total appointments.....	35

TRIALS.

Absence without leave.....	5
Absence without leave and intoxication.....	1
Conduct unbecoming an officer.....	24
Conduct unbecoming an officer and neglect of duty.....	5
Conduct unbecoming an officer and nonpayment of a just debt.....	4
Conduct unbecoming an officer, nonpayment of a just debt, and violation of a general order.....	1
Disobedience of orders.....	6
Disobedience of orders and neglect of duty.....	2
Failure to pay for uniform.....	4

Gross neglect of duty.....	3
Intoxication.....	8
Intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	4
Intoxication and neglect of duty.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	34
Nonpayment of a just debt.....	20
Violation of paragraph 9, section 9, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Violation of paragraphs 1, 2, 3, section 11; paragraph 9, section 51; and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of paragraph 1, section 11; paragraphs 3 and 4, section 49; sections 235 and 236; and neglect of duty.....	1
Violation of paragraph 3, section 11.....	1
Violation of paragraph 3, section 11; paragraph 16, section 49; and neglect of duty.....	1
Violation of paragraph 8, section 11.....	1
Violation of paragraph 8, section 11, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Violation of paragraph 8, section 11; intoxication; and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of section 36.....	1
Violation of section 36 and neglect of duty.....	2
Violation of section 44 and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of paragraph 2, section 49.....	2
Violation of paragraph 3, section 49.....	3
Violation of paragraph 3, section 49; section 236, and disobedience of orders.....	1
Violation of paragraph 4, section 49; and sections 235 and 236.....	1
Violation of paragraph 4, section 49; and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of paragraph 6, section 49; and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of paragraph 9, section 49; and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Violation of paragraph 9, section 49; section 236, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of paragraphs 1 and 9, section, 51.....	1
Violation of paragraph 2, section 51; and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of paragraph 3, section 51.....	1
Violation of paragraph 9, section 51; and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Violation of section 60, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	3
Violation of section 61.....	1
Violation of section 69.....	1
Violation of section 230.....	1
Violation of section 234.....	6
Violation of sections 234 and 235.....	1
Violation of section 235.....	1
Violation of section 235 and neglect of duty.....	2
Violation of section 235 and gross neglect of duty.....	1
Violation of sections 235 and 236.....	17
Violation of sections 235 and 236, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	2
Violation of sections 235 and 236, and gross neglect of duty.....	4
Violation of sections 235 and 236, gross neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of sections 235 and 236, and neglect of duty.....	5
Violation of sections 235 and 236, neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of section 236, intoxication, and conduct unbecoming an officer.....	1
Violation of section 240.....	1
Violation of general order No. 43.....	2
Violation of general order No. 45.....	1
Total.....	205

DISPOSITION.

Be deprived of 1 day's leave.....	7
Be deprived of 2 days' leave.....	5
Be deprived of 3 days' leave.....	1
Be deprived of 1 day's leave and warned.....	1
Be deprived of 2 days' leave and warned.....	1
Be deprived of 3 days' leave and warned.....	1
Charges dismissed.....	73
Fined.....	53

Fined and warned.....	23
Fined, be deprived of 5 days' leave, and warned.....	1
Fined and required to pay debt.....	2
Fined and reduced 1 point in line of promotion.....	2
Removed.....	7
Required to pay debt.....	15
Required to pay debt and warned.....	2
Required to pay debt and be deprived of 2 days' leave.....	2
Warned.....	9
Total.....	205

Disposition of the force for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a. m., July 1, 1909.

Major and superintendent.....	1
Inspector and assistant superintendent.....	1
Inspectors.....	3
Captains.....	10
Lieutenants.....	12
Sergeants.....	45
Privates, class 3.....	482
Privates, class 2.....	89
Privates, class 1.....	88
Total.....	731

	Major and superintendent.	Inspector and assistant superintendent.	Inspectors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Privates.	Total.	Sick.	Leave.	Detailed.	Post duty.	Patrol duty.
Headquarters.....	1	1	3		1		20	26					
Precincts:													
First.....				1	1	4	75	81	2	3	16	10	44
Second.....				1	1	4	59	65	3	3	8	5	40
Third.....				1	1	4	69	75	2	4	12	5	46
Fourth.....				1	1	4	53	59	2	4	7	10	30
Fifth.....				1	2	5	71	79	3	6	8	8	46
Sixth.....				1		5	65	71		4	12	14	35
Seventh.....				1	1	4	64	70		5	7	16	36
Eighth.....				1	1	3	48	53	1	2	3	5	37
Ninth.....				1	1	5	60	67	1	3	7	15	34
Tenth.....				1	1	6	66	74	1	5	4	13	43
Harbor.....					1	1	9	11	1			2	6
Total.....	1	1	3	10	12	45	a 659	a 731	16	39	84	103	397

a Including 20 privates detailed as detectives.

LIGHT IN DARK PLACES.

Light in dark places works to the prevention of crime, and owing to the extension of improvements in all directions there are many points that must be patronized in the nighttime by pedestrians and others that should be lighted, in order that the police officer in patrolling his beat may have a view of the surroundings. Especially is this true in the suburban sections, in the vicinity of Benning, D. C., and in the city proper in the locality of the Terminal Station, where the approaches should be well lighted at all hours in order to guide the traveler on his way.

VEHICLE OBSTRUCTIONS.

During the year there have been a great many complaints about business wagons and others stopping in front of private residences other than those to which they are making deliveries, residents complaining that they were at times inconvenienced by such obstructions. There is no law on the subject other than that the assistant corporation counsel has ruled that where there is room in front of the building for which a driver has delivery he must stop there, but otherwise he can take his stand at other places. There is no law or regulation on the subject, but it is a question that, in the opinion of the department, should be considered for the welfare of the residential section.

CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS.

The cases of arrests of all kinds in the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1909, aggregated 35,910, of which 17,207 were made against whites and 18,703 against colored. These embraced cases where persons were either arrested or notified to appear in court for hearing, or where collateral was deposited for appearance. The charges embraced those the outgrowth of trivial offenses, such as violation of the several hundred police regulations, cruelty to animals, habitual drunkenness, fugitives from reformatories, homes, or institutions, intoxication, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, threats, petit larceny, and the like, all embraced under misdemeanors, making a total of 33,884 cases, and assault with dangerous weapon, embezzlement, false pretenses, housebreaking, forgery, grand larceny, and kindred offenses of a criminal character, aggregating 1,007 cases of arrest.

The misdemeanor cases sustained in 1908 numbered 23,486; in 1909 they were 26,353.

The criminal cases sustained in 1908 numbered 738, and in 1909 they were 756.

In this connection it should be remembered that 3,330 cases, where intoxication was the charge, were dismissed, the individuals being allowed to go upon recovery. Of the 2,305 vagrancy cases, 315 were dismissed, and a great many of the simple assault cases were likewise disposed of, where wives or husbands refused to prosecute. Many hundreds of cases, in fact, are disposed of for want of prosecution after arrests are made.

In the misdemeanor class, 2,080 were held for assault as against 2,009 in 1908, but, for carrying concealed weapons, in 1909 there were 186 cases sustained, while in 1908 there were 211, showing a decrease in this particular. There were 305 charges of contempt of court made as against 239 in 1908, and, in the latter year, 1,159 cases of cruelty to animals were held, while in 1909 there were but 640.

Disorderly conduct, which covers a multitude of sins, resulted in 9,317 cases being made, 795 more cases than for the previous year. Fornication was the charge in 234 cases where persons were held as against 255 for the previous year. Habitual drunkenness decreased from 361 last year to 359 for 1909. Indecent exposure of person resulted in 342 cases, 15 arrests were made for keeping bawdy houses, and 90 for keeping disorderly houses. There were 72 cases sustained

against keepers of gambling tables, 21 for keeping open bar on Sunday as against 14 the year before, and 65 cases were made on the charge of unlicensed bar, while in 1908 there were 128. There were 791 cases of nonsupport held, an increase of 191 over the prior year. Seven arrests were made for selling liquor to minors, and 1,957 sustained where petit larceny was the offense. In 1908 vagrancy was sustained against 1,500, and in 1909, 1,960 cases were held. For violating the police regulations 3,564 cases were upheld by the courts, while 934 were likewise disposed of under violation of the speed law. There were many other charges, all, however, going to show that with a limited, hard-worked police force there was a decrease in many offenses and but a slight percentage of increase in disorderly cases.

CRIME.

As to crime, there were 24 arrests where murder was the charge. Of these, 20 were held, none charged escaping apprehension. This was an increase of 3 cases over the preceding year. There was a decrease in the cases of assault with a dangerous weapon from 80 to 74 cases; a decrease of 2 under attempt at robbery; and a decrease in the number of arrests for forgery and embezzlement.

In 1906 there were 406 cases of grand larceny reported, in 1907, 420 cases, and in 1908, 392 cases, and in 1909, 424. Thus it will be observed that the number of these complaints average about the same for each year. Last year there were 124 arrests on this charge; in 1909 there were 141. There were 3 cases of larceny from the United States reported and 5 convictions had. Eighty cases of robbery were recorded in 1909; 52 arrests followed and 36 convictions. In 1906 there were 95 such cases, in 1907, 105, and in 1908, 103—thus displaying a decrease in crime and an increase in arrests. While but 28 cases of embezzlement were reported at headquarters, the arrests on that charge were sustained in 54 cases, the police by endeavor making arrests far beyond the number of complaints.

Housebreaking in this jurisdiction is the charge where anyone enters by breaking or otherwise any house, room, boat, car, yard, or inclosure and steals, and under this charge there is room for many offenses. If an individual robs a refrigerator, it is house-breaking, for example. During the year 359 cases of the kind were reported and 201 arrests followed, 165 being convicted and 28 dismissed technically. There were 3,484 cases of petit larceny recorded on the statements of persons, some of them real and some of them "fishy," but 2,432 arrests followed and 1,957 convictions, after many refused to prosecute.

There was recovered by the police property and money of the estimated value of \$95,956, of which \$78,958.59 was stolen. The above recoveries were passed through the custody of the property clerk to owners. Aside from that the police recovered in the way of horses, vehicles, motor vehicles, and like property of the estimated value of \$98,258.17; losses in all ways—lost, stolen, or abandoned—\$243,786.57; recoveries of all kinds, \$184,214.90, a most creditable showing.

The whole situation speaks well for the credit of the force.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

It may be interesting to know that of the 35,910 cases of arrest, 17,207 were white, 18,703 colored, 31,200 were males, and 4,710 females, and 3,375 were unable to read and write. Of these, 12,789 males were married, 18,411 single; 2,130 of the females were married, and 2,580 single.

GOOD WORK.

Besides preventing crime and apprehending criminals and preserving the peace the police did a lot of other good work. They reported 3,612 accidents; took up 276 estray animals; found 14 abandoned infants; recovered 66 drowned bodies; reported 5,931 dead animals, 2,204 dangerous pavements, 2,096 dangerous holes, 11 dangerous bridges; found 2,464 doors and windows left open; reported 794 speeding motor vehicles; cared for 1,434 persons found sick on the street; reported 14,936 electric lights, 774 gas lights, and 743 naphtha lights out; recovered 142 lost children; examined 8,693 permits; and reported thousands of other things in writing for correction.

PHARMACY AND DENTAL LAW.

In carrying into effect the pharmacy act, a special officer has been detailed by the department to look after the promiscuous sale of cocaine, morphine, opium, and chloral-hydrate, four drugs prohibited from sale except on physician's prescriptions, and to see that drug stores are in charge of registered pharmacists. This officer also enforces the dental law and observes that only licensed dentists are engaged in the work.

This service was well performed and required tact and prolonged hours of duty. The sales of cocaine have been greatly reduced, being about 10 per cent of what they were prior to the passage of the pharmacy act of 1906.

Only the lowest classes indulge in the cocaine habit, mostly colored and generally heavy drinkers.

There are no statistics going to show the incentive to crime, but it is well established that the habitual use of cocaine superinduces unnatural activity and imaginary wrongs, often causing jealousy and crime. It is known that in locations where the cocaine is used, disorder usually prevails and suppression of its sale reduces the disorder. The possession of cocaine except upon a physician's certificate should be prima facie evidence of fraud and the present law should be so amended. It is believed if the sale from the manufacturer to the dispenser and user was placed under the control of the United States Revenue Bureau it would work to best advantage for the good of all.

NONSUPPORT COLLECTIONS.

Under the law requiring husbands to support their families many cases have been taken to court, and among other dispositions it has been required of many husbands and fathers that they make weekly payments looking to care of dependents to the police at the several station houses, the installment in turn to be returned to the juvenile

court. This virtual collection by the police is not authorized by law and places a responsibility for pecuniary accounting on the police that is foreign to their work. While disposed to aid the suffering and dependent in any possible way, it is urged, as heretofore, that legal authority be conferred on some officer of the court or other official to assume this collection, of which members of the police force should be relieved.

THE INAUGURATION.

The inauguration period was one long to be remembered, the day combining all the disagreeable weather features imaginable. The police department had the cooperation of 400 leading citizens in committee organization and was enabled to handle the peace and order situation in its many trying details to the credit of the District and all other interests involved. A temporary station for intoxicated persons was established, with medical attention at hand, and excellent results followed.

The following general orders explain in brief the success of the police arrangements:

GENERAL ORDER

No. 26.

The head of the department conveys to officers and members of the force his sincere thanks and appreciation for the intelligent, continuous, and energetic work preceding and during the 4th of March period. Each and all of you abandoned your rest and meals and the ordinary comforts to maintain the good name of the department for efficiency under trying conditions, and it was recorded that many of your number convalescing from sickness gave such assistance as your strength would allow. Limited numerically, the force ordinarily has an excessive labor and it was remarkable how well you carried into effect the regulations for the occasion, with the welfare of thousands of strangers to care for in addition to the protection of our own citizens and their extensive business and residence interests.

The detective service operated unceasingly and to the end in view: Crime was prevented, no cases of housebreaking, nor professional stealing.

The ambulance and medical auxiliary was excellent and temporary hospitals and stations proved invaluable, particularly in view of the distressing weather conditions.

The temporary force was faithful and accomplished good results.

The chief clerk and assistants labored continuously on their part of the tremendous task and without a hitch.

But one complaint of ungentlemanly conduct on the part of a member of the force was received from any source.

I congratulate you all, and am sure that our citizens and visiting friends will share in my feeling that you displayed fortitude and ability, to the end that your efforts were successful.

INTERNATIONAL POLICE ASSOCIATION.

Your superintendent was chosen as president of the International Police Association at a very successful convention held at Buffalo, N. Y., in June, and the honor testifies to the expectancy on the part of these several hundred officials connected therewith to their confidence in the support of the governing authority of the District to lend assistance looking to the establishment of a national bureau of criminal identification at the seat of government, with a partial aid from Congress. The institution now supported by private subscriptions is an assured success as an auxiliary to all police departments, and it is to be hoped that its presence in this jurisdiction may be maintained through encouragement on the part of the honorable the commissioners.

IN MEMORIAM.

Death invaded the ranks of the department during the year just closed, one of its officers, Capt. William H. Mathews, being killed at his post of duty by a subordinate. The unfortunate affair, aside from the features which may be developed as to responsibility, came as a shock and a sorrow to those who are charged with the upholding of the laws.

Among others who laid aside the baton and the badge, no longer to answer to the call of the roll, and in whose memory the records were appropriately inscribed, were the following:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 12, 1908.

CAPTAIN: The major and superintendent announces with sorrow and sincere regret to the members of the force the death of Private W. F. Maddox, which occurred at his late residence at 7.30 o'clock p. m., July 10, 1908.

Private Maddox was appointed a member of the department July 11, 1883, and the painstaking and conscientious manner in which he performed his duties won for him the respect and confidence of his superior officers.

The funeral services will be held from his late residence, 3817 Fourteenth street NW., on Monday, at 3 o'clock p. m., and out of respect to his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. H. B. Elliott at the above time and place to act as escort.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 67.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, July 13, 1908.

The uncertainty of life was again made evident in the taking away of Acting Sergt. John Gallaher, whose death occurred Saturday evening last at 10.30 o'clock, after an illness of short duration.

It is with sorrow and regret that this announcement is conveyed to the members of the force and the employees of the department.

Acting Sergeant Gallaher, after rendering a faithful service to his country as a soldier and making an enviable record as a peace officer in civil life, in the year 1890 attached himself to this institution, serving in its detective branch for many years and acquitting himself with credit and fidelity.

Upon the inauguration of the house of detention Acting Sergeant Gallaher was made the superintendent, and in dealing with the unfortunate women and children who came within his care and observation manifested a parental restraint and official supervision which was indicative of his kindly character and honesty of purpose. He enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him, and, in respect to his memory, on the day of the funeral, Tuesday, July 14, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. H. B. Elliott at his late residence, "The Berkshire," 1416 Chapin street NW., there to accompany the remains to St. Stephen's Church, Fourteenth street and Columbia road, where the funeral services will be conducted.

Interment will be at Arlington, Va.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER

No. 75.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, August 3, 1908.

The major and superintendent is called upon to announce to the members of the force the sudden and unexpected demise of Detective Sergt. Joseph W. Mattingly, which occurred at his late residence in this city, 1525 Fifth street NW., on August 2, 1908, at 7.30 o'clock p. m.

Sergeant Mattingly at the time of his death was one of the oldest members of the force in point of service, having originally been appointed September 11, 1861, and resigned the department November 6, 1863, for a brief period, again connecting himself with it March 4, 1876, and July 5, 1883, he was advanced to detective. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

August 17, 1897, he was promoted to lieutenant-inspector, in charge of the detective bureau, where he remained until December 2, 1898, when at his own request he was reduced to assume the important duties of compiling and arranging cases for the police department in the office of the honorable United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, where he remained until the time of his death. He was a student in his line of work, accumulating facts and connecting them in such a skillful manner as to make the preparation of cases for the consideration of the courts as complete as possible from a police standpoint. Sergeant Mattingly reared an interesting family, and lived to a good age, departing this life beloved by his associates and respected by his fellow-citizens. His career in the department is worthy of emulation. The funeral of Sergeant Mattingly will take place from his late residence, 1525 Fifth street NW., on Tuesday, August 4, 1908, at 3 o'clock p. m. In respect to his memory, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. Daniel Sullivan at the above time and place to act as escort.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER }

No. 115.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, November 11, 1908.

It becomes the sorrowful duty of the major and superintendent to inform the members of the force and employees of the department of the sad death of Private William E. Yetton, mounted, which occurred at 7.55 o'clock p. m. on Monday, November 9, 1908, as a result of being thrown from his horse.

Private Yetton became a member of the force August 1, 1892, and possessed those qualities which make for energetic and intelligent service, and during his long career rendered a duty of value to the public and the department.

The funeral of the late Private Yetton will take place on Thursday, November 12, at 2 o'clock p. m., from No. 2008 I street NW., and interment will be at Glenwood Cemetery.

Out of respect to the memory of Private Yetton, a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. John C. Daley to act as escort for the remains, at the above number, on November 12, 1908, at 1.30 o'clock p. m.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER }

No. 128½.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 18, 1908.

It is with regret that the major and superintendent of police announces to the members of the force the death of Pvt. Edward Hunt, which occurred suddenly on the 17th instant.

Private Hunt was appointed a member of the force on July 10, 1905, and rendered faithful service to the department and the public.

In respect to his memory a detail of 6 members of the force will serve at his funeral, which will take place from the undertaking establishment of J. William Lee, 332 Pennsylvania avenue NW., on the 21st instant at 9 o'clock a. m.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER }

No. 18.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, February 13, 1909.

It is with sorrow and regret that the major and superintendent promulgates for the information of the members of the force and the employees of the department the death of Detective Sergt. Alpha W. Parham, which occurred, after a brief illness, at his late home in this city, 621 Twenty-second street NW., this morning at 11.30 o'clock.

Detective Sergeant Parham was appointed a private in the force on November 20, 1890, and on September 1, 1897, was assigned to work in the detective bureau. Since that time he has been faithful in his efforts to promote the welfare of the department by performing the duties assigned to him, in a conscientious and energetic manner, and his loss will be mourned by those associated with him and by a large circle of friends. Personally he was always willing and generous to a fault, with a kind word for the unfortunate.

Out of respect to his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. R. B. Boyle on Tuesday, February 16, 1909, at 2.30 o'clock p. m., at the above number, to be in attendance upon his funeral.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER }

No. 25.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, March 7, 1909.

While yet recovering from the protracted and arduous labors incident to the maintenance of peace and order during the inaugural period, the department has experienced a disappointment at once shocking and sorrowful in the death by violence of Capt. William H. Mathews, which occurred on Friday, March 5, 1909, at the hour of 7.45 o'clock in the evening, at the fifth police precinct station house.

Captain Mathews became a member of the Metropolitan police force of the District of Columbia June 15, 1886, and by force of industry and attention to duty won for himself the confidence of his superiors and the respect of the citizens of the territory where he was assigned.

Captain Mathews was promoted to be a private of class 2 September 21, 1890, made mounted sergeant August 17, 1898, and advanced to lieutenant November 1, 1902, and on July 1, 1906, received the appointment of captain under the law reorganizing, in a measure, the police force. He was a thorough police officer, honest, alert, and intelligent, and he gave his full time and attention to the welfare of the department, observing details and successfully following its progressive policy in all matters relating to the enforcement of the laws and regulations and the requirements of the manual. Captain Mathews was an affectionate husband and father, firm, but kind to the unfortunate, and his sudden death will be widely mourned.

Out of sympathy to those nearest and dearest to him in life, and in respect to his memory, a detail of an inspector, in command, and representatives of the several grades in the force will be detailed to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, 321 Fifth street SE., on Monday next, March 8, 1909, at 9 o'clock, a. m., thence to St. Peter's Church. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

GENERAL ORDER }

No. 34½.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, March 29, 1909.

The head of the department is called upon to convey to the members of the force the sad intelligence of the death of Pvt. James A. Dunnington, which occurred on Sunday, March 28, 1909, at 10.15 o'clock a. m., at his home in Washington, D. C., after an illness of brief duration.

Private Dunnington was appointed a member of the force on January 31, 1867, and in the long career intervening up to the day of his death was faithful and unswerving in the performance of his duty, was honorable in all his dealings, and his loss will be mourned by a loving family and a large circle of friends and associates.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, March 30, 1909, from his late residence, 622 North Carolina avenue SE., at 2 o'clock p. m., and out of respect for his memory a detail of 2 sergeants and 24 privates will report to Capt. George H. Williams, at the residence of the family, at 1.30 o'clock p. m., to escort the remains to their last resting place, Congressional Cemetery.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent.

POLICE RELIEF.

The Police Cooperative Relief Association made the following payments during the year:

No. of assessment.	Name.	Beneficiary.	Date of death.	Amount.
MEN'S BRANCH.				
294	Joseph T. Gordon.....	Hattie V. Clark.....	May 7, 1908	\$1,000.00
295	James E. Arnold.....	Sarah A. Arnold.....	June 20, 1908	1,000.00
296	John F. Garner.....	John T. Garner.....	July 3, 1908	1,000.00
297	Dennis Loftus.....	Jane Loftus.....	July 10, 1908	1,000.00
298	William F. Maddox.....	Hattie G. Maddox.....	do.....	1,000.00
299	John Gallaher.....	Margaret J. Gallaher.....	July 11, 1908	1,000.00
300	Joseph W. Mattingly.....	Leonard H. Mattingly.....	Aug. 2, 1908	822.00
301	James T. Robey.....	Elizabeth Baker.....	Sept. 7, 1908	1,000.00
302	William E. Yetton.....	Inez B. Yetton.....	Nov. 9, 1908	815.00
303	John W. Smoot.....	John F. Smoot.....	Nov. 10, 1908	1,000.00
304	John E. Bryarly.....	Mary B. Bryarly.....	Nov. 21, 1908	1,000.00
305	Thomas Lynch.....	Mary J. H. Lynch.....	Nov. 24, 1908	1,000.00
306	Edward Hunt.....	In litigation.....	Dec. 17, 1908	1,000.00
307	George S. Catts.....	Rosomond E. Catts.....	June 2, 1909	1,000.00
308	Thomas E. Gordon.....	Alice B. Gordon.....	Jan. 17, 1909	1,000.00
309	Joseph F. Amos.....	Martha L. Amos.....	Jan. 29, 1909	1,000.00
310	Thomas R. Strother.....	Lucy Strother.....	Jan. 30, 1909	1,000.00
311	Alpha W. Parham.....	Jessie Parham.....	Feb. 13, 1909	1,000.00
312	William H. Mathews.....	Nellie V. Mathews.....	Mar. 5, 1909	1,000.00
313	James E. Dunnington.....	Mary E. Dunnington.....	Mar. 28, 1909	1,000.00
314	William J. Work.....	Josephine Work.....	Mar. 29, 1909	796.00
	Total.....			20,433.00
WOMEN'S BRANCH.				
72	Gracie M. Stroman.....	Henry C. Stroman.....	July 7, 1908	294.00
73	Sarah C. Collins.....	Samuel H. Collins.....	Oct. 10, 1908	297.50
74	Laura J. Connelly.....	Edwin L. Connelly.....	Nov. 16, 1908	297.00
75	Mary J. O'Donnell.....	John B. O'Donnell.....	Jan. 12, 1909	299.50
76	Joanna A. Gorman.....	Margaret A. Gorman.....	Apr. 1, 1909	313.50
77	Mary McCarthy.....	Jeremiah McCarthy.....	May 15, 1909	314.00
78	Mary V. Hatton.....	John T. Hatton.....	May 20, 1909	314.00
	Total.....			2,129.50

NOTE.—In the men's branch, where less than \$1,000 was paid a beneficiary, the decedent was a member of the ordinary branch and not a member of the thousand-dollar class.

COMMENDATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to express the thanks of the council of upper classmen of Howard University for the special detail last night. The affair went off without a hitch.

We do not know why you chose the two men sent, but we desire to say we think you could not have done better. The men were courteous and neat, and, if I may be pardoned, they were "strictly on the job."

Again with thanks and appreciation, sir, I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

J. C. WATERS, Jr.,
1412 Pierce Place NW.

Maj. R. SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1909.

DEAR SIR: In the work of clearing the alleys of garbage cans, ash cans, miscellaneous refuse receptacles, and other unlawful obstructions the captains of the various police precincts have rendered exceedingly efficient service, and I desire to tender them the thanks of this department.

On one occasion Captain Boyle, of the third precinct, went with me, about 1 o'clock, into the alley in square 127, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, H and I streets NW., where we found more than 50 ash and garbage cans. He said that he would have them all out of there by 5 o'clock. I went back at 4.30 p. m., and found that every one of them had been taken in. Such prompt and efficient service deserves special commendation.

All the captains have shown a commendable willingness to aid me and my inspectors in every possible way.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. WOOD,
Superintendent.

HON. HENRY L. WEST,
Commissioner, District Columbia.

1025 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING,
Kansas City, Mo., January 4, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I am anxious to get some information about your police law in the District of Columbia, and I recollect very pleasantly my having met you at some time during the World's Fair in St. Louis. I was one of the members of the Missouri world's fair commission and had charge, among other things, of the Missouri department of social economy, and I recollect very distinctly of having met and talked with you and having taken dinner with you once or twice. I am endeavoring to prepare a bill to be presented to our coming legislature providing a new law governing the police force of this city, and I have believed that you have the most perfect police system of any city in this country, and I would very much like to have the assistance of a copy of the law and regulations covering the whole matter of your police government. I suppose that you have in printed form the law providing for the appointment of your force and the rules and regulations thereof, and if you could have this printed matter mailed to me at your earliest convenience I would greatly appreciate it.

My idea is to model the proposed law very largely upon your plan, and you will understand what should be sent in order to furnish me this data and information. Any suggestions you might offer would also be most gratefully appreciated.

Your kindness in this matter will not only be regarded by me as a personal favor, but will be greatly appreciated by the governor-elect of this State, who has requested me to prepare this bill for action by the legislature which convenes this month.

Most sincerely, yours,

J. H. HAWTHORNE.

Major SYLVESTER,
Chief of Police, Washington, D. C.

1113 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW.,
Washington, January 6, 1909.

DEAR MAJOR: Allow me to pay tribute to the efficiency of your department and its members. I do this through the inspiration of my recent experience with officers of your department located in the Tenth precinct, who so promptly responded to my hurry call on Saturday morning last, when I found that my home had been entered by burglars. Within ten minutes after calling to the station from my home the officers were on hand and at work. They were men who showed interest and zeal in the affair at hand, were gentlemanly and earnest. I would especially congratulate Officer P. Creagh, who, within five minutes after notification, had the culprit in custody. No department can be efficient to a greater degree than that of its head or superintendent. It is to him, therefore, I take pleasure in thanking, as well as those under him, to whom we feel grateful.

I am yours, etc.,

HENRY C. THOMPSON, D. D. S.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant and to thank you for your prompt attention to my complaint of the same date.

In this connection I would state that complaint of the nuisance by these boys had previously been made, but the breaking of the window had not been previously reported.

Respectfully,

M. GRAY ZALINSKI,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

HAMLIN M. E. CHURCH,
Washington, January 9, 1909.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday replying to a recent letter addressed you on behalf of our official board with reference to the hawking of Sunday papers.

I thank you for your very courteous reply, and its promise to afford us relief. I realize more fully than ever before what an immense contract you have on hand, and I mean that the contents of your letter and the fine spirit it breathes shall go before our people, and, if at any time we could serve the public and yourself by any assistance in our power in procuring the enlargement of the force, you may be assured that said assistance will be forthcoming.

Wishing you a very happy new year, with kindest regards, yours,

CHARLES E. GUTHRIE, *Pastor.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, January 13, 1909.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I beg to thank you for your courtesy and for the prompt granting of my request for the assistance of your officers in the issuance of permits and badges to boys at the Franklin School, particularly for the services of Officer Oriana in dealing with the foreign children.

Respectfully,

A. T. STUART,
Superintendent of Schools.

ANCON, C. Z., *January 14, 1909.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Although I have never had the pleasure of meeting you, I feel after the large amount of correspondence that has passed between us that I know you and I wish to inform you that I have resigned my commission as chief of the Canal Zone police, after nearly five years' service, and have accepted the position of colonel and chief of the insular police, San Juan, P. R.; and I wish to thank you for the many courtesies extended me by you, and the assistance which you have rendered me, and to assure you that should it be in my power to assist you in any way in my new field, I will take great pleasure in doing so.

Wishing you the greetings of the season,

I subscribe myself, sincerely yours,

GEORGE R. SHANTON.

509 AND 511 SEVENTH STREET, SW.,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1909.

DEAR SIR: Please accept my thanks and appreciation for the manner in which your detective bureau rendered me such valuable service on Thursday last. Within an hour after reporting the robbery to headquarters and with no clue as to whom the thief could have been, your Mr. Baur had recovered all and even more than I had at first discovered to be missing. Again expressing to yourself and Mr. Baur my gratefulness for such efficient service, I am,

Sincerely, yours,

J. SONDEIMER.

ST. PATRICK'S RECTORY,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1909.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Having heard of the recent order issued in regard to the bill-posters, I take this occasion to congratulate you for the part you have taken in this much-needed reform.

Among the many reforms you have introduced I think this will be the most productive of good to the young.

Again expressing my appreciation of your work,

I remain, sincerely yours,

WM. T. RUSSELL.

CITY OF TOKYO, *January 31, 1909.**To the worshipful the Major of Washington:*

For the purpose of information and reference I am at present making a collection of mottoes used on their official seals by the principal municipalities of occidental and oriental countries and also of the coat of arms themselves. I have not yet had the pleasure of securing those of your city, and I should esteem it as a special favor if you would do me the honor of putting me in possession of them.

I thank you in anticipation for the courtesy you may be pleased to render me, and would assure you that I shall always be happy to be of service to you on any matter within my official or personal capacity.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

Y. OZAKI,
Mayor of Tokyo.

GEORGETOWN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., February 3, 1909.

SIR: At a meeting of the Georgetown Citizens' Association, held February 1, 1909, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Georgetown Citizens' Association, commends the action of Commissioner West and Major Sylvester in eliminating the objectionable features in billboard advertising.

Respectfully,

GEORGE A. KING, *President.*
FRANK P. LEETCH, *Secretary.*

11 THIRD STREET, NE.,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1909.

SIR: Your favor of the 20th instant, relative to the report I made to you of having been bitten by a dog on Friday the 19th instant, about 5.50 p. m., on Eighth street, NW., in front of the synagogue, with which you have honored me, is received. Please accept my most grateful thanks for the kind and prompt manner in which you have taken the matter up, subsequent to reporting the occurrence to you. I have been told that I should have reported it to the station house which takes in that locality, and acting upon this advice, I went to the station house on Twelfth street, opposite the city post-office, Sunday the 21st instant, where the officials treated me very kindly, and told me that they had received a report of the case from headquarters and assured me that the case would be attended to. I went from the station house to the place where I was bit to see if I could locate the dog. I saw the dog and believe I can locate the house where the owner lives. The boys are too young to take into court, but I want the dog killed. I am advised by my attending physician, Dr. Thomas Martin, to have that done as soon as I can learn the owner of the dog. I will report the fact to you, together with the number of the house in which he lives.

Thanking you again, Major, for your kind promptness in the matter,

I am, sir, most respectfully,

THEO. C. RAY.

1337 TENTH STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1909.

SIR: I desire to express to you my appreciation of the quick, efficient, and courteous service rendered me by the men of the first precinct last evening, when my auto was taken from in front of the Columbia Theater, especially that rendered by Officers Wolfe, Garrison, and Rout. In no business place or by any business men have I been treated more courteously. I assure you your department, as represented by the men of the first precinct, is a credit to our city and a reward for your untiring efforts.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. WRIGHT.

2111 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MAJOR: For your courtesy and the proven efficiency of your force in recovering Captain Summerlin's automobile on the night of the 2d I wish to express not only my gratitude but my commendation.

May your efforts always be as successful.

JAMES FRANCIS BURKE.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 5, 1909.

DEAR MAJOR: I desire to thank you for the police permits which you were kind enough to send me. They were very acceptable. I think the whole thing passed off very creditably, not the least to whom it was due being your good self.

EDWARD A. MOSELEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 6, 1909.*

MY DEAR SIR: This is the first opportunity I have had, since that terrible crush in front of Thompson's drug store, about 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of March, to thank you and two others who were with you, and whose names I failed to get, for the heroic manner in which you rescued my mother, my children, and myself. It was a scene I shall never forget and had it not been for your courageous persistency in getting us through the crowd and onto the street car God only knows what would have happened to us. We all feel you were instrumental in saving our lives, for which please accept thanks and gratitude of our family.

Very respectfully,

(Mrs.) JENNIE P. WHITE.

Sergeant BURLINGAME.

The two other men referred to were M. J. Callahan, St. Louis, Mo., and Samuel Cotton, Norfolk, Va.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE,
Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I beg that you accept my hearty and sincere thanks for the arrangements which you made, through your permit to the Union League of Maryland, to cross the Avenue at Fourteenth street NW. in case of late arrival in Washington.

Had it not been for these arrangements we would have been unable to have seen anything of the parade or to have had any satisfaction whatsoever on our trip. Having overcome almost insurmountable obstacles in order to get to Washington, it was a great pleasure to our 200 guests to find that through your permit to cross the Avenue, through your courtesy, we were enabled to occupy our headquarters.

Thanking you again for your kind attentions, I am, very truly yours,

W. F. STONE.

S. KANN, SONS & Co.,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1909.

DEAR SIR: We desire to congratulate you on the discipline and good order maintained during the inaugural ceremonies.

In view of the weather conditions, it is all the more creditable for the very satisfactory manner in which you handled the vast concourse of people. It was very noticeable and commented on very freely that there were no serious accidents during the inauguration.

Very respectfully,

S. KANN, SONS & Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 11, 1909.*

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt through you of a letter of thanks from Maj. Richard Sylvester, chairman committee on public order of the inaugural committee, having charge of the recent inaugural ceremonies; and while I appreciate the same very much, yet I don't think I am entitled to any special consideration, because I simply did my duty as I saw it. If the work of my department was of such a character as to reflect credit upon anyone I would prefer that credit be given the faithful men upon the street, who followed the instructions that were drilled into them for two months preceding the event.

It would gratify me exceedingly to have you extend to Major Sylvester my heartfelt thanks for his action in allowing the men and teams of this department to pursue their avocation the 4th instant uninterruptedly and without molestation. I am unable to express my gratitude to him for his cooperation on the occasion in question.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. WOOD,
Superintendent Street-Cleaning Department District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 11, 1909.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I wish to congratulate you on the able manner with which your force handled the inaugural crowd, and also to thank you very kindly for the detail of Officers Davis and Osterman to this bureau to assist in handling the inaugural rush. They both rendered valuable service and were of great assistance.

Respectfully, yours,

J. E. RALPH,
Director Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 11, 1909.*

DEAR MAJOR: Your very kind testimonial as to my action in spreading the sand on the Avenue on March 4 has been referred to me by Commissioner West and the engineer commissioner.

While I am not conscious of deserving any special mention for my work on that day, it is more than pleasing to receive your letter through the commissioners, and I thank you kindly for the thoughtfulness which prompted your action.

Yours, very truly,

W. R. LAPHAM,
Inspector, District of Columbia Engineer Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 5, 1909.*

DEAR MAJOR: Will you accept for yourself and for the members of your force my hearty congratulations upon the admirable manner in which the police arrangements were carried into effect.

No one not intimately acquainted with the workings of the department could have any idea of the mass of detail connected with the policing of the inauguration or the responsibility which personally attached to you.

The thorough success which attended all your plans demonstrated your own wisdom and the efficiency of your force.

Very truly, yours,

HENRY L. WEST,
Commissioner, District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 6, 1909.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: Before severing my official connection with the office of the grand marshal of the inaugural parade, March 4, 1909, I take great pleasure in expressing to you the debt this office owes you for your always generous and efficient cooperation in all related matters that had so much to do with the successful organization, assembly, movement, and dismissal of the largest military and civic parade with which I have been associated since 1893, and this under such disorganizing influences of blizzard weather, demoralized transportation, means of shelter and subsistence, etc., the like of which has not obtained since 1889, and for your all-night vigilance and forethought in awakening the street cleaner at an hour sufficiently early for clearing the heavy fall of snow off the Avenue from the White House to the Capitol and providing sand to be scattered along the route of parade, all of which is deserving of the highest commendation.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

JOHN A. JOHNSTON,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 12, 1909.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I want to express to you my admiration for the police arrangement on the 4th of March and to state that as a Washingtonian I participated in the pride which you must have felt in the way the police force conducted itself and so perfectly handled everything intrusted to it.

With kindest personal regards, I am, sincerely, yours,

CORCORAN THOM,
Secretary Inaugural Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER,
Washington, March 13, 1909.

SIR: We have just been advised that the bicycle owned by this office which was stolen from in front of the Post-Office Department on March 11 was recovered at Lanham, Md., last night, by the police department.

The Public Printer directs me to convey to you his appreciation of the efficient service rendered in this case by members of your force.

Respectfully,

W. J. Dow, *Private Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27, 1909.

Miss Katharine Stewart, of Madame Fritzi Scheff's company, presents her compliments to the head of the police department in Washington. She would have liked personally to have expressed her thanks during her stay here, but she did not see how to manage this, so she inclosed a paragraph from the Washington Times, which endeavors to convey, though not quite accurate in detail, her appreciation in some small degree of the efficiency of the police force in Washington. The theft in question occurred in 1903 when Miss Stewart was playing in Washington in Mrs. Langtry's company, and the ring was recovered and returned to her in London from Washington some two or three years later. This is the first time Miss Stewart has visited Washington since 1904 and she does not like to let the occasion pass without trying in some way to publicly express her admiration and gratitude for the excellent methods of the police here. She regrets that the paragraph inclosed is so inadequate in that respect.

But she never fails to pay tribute to their efficiency by relating the circumstances in all parts of the United States and in Europe. It was a really wonderful recovery.

1406 COLUMBIA STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1909.

DEAR SIR: You may recall that I wrote you twice during the past winter about the rough boys in Columbia street. It gives me the greatest pleasure to report to you that the "gang" has been broken up and dispersed and the street is now very quiet and orderly, for it is in the possession of the four or five boys that live in the immediate neighborhood. Without wishing to discriminate between any of the patrolling officers, I desire especially to commend the zeal and energy shown by Officer Sager. He made himself responsible for the situation, taking the names of the 18 or 20 boys that infested our block, and on finding that but 4 of them lived in the street he sent them to their respective neighborhoods, sometimes five or six blocks distant, and saw to it that they stayed where they belonged. In the meantime I have made it a point to become acquainted with the boys in the adjoining blocks, and you may imagine my surprise when I proposed to them to give them a little picnic, where they could play ball, that it was with the greatest difficulty that we could muster 6 boys that lived within a block of my house. I took them out yesterday, and we have now established the friendliest relations, and I hope in time to get them to organize a little athletic club, which can meet in their back yards and have all sorts of games, archery, quoits, jumping, etc., which will not only keep the streets clear, but infuse an orderly, self-respecting spirit in their games. I am thoroughly convinced from our last six months' experience that nothing is more disastrous to the peace and order of any neighborhood than to let boys assemble daily or nightly in mobs of 15 to 20 in number. The same boys kept in their own place are not disorderly or a nuisance. I sincerely trust that this good work will go on and that the present peace and quiet of our street will be maintained. It does seem that with the old state broken up it will not be difficult to prevent the boys reassembling.

Thanking you very cordially for the prompt attention given to our complaint, I am,
Very truly, yours,

HELEN R. ALBEE.

1111 FOURTEENTH STREET NW.,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1909.

DEAR SIR: A few days ago the writer reported the theft of his automobile from in front of the Masonic Temple. The machine was taken about 7.45 Wednesday evening and was found by Officer Coffin, of the second precinct, in an alley on Kingman Place

Thursday afternoon about 2 o'clock. We wish to commend this officer for the thorough search he made endeavoring to locate this stolen property.

Very respectfully,

O. A. DANZENBAKER.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1909.

My DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Permit me to again express to you the obligations of the board of education, the school officials, the high-school cadets, and my own personal obligation for the arrangements on the avenue and at the White Lot yesterday. The management of the affair was all that we could desire, and I beg that you will express to your officers and men our appreciation of their work. I particularly desire to express through you the obligation of us all, for the courtesy shown to Colonel Ross at the time of his accident.

I have written a note to Mr. Rufus Vanderschaaf, the officer who kindly loaned Colonel Ross his horse after the accident, thanking him for his generosity and assistance.

Very respectfully,

P. M. HUGHES,
Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 29, 1909.*

DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Let me thank you for your kind attention to the police and carriage arrangements at the Capitol and on the march to Arlington yesterday. Like all your work, it was well done. I should be glad if you could thank the officers and men who carried out your orders for the excellent manner in which they did so. With kindest regards,

Sincerely, yours,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
Commissioner, District of Columbia.

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1909.

DEAR SIR: Mr. Charles Evans, detective sergeant of your bureau, has just brought me a transcript of the sentence of Clarence Minor for the theft of \$2,700 in bonds and cash belonging to my mother-in-law, Mrs. Sarah W. Gates, at my apartments in the Highlands last December. Mrs. Gates wishes me to express to you her appreciation of your successful efforts in her behalf. I also wish to join with her in commending the intelligence, skill, perseverance, and professional acumen of Mr. Evans in handling this difficult case. If such men as Mr. Evans had been called into the case in any one of three or four cities with whose police departments you were in communication, the thief might have been caught three months ago. As it was, Mr. Evans tracked him over 2,000 miles and through seven large cities, and finally caught up with him after an indefatigable search extending over three months. The capture of Minor, his confession of the theft and destruction of Mrs. Gates's securities, and his final conviction will result in her securing a duplicate issue of bonds. We feel, therefore, that Mr. Evans, who had special charge of this case, is entitled to great credit in bringing about this result.

Congratulating you upon the effective organization of your department, I am, with sincere regards,

Very truly, yours,

H. S. BOUTELL, M. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, D. C., May 3, 1909.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the officers and members of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, I desire to convey to you our most sincere and hearty thanks for your kindness in furnishing a detail of the officers under your command to aid in the exercises in commemoration of the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, at the Metropolitan M. E. Church, on the evening of April

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27. I would thank you also to convey to each one of the gentlemen who were present the thanks of myself and the officers of the department.

Very sincerely, yours,

EDWIN H. HOLLBROOK,
Department Commander.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 4, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I desire to thank you for your men, Lieutenant Harrison and the sergeant, in their stopping that muscle-working show at the carnival grounds, and I would keep up the good work, as everybody commends it highly for promptness. Station policemen there right along during the carnival. Yours for good morals, I am,

A WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1909.

My DEAR SIR: Permit me, on behalf of the 864 delegates who have attended the twenty-third annual convention of the Independent Order Brith Abraham, representing over 140,000 members, the largest Jewish fraternal organization in the world, to express our admiration and heartfelt thanks to the police officers who were assigned to duty at the Masonic Hall, for the manner in which they have discharged their duties. The kindness, patience, and gentlemanly bearing toward our delegates, most of whom are strangers in this town, has called for these few and inadequate lines to you, their chief.

Sincerely,

LEON SANDERS, *Grand Master.*

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 13, 1909.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the citizens of Alexandria and the police department of this city, I beg leave to extend to you my sincere thanks for the services of the officers sent to this city on the 30th of April, and also for those sent during yesterday's fire.

I also want to congratulate the men on the efficient services rendered me in holding the crowds in check on both occasions.

Assuring you of my heartiest appreciation, and thanking you again for your assistance, I am,

Yours, very truly,

CHAS. T. GOODE, *Chief of Police.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1909.

Resolved, by the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union:

First. That we hereby offer thanks and congratulations to the Honorable Commissioner West for his efforts and plans to purify the billboards of the city.

The union would respectfully suggest that not only everything of a "lewd, indecent, or vulgar nature" be forbidden, but also all pictures of violence, murder, or burglary be outlawed.

Second. That we hereby express our continued confidence in our honored chief of police, Major Sylvester, and we assure him that we know that when he has received the proper authority the billboards of the city will cease to be a school of crime.

(MRS.) H. E. MONROE,
Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the W. I. M. U.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 14, 1909.

Resolution expressing appreciation to the honorable commissioners, chief of the fire department, and superintendent of police, of Washington, D. C., for valuable service rendered at the fire in Alexandria, Va., May 12, 1909.

Be it resolved, That the city council of Alexandria, Va., hereby express their appreciation and sincere thanks to the honorable commissioners, the chief of the fire department, and the superintendent of police of Washington, D. C., for the prompt and valuable assistance rendered by the said department, firemen, and detachment of policemen, who generously and willingly came to the aid of our citizens during the terrible fire which occurred in the center of our business section May 12, 1909.

The service rendered by the Washington department was invaluable and never to be forgotten by our citizens.

Be it further resolved, That the clerk of the common council be, and he is hereby directed to forward a copy of these resolutions, countersigned by the Hon. F. J. Paff, mayor, with the official seal of the city of Alexandria, Va., affixed thereto, to the above-named departments of the City of Washington, D. C.

Unanimously adopted by the city council of Alexandria, Va., on May 14, 1909.

FRED J. PAFF, *Mayor*.

Teste:

DANIEL R. STANSBURY, *Clerk*.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS,
Alexandria, Va., May 27, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR: At a recent meeting of the board of police commissioners of Alexandria City, I was directed to convey to you the sincere and grateful thanks of the board for the valuable and efficient services rendered by officers of the metropolitan police force at the destructive fire at the planing mill of Messrs W. A. Smoot & Co. in this city on May 12, 1909.

Yours, very truly,

ZORO HILL, *Secretary*.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1909.

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the university and myself, I wish to thank you for the assistance you gave us on our commencement day when we had with us the President of the United States. The work of your men was what made our exercises a success, particularly after we had at the last minute to change all of our arrangements which, of course, necessarily introduced some confusion, but the captain of the tenth precinct and the detail gave us such assistance that the confusion was reduced to a minimum.

I wish to thank you for myself and for the university.

Yours, very truly,

GEORGE WILLIAM COOK, *Acting Secretary*.

1453 NEWTON STREET, *June 9, 1909.*

MY DEAR MAJOR: I wish to thank you most sincerely for your kindness in aiding in the suppression of noise in the vicinity of the Rev. Dr. Fishburn's house, 3109 Mount Pleasant street, NW.

I write this on behalf of his family and his many friends.

Cordially yours,

A. L. STURTEVANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 10, 1909.*

SIR: Permit me to thank you most heartily for the resolution about abolishing the terrible noise with explosives used by children who do not know how, and so avoid many sad accidents, losses of eyes, fingers, etc., besides annoying the people beyond measure, and how glad I am over this words really can not express. I know many Americans will side with me, for I very often discussed this matter with ladies and gentlemen who all were of the opinion that this nuisance ought to be abolished, and now, hurrah! We need not leave our comfortable home, which I have done for years past, as it always made me sick for several days. When I lived in New York during my time as principal of a school there I happened to go out one Fourth of July to a birthday party of one of my young scholars, where I met Miss Allen Vanderbilt, and going through Forty-second street some boys had a barrel over many packages of fire crackers; the barrel burst and a young lady passing right at that moment was wrapped in flames and died right in the street. I will never forget that scene in my life; all the people gathering there cried most pitifully, and mainly the boys who caused this terrible accident, so I hope hereafter we may enjoy our Independence Day in great comfort, and thanking you and every one concerned in these proceedings, I sign,

Most cordially,

(Mrs.) A. SCHOENECKER.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARY UNION,
Washington, Brookland Station, D. C., June 12, 1909.

DEAR SIR: In my own name, and in the name of the missionaries assembled here in Washington, I want to thank you for the quiet and yet efficient way in which the police protection was given to the Catholic University and the surroundings on the occasion of the visit of President Taft to the congress of missionaries assembled at the Apostolic Mission House. Captain Elliott, of the tenth precinct, is to be commended for the tactful, prudent, and yet masterly way in which he handled the commission.

Officer Bradley is deserving of special mention for his particular interest in the matter.

Sincerely, yours,

A. R. DOYLE.

BROOKLAND, D. C., *June 13, 1909.*

DEAR SIR: I beg to personally thank you and commend the men of your department for the efficient manner in which the spectators along the route of the Intercity Marathon race were handled.

Though the competitor for whom I was attendant did not win the race nor finish very near the winner, I can assure you that the clear course maintained by the men of your department was very highly appreciated.

Very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM H. GALBRAITH.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I wish on behalf of the Washington Times and Baltimore News to thank you for the great assistance you gave us in making the Intercity Marathon a success, and to express our appreciation of the work done by Inspector Boyle, Captain Hollinberger, and the men under them in handling the crowds on the day of the race.

Yours, very sincerely,

P. C. PATTERSON, *Managing Editor.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 19, 1909.*

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: I want to congratulate you upon the honor of being reelected president of the chiefs of police. It shows that your régime must have been a very able one, else you could not have this honor rest on you so often. I also think that the city of Washington should be congratulated upon having a man in charge of its police department who is so well thought of throughout the entire country. He has to have those qualifications to make it possible to be elected so often to so honored an office.

With kindest regards and best wishes, believe me to be,

Very sincerely, yours.

ISAAC GANS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I regret very much that I could not attend our last convention at Buffalo, but I wish to sincerely congratulate you on your reelection as our president. It gave me great pleasure to hear of this and I wish you the same success in the future as you have had in the past as president of our association.

Yours, very truly,

W. T. CAIN, *Chief Special Agent.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1909.

MY DEAR MAJOR SYLVESTER: Permit me to thank you for your kindness in detailing the officers to look after the order at Convention Hall on Wednesday night. The work was splendidly done by your men and I desire to express my obligation to you, and through you to the officers.

Very respectfully,

P. M. HUGHES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1909.

MY DEAR MAJOR: Received the documents I requested of you, and have forwarded same to Mr. Lindsley. I thank you for your kindness in this matter, and I am sure Mr. Lindsley will also appreciate your good offices in his behalf.

Very truly, yours,

A. W. RUCKER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
June 26, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR: I was absent from the office yesterday and was informed this morning of the call of Officer Greene, of the tenth precinct, who called in answer to my communication to you of recent date in regard to the breakage of windows in a house at 1410 Harvard street which I recently purchased.

Although a property owner in the city for a number of years, this is the first time I have ever had to make complaint to your department, and I confess I am agreeably surprised at the efficient manner in which this matter was handled. It was not my desire to put your men to so much trouble, but merely to ask that they give the house a little oversight, in view of the fact that it is now vacant and we will not be able to occupy it for some time. At the time the windows were broken I had not purchased the house and I simply wanted to prevent further damage to it, now that I have acquired it.

I understand Officer Greene had spoken to the boys who did the damage, and, without knowing what steps your department had taken, I have noticed for some days that the boys no longer congregated in the alley. The officer has done his work well and is worthy of every commendation. I would be glad if you would assure him of my appreciation and at the same time accept my thanks for your prompt action.

Believe me, very truly, yours,

E. F. SLANKER.

SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED AND REVIVED.

July 3, 1908.—Relative to cooperating with the health office with a view to having a clean and wholesome condition exist in cellars and rear yards.

July 18, 1908.—Members of the force to stop the practice of various contractors engaged in street and building work using trees as guard posts for stretching wires, ropes, etc.

July 21, 1908.—See that bicycles observe the regulations with regard to having lights.

July 21, 1908.—Members of the force prevent small boys going into barrooms for the purpose of selling shoe strings and the like.

July 29, 1908.—Captains directed to make prompt reports to the central bureau of all larcenies, accidents, incidentals, and general police reports.

August 9, 1908.—Prevent the dumping on tree-parking space of salt and waste water from ice cream freezers.

August 21, 1908.—Enforce the law regarding shooting during the closed season.

September 10, 1908.—See that all signs on the streets are removed within the building line.

September 24, 1908.—Captains to make note of all errors in warrants received from the police court.

September 25, 1908.—Members of the force directed to give attention to riders of bicycles violating the speed regulations.

September 30, 1908.—Enforce the law against dogs running at large

October 1, 1908.—Officers directed to see that dogs are not permitted to run at large unmuzzled.

October 8, 1908.—Report to be made of saloon keepers who allow patrons to use entrances to their barrooms which are not authorized.

October 22, 1908.—Members of the force directed to observe that drivers of public vehicles, conductors of taxicabs, and operators of motor vehicles for hire comply with the laws and regulations as to stands, charges, display of rate cards, parking in single file, standing opposite their places of business, dropping of oil, good conduct on the part of drivers and operators, etc.

October 23, 1908.—Prevent boys jumping on and off street cars.

October 23, 1908.—Enforce the law relative to shooting in the District of Columbia.

October 27, 1908.—Use every effort to prevent wooden hoops, broken wheels, pieces of wood, and obstructions and debris of any character being thrown on the public streets.

October 28, 1908.—Halloween order against persons indulging in disorder, etc.

November 10, 1908.—Relative to annual inspection.

November 20, 1908.—Captains to observe that members of their command in permanent or temporary charge of desks and telephones have all messages repeated.

November 30, 1908.—Enforce the regulations relative to the sweeping of litter from the sidewalks into the streets.

December 2, 1908.—Members of the force directed to prevent spitting on the sidewalks.

December 8, 1908.—Scrutinize builders' permits.

December 16, 1908.—Give attention to lamps placed on cuts in sidewalks to prevent them being stolen.

December 22, 1908.—Order detailing extra policemen for duty in the business section.

December 26, 1908.—Directs members of the force to see that drivers of ash wagons desist from scattering refuse from their wagons.

January 13, 1909.—Policemen not to ride on front platforms of street cars.

January 27, 1909.—Give special attention to overloaded teams and see that the law relative to cruelty to animals is complied with.

January 23, 1909.—See that real-estate signs are not molested.

January 24, 1909.—Enforce regulations regarding the mixing of cement on asphalt pavements.

February 20, 1909.—Prevent the speeding of milk wagons in the early morning hours.

February 23, 1909.—Captains directed to see that in roping the intersecting streets for half a square back on the 4th of March the making of loops to trees is avoided.

March 7, 1909.—The force commended for its intelligent, continuous, and energetic work preceding and during the 4th of March period.

March 30, 1909.—Directs members of the force to see that drivers of vehicles in motion are upon the seat thereof or at the head of the animal or team drawing same.

March 30, 1909.—Rigidly enforce the regulations relative to throwing, depositing, or casting upon vacant lots or open spaces any vegetable matter, rubbish, garbage, waste paper, or other substance liable to be injurious to public health.

April 1, 1909.—Notify persons using stables to call at the health office and register as required by the health ordinances.

April 3, 1909.—See that section 33, Article X, of the police regulations are complied with.

April 6, 1909.—Members of the force directed to give special attention to miscreants despoiling the new flower beds that are being set out to beautify the city.

April 8, 1909.—Have attention given to wagon drivers who persist in overloading the same.

April 8, 1909.—Enforce the laws against batting balls and playing football in the streets and alleyways.

April 8, 1909.—Members of the force directed to make cases against persons throwing circulars or handbills in the streets.

April 17, 1909.—Keep boys moving who sell shoe strings on the streets.

April 19, 1909.—Police to take action against persons throwing cans and other debris on lots which have recently been cleaned by the District.

April 21, 1909.—Members of the force to give attention to the parking of automobiles.

April 23, 1909.—Attention of the force invited to the untidy appearance of some of the uniforms.

April 24, 1909.—Put a stop to loan companies and others placing circulars on door steps and in parking of premises.

April 25, 1909.—Members of the force directed to prevent newsboys and others jumping on and off cars.

May 2, 1909.—Put a stop to boys playing ball in the streets.

May 6, 1909.—Captains directed to report all instances where damage may be done to macadam roads incident to excavations and hauling over such roads.

May 17, 1909.—Attention to be given hucksters and produce dealers who fail to procure annual licenses.

May 27, 1909.—Captains directed to notify keepers of fruit stands that they must assist in keeping the street and pavement in front of their premises clean.

May 30, 1909.—Protection of decorations in the various parks and circles.

June 28, 1909.—Issues general instructions relative to the enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to vehicular traffic in the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent,
Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Census of April 14, 1909.

Precinct.	White.						Colored.						Children not attending school (8 years and over and under 14 years).						
	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 to 21 years.	21 years and over.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	White.			Colored.				
												Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
First.....	67	306	1,065	8,140	9,578	5,080	4,498	9,578	7	38	111	811	967	454	513	967	11	3	11
Second.....	405	1,338	4,826	19,658	26,227	12,128	14,099	26,227	252	964	2,834	9,899	13,949	6,444	7,505	13,949	3	1	3
Third.....	252	913	3,653	14,957	19,775	8,772	11,003	19,775	211	704	2,683	9,974	13,572	5,753	7,819	13,572	2	2	4
Fourth.....	514	1,691	5,255	12,717	20,177	10,386	9,791	20,177	256	1,144	3,253	8,814	13,467	6,514	6,953	13,467	3	9	13
Fifth.....	687	2,628	9,231	24,431	36,977	19,318	17,659	36,977	286	934	3,051	7,871	12,142	6,041	6,101	12,142	7	11	18
Sixth.....	238	809	2,997	13,285	17,329	9,175	8,154	17,329	79	240	944	3,522	4,785	2,416	2,369	4,785	4	7	9
Seventh.....	380	1,503	5,049	10,902	17,834	8,497	9,337	17,834	103	397	1,400	3,472	5,372	2,373	2,999	5,372	4	8	1
Eighth.....	397	1,528	5,809	18,639	26,373	11,975	14,398	26,373	250	1,044	4,079	12,686	18,059	7,874	10,185	18,059	3	10	13
Ninth.....	797	3,083	9,973	23,048	36,901	17,870	19,031	36,901	228	762	2,739	4,874	8,603	4,119	4,484	8,603	3	9	13
Tenth.....	614	2,210	7,704	24,162	34,690	16,157	18,533	34,690	95	430	1,602	4,099	6,226	2,443	3,783	6,226	2	1	3
Total.....	4,351	16,009	55,562	169,939	245,861	119,358	126,503	245,861	1,767	6,657	22,696	66,022	97,142	44,431	52,711	97,142	19	26	45
																	47	71	71

SUMMARY.

Precinct.	1909.	1908.	Increase.	Decrease.
First.....	10,545	10,443	102	.....
Second.....	40,176	40,039	137	.....
Third.....	33,347	33,878	.....	531
Fourth.....	33,644	34,175	.....	531
Fifth.....	49,119	50,914	.....	1,795
Sixth.....	22,114	22,526	.....	412
Seventh.....	23,206	22,264	942	.....
Eighth.....	44,432	44,259	173	.....
Ninth.....	45,504	44,277	1,227	.....
Tenth.....	40,916	36,628	4,288	.....
Total.....	343,003	339,403	6,869	3,269

Census of 1909:	
Total white.....	245,861
Total colored.....	97,142
Grand total.....	343,003
Grand total (census of 1908).....	339,403
Increase.....	3,600
Population of numbered squares in city of Washington exclusive of alleys:	
White.....	181,358
Colored.....	63,390
Population of alleys in city of Washington:	
White.....	1,608
Colored.....	13,410
Population of county of Washington exclusive of alleys:	
White.....	62,895
Colored.....	20,070
Population of alleys in county of Washington:	
White.....	.....
Colored.....	272
Total population.....	343,003

SUMMARY.

White males.....	119,358
White females.....	126,503
Total.....	245,861
Colored males.....	44,431
Colored females.....	52,711
Total.....	97,142
Males, white.....	119,358
Males, colored.....	44,431
Total.....	163,789
Females, white.....	126,503
Females, colored.....	52,711
Total.....	179,214
Excess of females over males:	
White.....	7,145
Colored.....	8,280
Total.....	15,425
Children not attending school (8 years and over and under 14 years):	
White males.....	19
White females.....	26
Total.....	45
Colored males.....	47
Colored females.....	24
Total.....	71

POLICE STATISTICS.

Comparing reported cases, 1908-9.

Offense.	1908.	1909.
Attempted robbery.....	2	10
Embezzlement.....	43	28
False pretenses.....	80	80
Forgery.....	10	14
Grand larceny.....	392	424
Housebreaking.....	236	359
Larceny from United States Government.....	2	3
Larceny from District of Columbia government.....	1	
Petit larceny.....	3,757	3,484
Robbery.....	103	80
Lost or mislaid.....	1,318	1,305

Estimated losses:

1908.....	\$123,921.94
1909.....	145,528.40

Cases.

Precinct.	White.	Colored.	Total.
First.....	4,155	1,403	5,558
Second.....	945	2,792	3,737
Third.....	967	2,293	3,260
Fourth.....	1,367	2,846	4,213
Fifth.....	1,835	2,134	3,969
Sixth.....	2,961	1,686	4,647
Seventh.....	1,292	1,526	2,818
Eighth.....	917	1,820	2,737
Ninth.....	1,077	996	2,073
Tenth.....	789	587	1,376
Harbor.....	83	110	193
Detectives.....	819	510	1,329
Total.....	17,207	18,703	35,910

Cases by precincts, with age limit and color.

Precinct.	Under 17 years.		Under 21 years.		Over 21 years.		Total.
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	
First.....	136	110	378	184	3,641	1,109	5,558
Second.....	25	132	31	166	889	2,494	3,737
Third.....	64	157	65	269	838	1,867	3,260
Fourth.....	113	228	110	344	1,144	2,274	4,213
Fifth.....	170	189	188	330	1,477	1,615	3,969
Sixth.....	125	122	121	160	2,715	1,404	4,647
Seventh.....	103	86	93	156	1,096	1,284	2,818
Eighth.....	87	158	70	215	760	1,447	2,737
Ninth.....	121	78	117	177	839	741	2,073
Tenth.....	44	65	44	72	701	450	1,376
Harbor.....	7	3	10	19	66	88	193
Detectives.....	64	46	121	105	634	359	1,329
Total.....	1,059	1,374	1,348	2,197	14,800	15,132	35,910

Percentage of cases, whites.....	48.00
Percentage of cases, colored.....	52.00
Percentage of convictions.....	77.70
Percentage of acquittals.....	17.37
Percentage of cases nolle prossed.....	4.93

Cases and disposition of the same.

	Precinct.												Total.
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Fifth.	Sixth.	Seventh.	Eighth.	Ninth.	Tenth.	Harbor.	Detectives.	
Population.....	10,545	40,176	33,347	33,644	49,119	22,114	23,206	44,432	45,504	40,916	.....	.....	343,003
Cases.....	5,558	3,737	3,260	4,213	3,909	4,647	2,818	2,737	2,073	1,376	193	1,329	35,910
Male.....	5,169	3,079	2,764	3,270	3,554	4,078	2,432	2,325	1,907	1,269	180	1,173	31,200
Female.....	389	658	496	943	415	569	386	412	166	107	13	156	4,710
White.....	4,155	945	967	1,367	1,835	2,961	1,292	917	1,077	789	83	819	17,207
Colored.....	1,403	2,792	2,293	2,846	2,134	1,686	1,526	1,820	996	587	110	510	18,703
Fined and paid.....	2,584	1,235	1,396	1,070	1,598	1,507	1,096	1,277	1,006	717	40	124	13,650
Workhouse.....	844	755	512	917	594	1,185	474	311	209	125	40	31	5,997
Jail.....	149	389	205	463	202	223	178	192	103	37	18	282	2,441
Grand jury.....	29	36	27	46	32	31	30	18	33	23	4	214	523
Bonds.....	147	167	193	163	180	221	86	207	115	54	10	51	1,594
Nolle prossed.....	258	235	178	179	150	176	108	116	100	68	13	140	1,721
Dismissed.....	1,146	725	536	1,054	710	1,079	612	414	329	227	57	189	7,078
Pending.....	203	30	46	9	275	68	42	71	75	28	2	73	922
Insane asylum.....	15	12	4	4	39	18	2	5	10	14	.....	13	136
Military authorities.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	3	14
Naval authorities.....	2	1	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12
United States marshal.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	38
Parents or friends of guardians.....	5	5	1	6	3	19	5	2	6	3	1	13	69
Board of children's reform school.....	30	51	100	53	38	13	28	33	17	3	.....	28	394
Probation.....	26	15	18	42	21	25	15	14	7	9	.....	27	219
Sentence suspended.....	54	35	.....	99	80	66	45	74	40	22	5	9	529
Bruen Home.....	44	42	38	99	33	.....	58	2	11	37	2	36	402
Crittenden Home.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
House of Good Shepherd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Industrial school.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	3	4	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	20
Junior Republic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
St. Rose's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Washington Asylum.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	1	13	.....	.....	8	.....	1	28
Juvenile court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Police court.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
California authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Delaware authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Georgia authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Kansas authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Kentucky authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Maryland authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Massachusetts authorities.....	3	4	.....	1	1	3	7	.....	3	1	.....	22	45
New Jersey authorities.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
New York authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
North Carolina authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Pennsylvania authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Texas authorities.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4
Virginia authorities.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	3	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
West Virginia authorities.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1

Total population..... 343,003
 Total cases..... 35,910
 Percentage of cases to total population..... 10.47
 Population:
 White..... 245,861
 Colored..... 97,142

Cases:
 White..... 17,207
 Colored..... 18,703
 Percentage of cases to population:
 White..... 7
 Colored..... 19.24

Callings as given by those arrested.

Actors.....	9	Expressmen.....	13
Actress.....	1	Farmers.....	298
Agents.....	326	Firemen.....	114
Apprentices.....	57	Fisherman.....	1
Architects.....	2	Florists.....	21
Army officers.....	4	Footmen.....	2
Artists.....	5	Foremen.....	63
Attendants.....	2	Gardeners.....	14
Auctioneers.....	3	Gas fitter.....	1
Baggage master.....	1	Glass blower.....	1
Bakers.....	165	Glazier.....	1
Bankers.....	2	Gilder.....	1
Barbers.....	243	Grocers.....	112
Barkeepers.....	19	Hackmen.....	14
Bartenders.....	106	Harness makers.....	7
Bell boys.....	24	Hatter.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	209	Helpers.....	39
Boatmen.....	5	Hod carriers.....	38
Boiler makers.....	15	Horse dealers.....	16
Bookbinders.....	9	Horseshoers.....	24
Bookkeepers.....	34	Hostlers.....	41
Bootblacks.....	19	Hotel keepers.....	38
Brakemen.....	20	Housekeepers.....	1, 202
Brewer.....	1	Hucksters.....	754
Bricklayers.....	292	Ice dealers.....	3
Brokers.....	22	Inspectors.....	5
Broom maker.....	1	Instructor.....	1
Builders.....	20	Inventor.....	1
Butchers.....	126	Iron workers.....	96
Butlers.....	51	Janitors.....	58
Cabinetmakers.....	14	Jewelers.....	6
Canvassers.....	8	Junk dealers.....	19
Captains.....	2	Laborers.....	13, 797
Carpenters.....	424	Lathers.....	11
Cashier.....	1	Laundresses.....	83
Caterers.....	50	Laundrymen.....	25
Charwoman.....	1	Lawyers.....	81
Chauffeurs.....	648	Letter carriers.....	9
Cigar makers.....	3	Linemen.....	2
Civil engineer.....	1	Liverymen.....	25
Clerks.....	1, 206	Locksmiths.....	8
Coachmen.....	33	Machinists.....	309
Collectors.....	13	Managers.....	184
Commanders.....	2	Manicurist.....	1
Composer.....	1	Manufacturer.....	1
Compositor.....	1	Marines.....	30
Conductors.....	61	Mate.....	1
Confectioners.....	4	Meat cutters.....	3
Contractors.....	254	Mechanics.....	39
Cooks.....	187	Mediums.....	2
Coopers.....	9	Merchants.....	1, 246
Cornice workers.....	4	Messengers.....	170
Cutler.....	1	Metal workers.....	2
Dairymen.....	90	Miners.....	2
Decorator.....	1	Ministers.....	11
Dentists.....	6	Molders.....	7
Draftsmen.....	2	Motormen.....	60
Dressmakers.....	5	Musicians.....	39
Drivers.....	2, 066	Newsboys.....	65
Druggists.....	30	Newspaper men.....	21
Drummer.....	1	Nurses.....	9
Electricians.....	88	Office boy.....	1
Elevator boys.....	9	Opticians.....	6
Engineers.....	154	Organ grinder.....	1
Engravers.....	4	Packer.....	1

Callings as given by those arrested—Continued.

Painters.....	493	Shirtmakers.....	2
Paper hangers.....	88	Shoemakers.....	73
Paper maker.....	1	Slaters.....	3
Peddlers.....	121	Soldiers.....	348
Pensioners.....	53	Solicitors.....	4
Photographers.....	9	Steamfitters.....	71
Physicians.....	104	Stenographers.....	6
Pilots.....	4	Stewards.....	2
Plasterers.....	262	Stonecutters.....	99
Plate printers.....	3	Stone masons.....	9
Plumbers.....	257	Students.....	73
Policemen.....	6	Superintendents.....	9
Poolroom keepers.....	2	Surveyors.....	2
Pool sharp.....	1	Tailors.....	147
Porters.....	218	Teachers.....	12
Pressers.....	3	Telegraphers.....	51
Pressman.....	1	Thieves.....	30
Printers.....	243	Tile setters.....	9
Produce dealers.....	12	Timekeepers.....	3
Prostitutes.....	177	Tinners.....	196
Ragman.....	1	Trunk maker.....	1
Real estate dealers.....	15	Undertakers.....	16
Reporters.....	18	Unknown.....	1,386
Restaurateurs.....	28	Upholsterers.....	19
Riggers.....	5	Valets.....	3
Sailors.....	97	Venders.....	3
Salesmen.....	129	Vocalist.....	1
Saloon keepers.....	68	Waiters.....	258
Schoolboys.....	1,257	Waitresses.....	5
Schoolgirls.....	124	Watchmaker.....	1
Scissors grinders.....	7	Watchmen.....	52
Seamen.....	2	Wheelwright.....	1
Seamstresses.....	4		
Servants.....	2,768	Total.....	35,910

Nativity of those arrested.

Armenia.....	3	Norway.....	12
Australia.....	15	Nova Scotia.....	1
Austria.....	16	Persia.....	4
Brazil.....	1	Poland.....	3
Bulgaria.....	3	Portugal.....	3
Canada.....	22	Roumania.....	1
China.....	55	Russia.....	435
Cuba.....	9	Scotland.....	59
Demark.....	3	Sicily.....	20
England.....	106	Spain.....	7
France.....	34	Sweden.....	17
Germany.....	351	Switzerland.....	9
Greece.....	479	Syria.....	5
Holland.....	5	Turkey.....	42
Hungary.....	25	United States, white.....	14,618
India.....	1	United States, colored.....	18,691
Ireland.....	444	Wales.....	4
Italy.....	395	West Indies.....	5
Japan.....	4		
Mexico.....	2	Total.....	35,910
New Brunswick.....	1		

Social conditions.

White.....	17,207	Males, married.....	12,789
Colored.....	18,703	Males, single.....	18,411
Total.....	35,910	Females, married.....	2,130
		Females, single.....	2,580
Males.....	31,200	Total.....	35,910
Females.....	4,710		
Total.....	35,910		
Able to read and write.....	32,535		
Unable to read and write.....	3,375		
Total.....	35,910		

Disposition of cases.

Fined and fine paid.....	13,650
Fined and sent to workhouse in default.....	5,710
Fined and sent to jail in default.....	1,961
Sent to—	
Workhouse.....	287
Jail.....	480
Grand jury.....	523
Insane asylum.....	136
Reform school.....	219
Bruen Home.....	2
Crittenden Home.....	2
House of Good Shepherd.....	3
Industrial School.....	20
Junior Republic.....	2
St. Rose's Home.....	1
Washington Asylum.....	28
Personal bonds taken.....	1,586
Placed under bonds.....	8
Nol-prossed.....	1,721
Dismissed.....	7,078
Not disposed of.....	922
Placed on probation.....	529
Sentence suspended.....	402
Delivered to—	
Military authorities.....	14
Naval authorities.....	12
United States marshal.....	38
Parents or friends.....	69
Board of children's guardians.....	394
Juvenile court.....	1
Police court.....	1
California authorities.....	1
Delaware authorities.....	1
Georgia authorities.....	3
Kansas authorities.....	1
Kentucky authorities.....	2
Maryland authorities.....	45
Massachusetts authorities.....	4
North Carolina authorities.....	4
New Jersey authorities.....	3
New York authorities.....	4
Pennsylvania authorities.....	4
Texas authorities.....	1
Virginia authorities.....	37
West Virginia authorities.....	1
Total.....	35,910

United States cases.

Fines imposed.....	\$78,612.00
Fines paid.....	17,712.00
To jail in default.....	56,115.00
Execution suspended.....	4,785.00
Total.....	78,612.00

District of Columbia cases.

Fines imposed.....	\$139,967.00
Fines paid.....	61,151.00
To workhouse in default.....	77,810.00
Execution suspended.....	1,006.00
Total.....	139,967.00

Money and valuables recovered.

Amount received (estimated).....	\$437,719.17
Returned to—	
Owners.....	98,258.17
Property clerk.....	95,956.73
Pound master.....	359.00
Taken from prisoners and returned, order of captain.....	149,240.27
Collateral turned over to collector at police court.....	80,538.00
Collateral turned over to clerk at juvenile court.....	13,367.00
Total.....	437,719.17

Estimated losses—recovered.

Property stolen.....	\$103,342.04
Reported lost or mislaid.....	42,186.36
Recovered.....	78,958.59

Number of larcenies, etc.

Attempted housebreaking.....	5
Attempted robbery.....	10
Embezzlement.....	28
False pretenses.....	80
Forgery.....	14
Grand larceny.....	424
Housebreaking.....	359
Larceny from United States Government.....	3
Petit larceny.....	3,484
Robbery.....	80
Lost or mislaid.....	1,365

Visits of general officers.

Honorable commissioners.....	7
Superintendent.....	18
Inspectors.....	1,439
Police surgeons.....	276
Visiting officials.....	3
Bicycle sergeants.....	3,081

Miscellaneous reports.

Accidents.....	3,612
Attempted suicide.....	79
Animals taken estray.....	276
Animals delivered to property clerk.....	12
Animals delivered to pound master.....	35
Abandoned infants found.....	14
Dead infants found.....	63
Dead bodies found.....	76
Drowned bodies found.....	66
Dead animals.....	5,930
Dangerous or broken pavements.....	2,204
Dangerous holes, roadway.....	2,096
Dangerous buildings.....	103
Dangerous bridges.....	11
Doors and windows found open.....	2,464
Damaged trees and boxes.....	446
Deaths (coroner notified, no inquest).....	491
Fires, times attended.....	878
False alarms of fire.....	40
Fast running, automobile.....	794
Fast riding, bicycle.....	213
Fire plugs damaged.....	128
Filthy gutters, alleys.....	40
Fountains damaged.....	9
Found sick on street.....	1,434
Hydrants damaged.....	154
Inquests attended.....	65
Lamps damaged.....	192
Lamps not lighted:	
Gas.....	774
Electric.....	14,936
Naphtha.....	743
Lost children.....	142
Pumps damaged.....	12
Permits examined, building.....	2,508
Permits examined, miscellaneous.....	6,185
Sewers—	
Damaged.....	151
Filthy.....	168
Suicides.....	60
Telephone messages.....	125,790
Trips made by—	
Bateau.....	4
Boat wagon.....	3
Launches.....	310
Steamer.....	221
Vessels—	
Assisted.....	4
Collided.....	1
Moved.....	2
Ordered moved.....	55
Water mains damaged.....	350
Water pipes damaged.....	488

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Personal bonds.	Not-prosced.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To parents or friends.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To reform school.	Sentence suspended.	To Crittenton Home.	Probation.	To Washington Asylum.	To Delaware authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To North Carolina authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	Total.
Affray.....	11	4	7	8	14	1					1																15	
Adultery.....	1			1																							1	
Assault.....	289	65	88	266	120	4	99	1	12	8	40	55	13						2								354	
Attempt and battery.....	2			2			1		1																		2	
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia.....																											1	
Contributing to delinquency of minor.....	1			1			1																				1	
Carrying weapons.....	33		15	18	6	11	2	2	2	3		5	1						1								33	
Cruelty to animals.....	38		12	26	28	5				2		3	3														38	
Contempt of court.....	16	1	7	10	5	1				1		3	3					2									17	
Creating nuisance.....	1			1																							1	
Disorderly conduct.....	915	264	363	816	745	280		2		25	17	101	8														1,179	
Destroying private property.....	23	4	13	14	13	3				2	4	5															27	
Destroying public property.....	1																										1	
Desertion.....	3		3																								3	
Fornication.....	10	18	3	25	3	4	15	2	2	2	1	1	1				1										28	
Fugitives from—																												
Justice.....	27	3	8	22					1			1	1															30
Parents.....	8	2	9	1																								10
Reform school.....	5		2	4																								6
Crittenton Home.....	1		1																		1							1
Insane asylum.....	1																											
Giving liquor to minors.....	3		1	2	1					1	1	1																3
Habitual drunkenness.....																												
Intoxication.....	44	7	27	24								51																51
Incorrigibility.....	2	1	1	2						2	1																	3
Indecent exposure.....	25	1	11	15	12	11				1	1	1	1															26
Insanity.....	4	3	3	4																								7
Keeping—																												
Disorderly house.....		2	1	1	1					1																		2
Gambling house or table.....	4		1	3	1		2																					2
Larceny by a trick.....	1		1	1			1																					4
Nonsupport.....	14	1	8	7		2	1	1		5	3		1							3								15

Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE—Continued.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse—default.	Jail—default.	Sent to workhouse.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Not-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To insane asylum.	To military authorities.	To naval authorities.	To United States marshal.	To parents or friends.	Sentence suspended.	To Crittenton Home.	To juvenile court.	To Washington Asylum.	To California authorities.	To Georgia authorities.	To Kansas authorities.	To Kentucky authorities.	To Maryland authorities.	To Massachusetts authorities.	To New Jersey authorities.	To New York authorities.	To North Carolina authorities.	To Pennsylvania authorities.	To Texas authorities.	To Virginia authorities.	To West Virginia authorities.	Total.	
Violation of—Continued.																																							
Section 833a, District of Columbia Code (instalment law).....	29	5	25	9	10	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	2						1																		34
Section 889, District of Columbia Code (selling mortgaged goods).....	1	1		2									1		1																								2
Section 869, District of Columbia Code (handbook on races).....	10		8	2											10																								10
Section 872, District of Columbia Code (indecent publications).....	2		2		1															1																			2
Section 878, District of Columbia Code (refilling mineral water bottles).....	9		7	2	7								1	1																									9
Section 24, chapter 26, Compiled Statutes (defrauding gas company).....	2		2						2																														2
Other District of Columbia ordinances.....	19	4	16	7	17						1		2	1	2																								23
Witnesses.....	38	10	18	30				1			1			46																									48
Total.....	24,604	3,741	14,186	14,159	11,406	5,241	1,589	264	388	41,368	61,421	5,315	719	127	13	10	13	3344	1	1	126	1	2	1	232	4	3	3	3	4	1	28							128,315

Table of cases—Crime.

UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Not-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	To Reform School.	Probation.	Sentence suspended.	Total.
Arson.....	2			2								2			2
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	3		1	2		1				1		1			3
Attempt to rape.....	1			1				1							1
Carnal knowledge.....	2			2				1				1			2
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	9	2	3	8			2		1		6	2			11
Embezzlement.....	2			2					2						2
Grand larceny.....	5	1	5	1	2	1						1	2		6
Housebreaking.....	43		17	26				1	17		3	7	13	2	43
Murder.....	1			1											1
Robbery.....	4			4					1			4			4
Total.....	72	3	26	49	2	2	2	3	21	1	9	18	15	2	75

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Jail, default.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Not-prossed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	To Board of Children's Guardians.	Total.
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	12	1	5	8		1		9		1	1		1			13
Attempt to rape.....	3			3				1								3
Attempt at robbery.....	1			1							2					1
Carnal knowledge.....	10			10				7				2	1			10
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	8			8				5			1	1	1			8
Embezzlement.....	7	1	6	2				3			2	3				8
False pretenses.....	17	3	18	2	3	12				1	1		2		1	20
Forgery.....	6		6					4				1				6
Grand larceny.....	14		13	8				10			6	2	1	2		21
Housebreaking.....	30		7	23		1		27			1	1				30
Larceny from United States.....	3		2	1				2			1					3
Murder.....		1		1				1								1
Robbery.....	9			4			2	6								9
Receiving stolen goods.....	2		5	1				2				1				2
Seduction.....	4			4				3	1							4
Violation of postal law.....	1			1				1								1
Total.....	127	13	63	77	3	14	2	82	2	1	15	11	6	3	1	140

Table of cases—Crime—Continued.

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

	Male.	Female.	White.	Colored.	Fined and paid.	Workhouse, default.	Jail, default.	Sent to jail.	Sent to grand jury.	Personal bonds.	Bonds.	Not-processed.	Dismissed.	Not disposed of.	To United States marshal.	Sentence suspended.	To Georgia authorities.	Total.
Abortion.....	3	1	2	2					3					1				4
Abduction.....	1	1	1	1								1			1			2
Accessory to murder.....	2			2					2									2
Arson.....	8		4	4					3			4		1				8
Assault with intent to kill.	6	1	3	4					6					1				7
Assault with dangerous weapon.....	75	2	15	62			9	1	42			10	8	7				77
Attempt to rape.....	6							1	4			1						6
Attempt at robbery.....	3		1	2	1				2									3
Bigamy.....	4	2	3	3					5					1				6
Counterfeiting.....	1			1					1									1
Conspiracy.....	12		12						10				2					12
Carnal knowledge.....	18		9	9					9			5	2	1	1			18
Criminal libel.....	2		2						1			1						2
Cruelty to children.....	3	3	2	4	1				3				2					6
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	36		3	33					28	1			6	1				36
Embezzlement.....	70		53	17			2	1	36	1		18	1	10	1			70
False pretenses.....	135	10	110	35	19	1	18	13	30	2	1	25	4	27	4	1		145
Forgery.....	23	2	22	3					19			3		1	2			25
Grand larceny.....	92	22	75	39				1	52			31	16	4	8	1	1	114
Housebreaking.....	125	3	52	76					112			6	10					128
Larceny from United States.....	3		2	1					3									3
Murder.....	21	1	10	12					19				3					22
Manslaughter.....	2		2										2					2
Perjury.....	1			1					1									1
Rape.....	4		1	3					1			3						4
Robbery.....	34	5	12	27			1		23			4	11					39
Receiving stolen goods.....	7	4	7	4					5			5	1					11
Seduction.....	16		6	10					8	1		7						16
Sodomy.....	1			1					1									1
Violation of—																		
Policy law.....	2	5		7					1			2	4					7
Postal law.....	6		2	4					1						5			6
Section 840, District of Columbia Code (concealing writings).....	1		1						1									1
Section 848, District of Columbia Code (destroying movable property).....	2		2						1			1						2
Section 860, District of Columbia Code (falsely representing themselves to be public officers).....	2		2									1	1					2
Section 5458, Revised Statutes (unlawful purchase of United States military property).....	3		3						2					1				3
Total.....	730	62	419	373	21	1	30	17	435	5	1	128	73	56	22	2	1	792

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 325

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- crossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1909.	Cases held, 1908.
Adultery.....	72	26	46	11	10	51	61
Affray.....	160	77	83	11	11	138	121
Assault.....	2,870	786	2,084	357	433	2,080	2,009
Assault and battery.....	18	4	14	3	1	15	34
Attempt at larceny.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	7
Attempt at housebreaking.....	3	3	3	1	1	2	6
Bringing stolen goods into the District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carrying weapons.....	235	96	139	14	35	186	211
Contempt of court.....	309	147	222	14	50	305	239
Contributing to delinquency of minors.....	7	2	5	4	3	3	4
Creating a nuisance.....	181	109	72	69	17	95	106
Cruelty to animals.....	674	342	332	18	16	640	1,159
Delinquent minor.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Desertion.....	25	24	1	1	1	24	26
Destroying private property.....	255	116	139	25	62	168	175
Destroying public property.....	11	7	4	2	2	9	16
Disorderly conduct.....	10,159	3,551	6,608	138	704	9,317	8,522
False charge of unchastity.....	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
Forcible entry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fornication.....	263	37	226	10	19	234	255
Fugitives from—							
Justice.....	189	93	96	4	185	154	154
Parents.....	65	51	14	1	64	122	122
Reform School.....	17	6	11	1	17	12	12
Industrial School.....	12	5	7	1	12	13	13
House of Good Shepherd.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Crittenton Home.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Insane asylum.....	38	34	4	1	38	21	21
Gift enterprise.....	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Giving liquor to minors.....	17	7	10	1	5	11	8
Habitual drunkenness.....	382	272	110	8	15	359	361
Incorrigibility.....	141	47	94	3	19	119	99
Indecent assault.....	9	7	2	3	6	6	6
Indecent exposure.....	357	212	145	4	11	342	330
Indigent or dependent children.....	53	23	30	4	4	49	26
Insanity.....	132	81	51	24	108	169	169
Intoxication.....	3,330	2,468	862	3,330	108	108	108
Keeping—							
Bawdy house.....	15	8	7	1	15	3	3
Dangerous dog.....	16	15	1	2	4	10	4
Disorderly house.....	116	36	80	12	14	90	54
Gambling house or table.....	78	46	32	1	5	72	74
Open bar after hours.....	3	3	1	1	3	5	5
Open bar Sunday.....	23	22	1	2	21	14	14
Unlicensed bar.....	88	22	66	8	15	65	128
Larceny by a trick.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nonsupport.....	924	364	560	7	126	791	600
Passing worthless check.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Petit larceny.....	2,432	743	1,689	189	286	1,957	1,803
Profanity.....	161	66	95	2	4	155	146
Refusing to pay hack hire.....	17	17	1	3	14	7	7
Selling liquor to minors.....	7	6	1	2	2	3	5
Selling tobacco to minors.....	7	6	1	1	1	6	2
Taking property of another without owner's consent.....	80	24	56	16	24	40	45
Threats.....	296	137	159	73	35	188	129
Trespass.....	24	8	16	1	24	36	36
Turning in false alarm of fire.....	6	2	4	1	5	1	11
Unlicensed midwife.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlicensed pawnbroker.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unlicensed physicians.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Vagrancy.....	2,305	1,372	933	30	315	1,960	1,500
Violation of—							
Barber-shop regulations.....	10	5	5	1	10	6	6
Boarding-house law.....	50	32	18	24	3	23	13
Building regulations.....	56	46	10	15	2	39	26
Child-labor law.....	72	51	21	1	72	72	72
Compulsory education law.....	42	14	28	3	39	25	25
Dog law.....	246	134	112	20	13	213	42
Electric wiring regulations.....	3	3	1	1	2	2	2
Fire-escape law.....	9	8	1	1	9	9	9
Fish law.....	19	10	9	1	19	29	29
Food law.....	179	160	19	7	2	170	325
Gambling law.....	21	6	15	1	20	38	38
Game law.....	6	3	3	1	6	13	13
Hack regulations.....	144	74	70	7	11	126	137
Health ordinances.....	757	492	265	85	54	618	267
Immigration law.....	10	10	1	2	8	8	8
License law.....	357	277	80	207	11	139	101
Park regulations.....	123	94	29	3	5	115	2
Pharmacy law.....	20	15	5	1	19	26	26

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1909.	Cases held, 1908.
Violation of—Continued							
Plumbing regulations.....	20	18	2	6	1	13	36
Police regulations.....	3,846	2,459	1,387	139	143	3,564	2,613
Smoke law.....	56	56		4		52	85
Speed law.....	950	792	158	4	12	984	582
Weights and measures law.....	68	60	8		1	67	83
Section 676, District of Columbia Code (conveying dead body with- out a permit).....	1		1			1	
Section 822, District of Columbia Code (setting fire to property).....	3	3			3		
Section 833a, District of Columbia Code (installment law).....	36	27	9	10	2	24	17
Section 839, District of Columbia Code (selling mortgaged goods).....	2		2	1		1	
Section 869, District of Columbia Code (handbook on races).....	10	8	2			10	14
Section 872, District of Columbia Code (indecent publications).....	2	2				2	
Section 878, District of Columbia Code (refilling mineral-water bot- tles).....	9	7	2	1	1	7	4
Section 24, chapter 26, Compiled Statutes (defrauding gas com- pany).....	2	2				2	
Other District of Columbia ordi- nances.....	26	19	7	2	1	23	98
Witnesses.....	69	28	41		67	2	4
Total.....	33,884	16,451	17,433	1,575	5,956	26,353	23,486

Summary of cases—crime.

	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1909.	Cases held, 1908.
Abortion.....	4	2	2			4	1
Abduction.....	2	1	1	1		1	
Accessory to murder.....	2		2			2	2
Arson.....	10	4	6	4		6	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	7	3	4			7	7
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	93	21	72	11	8	74	80
Attempt to rape.....	10		10	4		6	6
Attempt at robbery.....	4	1	3	4		4	6
Bigamy.....	6	3	3			6	3
Counterfeiting.....	1		1			1	
Conspiracy.....	12	12			2	10	8
Carnal knowledge.....	30	9	21	6	4	20	13
Criminal libel.....	2	2		1		1	
Cruelty to children.....	6	2	4		2	4	7
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	55	6	49	1	8	46	29
Embezzlement.....	80	59	21	20	6	54	62
False pretenses.....	165	128	37	26	4	135	120
Forgery.....	31	28	3	3	1	27	34
Grand larceny.....	141	93	48	37	18	86	89
Housebreaking.....	201	76	125	8	28	165	143
Larceny from United States.....	6	4	2	1		5	14
Murder.....	24	10	14		4	20	17
Manslaughter.....	2	2			2		2
Perjury.....	1		1			1	
Rape.....	4	1	3	3		1	5
Robbery.....	52	17	35	4	12	36	59
Receiving stolen goods.....	13	8	5	5	1	7	9
Seduction.....	20	6	14	7		13	14
Sodomy.....	1		1			1	2
Violation of—							
Policy law.....	7		7	2	4	1	4
Postal law.....	7	2	5			7	
Section 840, District of Columbia Code.....	1	1				1	
Section 848, District of Columbia Code.....	2	2		1		1	
Section 860, District of Columbia Code.....	2	2		1	1		
Section 5458, Revised Statutes.....	3	3				3	
Total.....	1,007	508	499	146	105	751	738

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers.....	23	Persons taken to—	
Wagons.....	12	Workhouse.....	5
Horses.....	24	Places of abode.....	56
Reports from boxes by officers.....	1, 289, 444	Depots.....	81
Messages sent and received...	9, 108	Gallery.....	76
Calls for wagon by—		Asylums.....	6
Officers.....	13, 171	Several homes.....	14
Citizens.....	236	Dead bodies removed.....	37
Messenger or telephone...	688	Children restored to homes.....	52
Persons taken to—		Accidents attended.....	160
Headquarters.....	634	Injured removed to homes.....	38
Hospitals.....	1, 588	Sick removed to homes.....	54
Jail.....	26	Number of times reserves to fires.....	757
Juvenile court.....	607	Miscellaneous runs.....	1, 751
Police court.....	492	Total number of runs made.....	20, 529

Summary—Table of cases—Misdemeanors—Continued.

Offense.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1909.	Cases held, 1908.
Violation of—Continued							
Plumbing regulations.....	20	18	2	6	1	13	36
Police regulations.....	3,846	2,459	1,387	139	143	3,564	2,613
Smoke law.....	56	56		4		52	85
Speed law.....	950	792	158	4	12	934	582
Weights and measures law.....	68	60	8		1	67	83
Section 676, District of Columbia Code (conveying dead body with- out a permit).....	1		1			1	
Section 822, District of Columbia Code (setting fire to property)....	3	3			3		
Section 833a, District of Columbia Code (installment law).....	36	27	9	10	2	24	17
Section 839, District of Columbia Code (selling mortgaged goods)....	2		2	1		1	
Section 869, District of Columbia Code (handbook on races).....	10	8	2			10	14
Section 872, District of Columbia Code (indecent publications).....	2	2				2	
Section 878, District of Columbia Code (refilling mineral-water bot- tles).....	9	7	2	1	1	7	4
Section 24, chapter 26, Compiled Statutes (defrauding gas com- pany).....	2	2				2	
Other District of Columbia ordi- nances.....	26	19	7	2	1	23	98
Witnesses.....	69	28	41		67	2	4
Total.....	33,884	16,451	17,433	1,575	5,956	26,353	23,486

Summary of cases—crime.

	Total.	White.	Colored.	Nol- prossed.	Dis- missed.	Cases held, 1909.	Cases held, 1908.
Abortion.....	4	2	2			4	1
Abduction.....	2	1	1	1		1	
Accessory to murder.....	2		2			2	2
Arson.....	10	4	6	4		6	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	7	3	4			7	7
Assault with a dangerous weapon.....	93	21	72	11	8	74	80
Attempt to rape.....	10		10	4		6	6
Attempt at robbery.....	4	1	3	4		4	6
Bigamy.....	6	3	3			6	3
Counterfeiting.....	1		1			1	
Conspiracy.....	12	12			2	10	8
Carnal knowledge.....	30	9	21	6	4	20	13
Criminal libel.....	2	2		1		1	
Cruelty to children.....	6	2	4		2	4	7
Depredation on fixtures in houses.....	55	6	49	1	8	46	29
Embezzlement.....	80	59	21	20	6	54	62
False pretenses.....	165	128	37	26	4	135	120
Forgery.....	31	28	3	3	1	27	34
Grand larceny.....	141	93	48	37	18	86	89
Housebreaking.....	201	76	125	8	28	165	143
Larceny from United States.....	6	4	2	1		5	14
Murder.....	24	10	14		4	20	17
Manslaughter.....	2	2			2		2
Perjury.....	1		1			1	
Rape.....	4	1	3	3		1	5
Robbery.....	52	17	35	4	12	36	59
Receiving stolen goods.....	13	8	5	5	1	7	9
Seduction.....	20	6	14	7		13	14
Sodomy.....	1		1			1	2
Violation of—							
Police law.....	7		7	2	4	1	4
Postal law.....	7	2	5			7	
Section 840, District of Columbia Code.....	1	1				1	
Section 848, District of Columbia Code.....	2	2		1		1	
Section 860, District of Columbia Code.....	2	2		1	1		
Section 5458, Revised Statutes.....	3	3				3	
Total.....	1,007	508	499	146	105	756	738

Police patrol and signal service.

Drivers.....	23	Persons taken to—	
Wagons.....	12	Workhouse.....	5
Horses.....	24	Places of abode.....	56
Reports from boxes by officers.....	1, 289, 444	Depots.....	81
Messages sent and received...	9, 108	Gallery.....	76
Calls for wagon by—		Asylums.....	6
Officers.....	13, 171	Several homes.....	14
Citizens.....	236	Dead bodies removed.....	37
Messenger or telephone...	688	Children restored to homes.....	52
Persons taken to—		Accidents attended.....	160
Headquarters.....	634	Injured removed to homes.....	38
Hospitals.....	1, 588	Sick removed to homes.....	54
Jail.....	26	Number of times reserves to fires.....	757
Juvenile court.....	607	Miscellaneous runs.....	1, 751
Police court.....	492	Total number of runs made.....	20, 529

REPORT OF INSPECTOR IN CHARGE OF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Number of arrests made for year ended June 30, 1909.

Name.	Arrests.	Convictions.	Dis-missed.	Nolle prossed.	Pending.	Bonds.
Barbee, W. J.....	91	52	14	9	8	8
Baur, Frank.....	109	75	17	7	9	1
Berman, J. C.....	60	39	6	11	4	.....
Burlingame, G. E.....	80	51	17	8	4	.....
Cornwell, F. M.....	115	78	15	11	9	2
Cox, Isaiah.....	60	38	11	6	4	1
Evans, C. A.....	74	50	13	5	5	1
Grant, C. L.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helan, F. M.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Howlett, Robert.....	63	48	6	6	3	.....
Kleindienst, R. O.....	12	5	3	2	1	1
McNamee, T. B.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mullen, Charles.....	69	40	12	10	5	2
O'Brien, Patrick.....	99	71	8	10	8	2
O'Dea, L. A.....	79	47	12	8	9	3
Parham, A. W.....	49	36	2	6	5	.....
Pratt, H. G.....	62	47	5	5	5	.....
Springmann, J. A.....	53	39	5	1	8	.....
Trumbo, L. C.....	9	7	1	1	.....	.....
Vermillion, H. M.....	88	55	10	15	3	5
Warren, H. R.....	69	50	9	6	4	.....
Weedon, R. E.....	80	51	13	9	6	1
Total.....	1,329	886	180	136	100	27

Property recovered.

Barbee, W. J.....	\$2,526.85	O'Brien, Patrick.....	\$3,613.10
Baur, Frank.....	1,843.58	O'Dea, L. A.....	3,397.82
Berman, J. C.....	5,214.38	Parham, A. W.....	1,853.25
Burlingame, G. E.....	4,817.95	Pratt, H. G.....	2,745.66
Cornwell, F. M.....	1,943.62	Springmann, J. A.....	2,588.94
Cox, Isaiah.....	5,291.73	Trumbo, L. C.....	972.50
Evans, C. A.....	3,397.01	Vermillion, H. M.....	2,526.83
Howlett, Robert.....	2,745.65	Warren, H. R.....	3,912.45
Kleindienst, R. O.....	24.52	Weedon, R. E.....	4,817.95
McNamee, T. B.....	22.68		
Mullen, Charles.....	3,911.47	Total.....	58,167.94

SUMMARY.

Total number of arrests.....	1,329
Total number of convictions.....	886
Total number of dismissed cases.....	180
Total number of nolle prosequi.....	136
Total number of pending cases.....	100
Total number of bonds.....	27
Amount of property reported stolen to this service.....	\$103,342.04
Amount of property reported lost to this service.....	\$42,186.36
Amount of property recovered by this service.....	\$58,167.94

During the year ended June 30, 1909, Detective Sergeants C. L. Grant, F. M. Helan, and Thomas B. McNamee were detailed in the office of the United States district attorney; Detective Sergeant A. W. Parham died February 13, 1909; Detective Sergeant C. L. Dalrymple was detailed at the White House; and Detective Sergeant L. C. Trumbo was relieved from duty in this bureau and transferred to the ninth police precinct October 17, 1908, leaving the bureau with a working force of 16 men.

R. H. BOARDMAN,
Inspector, Detective Bureau.

REPORT OF CHIEF (ALSO PROPERTY) CLERK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following tabular statement, showing in detail the financial and property transactions of this office during the past fiscal year:

Estimated value of property on hand July 1, 1908..... \$12,061.67
 Received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909..... 96,396.24

Total to be accounted for..... 108,457.91

Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership..... 82,627.24
 Delivered to claimants on bond..... 6,640.06
 Delivered to administrators..... 7,278.62
 Balance on hand July 1, 1909..... 11,911.99

Total accounted for..... 108,457.91

The following is a monthly statement of the property received from the police and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

	Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of owner- ship.	Delivered to claim- ants on bond.	Delivered to admin- istrators.	Balance on hand.	Total.
1908.					
July.....	\$3,729.15	\$92.00		\$202.41	\$4,023.56
August.....	6,086.41	596.65		180.43	6,863.49
September.....	5,503.72	570.00	\$5,060.00	339.33	11,473.05
October.....	6,754.32	622.55	25.00	1,322.39	8,724.26
November.....	4,976.39	746.00		295.22	6,017.61
December.....	10,519.78	455.00	125.00	257.48	11,357.26
1909.					
January.....	5,161.30	865.01	827.10	248.09	7,101.50
February.....	5,601.78	156.00	11.38	717.03	6,486.19
March.....	5,116.43	523.50	75.00	748.43	6,463.36
April.....	2,806.43	1,319.35		216.17	4,341.95
May.....	11,780.23	370.00		1,591.02	13,741.25
June.....	7,336.52	259.00	1,040.14	1,167.10	9,802.76
Total.....	75,372.46	6,575.06	7,163.62	7,285.10	96,396.24

The following shows disposition of property on hand July 1, 1908, and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Estimated value on hand July 1, 1908..... \$12,061.67

Delivered to owners by order of court or upon proof of ownership..... 7,254.78
 Delivered to claimants on bond..... 65.00
 Delivered to administrators..... 115.00
 Balance on hand July 1, 1909..... 4,626.89

Total accounted for..... 12,061.67

Cash on hand on account of bond from last report..... 1,670.36

Paid to owners..... 4.00

Balance on hand..... 1,666.36

Total accounted for..... 1,670.36

330 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Sale of June 26, 1908, deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, August 11, 1908:

Sale of miscellaneous articles.....	\$658. 85
Cash.....	129. 64
Total.....	<u>788. 49</u>

Expenses of sale:

Advertising	22. 05
Hauling.....	18. 00
Labor.....	13. 00
Storage.....	5. 00
Commission.....	6. 59
Total.....	<u>64. 64</u>
Returned to claimants subsequent to sale.....	2. 30
Returned to administrators.....	21. 28
Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, to credit of police fund.....	624. 73
To credit of escheated estates relief fund.....	75. 54

Total accounted for.....	<u>788. 49</u>
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Received for the keep and care of estrays during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.....	<u>35. 00</u>
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Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, to credit of police fund.....	20. 81
To credit of contingent expenses, Metropolitan police, District of Columbia, 1909.....	14. 19

Total.....	<u>35. 00</u>
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Abstract of expenditures of the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Appropriation.....	<u>\$35,000. 00</u>
Detection and prevention of crime.....	4,561. 20
Forage.....	4,392. 43
Gas and electricity.....	3,480. 16
Horses.....	1,230. 00
Horseshoeing	758. 88
Ice.....	344. 51
Laundry.....	665. 95
Meals and lunches for prisoners.....	4,368. 80
Miscellaneous.....	9,409. 37
Printer's supplies.....	134. 69
Photographic and Bertillon supplies.....	349. 66
Repairs to wagons and harness.....	365. 35
Revolvers and repairs thereto and holsters.....	1,921. 20
Rewards and circulars for fugitives.....	361. 91
Rent of telephones.....	456. 00
Speedometers and repairs thereto.....	430. 47
Typewriters and repairs thereto.....	428. 87
Telegrams and telephone messages.....	903. 27
Unexpended balance.....	437. 28
Total.....	<u>35,000. 00</u>

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 331

House of detention.....	\$12,980.00
Salaries.....	9,540.00
Forage.....	418.39
Fuel.....	167.25
Gas.....	132.60
Horseshoeing.....	69.26
Ice.....	28.05
Laundry.....	64.80
Meals for prisoners.....	747.80
Miscellaneous expenses.....	324.52
Purchase of wagon and repairs thereto.....	427.50
Rent.....	1,000.00
Unexpended balance.....	59.83
Total.....	12,980.00
Transportation of prisoners.....	2,000.00
Salaries.....	720.00
Forage.....	494.55
Fuel.....	16.83
Gas.....	10.40
Horse.....	250.00
Horseshoeing.....	123.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	117.41
Repairs to building and grounds.....	91.42
Repairs to wagons and harness.....	126.75
Unexpended balance.....	49.64
Total.....	2,000.00
Harbor patrol.....	2,000.00
Expended.....	1,974.47
Unexpended balance.....	25.53
Total.....	2,000.00
Fuel.....	4,000.00
Expended for fuel.....	3,967.53
Unexpended balance.....	32.47
Total.....	4,000.00
Flags and halyards.....	100.00
Expended.....	98.10
Unexpended balance.....	1.90
Total.....	100.00
To maintain public order March 4, 1909.....	23,000.00
Expended.....	19,648.82
Unexpended balance.....	3,351.18
Total.....	23,000.00
Fish and game laws, District of Columbia.....	500.00
Expended.....	341.64
Unexpended balance.....	158.36
Total.....	500.00

332 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Clothing and helmet fund:

Received from July 11, 1907, to and including June 30, 1909.....	\$402. 50
Deposited with the collector of taxes, District of Columbia, in conformity with the order of the commissioners dated June 8, 1908....	402. 50

Detailed statement of expenditures in the maintenance of the patrol-wagon service.

Precinct.	Forage.	Shoeing.	Repairs to wagons and harness.	Total.
First.....	\$317. 32	\$66. 00	\$26. 50	\$409. 82
Second.....	336. 29	58. 63	21. 50	416. 42
Third.....	232. 63	45. 50	4. 50	282. 63
Fourth.....	804. 84	176. 00	27. 00	1,007. 84
Fifth.....	296. 43	49. 50	.....	345. 93
Sixth.....	413. 98	86. 50	24. 25	524. 73
Seventh.....	393. 21	62. 50	13. 75	469. 46
Eighth.....	371. 10	49. 75	80. 50	501. 35
Ninth.....	342. 27	40. 50	61. 00	443. 77
Tenth.....	476. 24	80. 25	76. 00	632. 49
Substation Anacostia.....	171. 74	24. 00	6. 00	201. 74
Harbor.....	155. 28	19. 75	.....	175. 03
Care of horses in hospital.....	81. 10	.....	.....	81. 10
Extra wagons.....	.....	.....	24. 35	24. 35
Total.....	4,392. 43	758. 88	365. 35	5,516. 66

a Including School street stables.

Five horses were purchased at a cost of \$1,230.

Attention is invited to the law which provides that "horses and other animals taken by the police and remaining unclaimed for twenty days may be advertised and sold upon ten days' public notice."

As the department has not the facilities for properly caring for horses and other animals, no provision being made for their keep except in the stables of the various precinct station houses, it is recommended that the law be so amended as to permit of animals taken in charge by the police department as estray being immediately delivered to the District pound.

There have been occasions when animals coming into the custody of the police have been found to be suffering from disease, and the live stock belonging to the District of Columbia should not be exposed to danger from infection, which can not be avoided so long as the duty to care for such devolves upon this department.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, in the absence of any other provision of law, the police took possession of property belonging to 57 persons alleged to have been insane, and in 164 cases where persons died within the District of Columbia without friends or relatives to take charge of their affairs. The value of the property involved was \$10,967.84.

In addition to the responsibility devolving upon this office in disposing of these cases in a proper and lawful manner, there was a large amount of work placed upon the police which should not have been required of them. In several instances it was necessary to make a special detail of officers to safeguard the property of deceased persons until their relatives or friends could be communicated with, which materially lessened the number of men available for street or other duty.

A law should be enacted providing for the appointment of a public administrator, or other officer, who would be empowered to take prompt action in cases of this character.

Very respectfully,

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Superintendent of Police.

EDWIN B. HESSE,
Chief (also Property) Clerk.

REPORT OF SANITARY OFFICER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the work relating to the sanitary office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Three hundred and ninety-four cases were investigated during the year, a decrease of 87 cases as compared with the preceding year. Of the 394 cases investigated 349 were certified to be of unsound mind by the physicians making the examinations, and were admitted to the Government Hospital for the Insane, an increase of 3 cases as compared with the preceding year. Thirty-two independent or pay patients were admitted to the asylum during the year, which shows an increase of 17 pay patients as compared with the preceding year.

The number of persons taken into custody by the police on a charge of insanity was 121, a decrease of 60 cases as compared with the preceding year. Of these 76 were certified to be of unsound mind, and were committed to the insane asylum on temporary permits, pending a judicial hearing in the lunacy court; 7 were sent to the Washington Asylum Hospital for further observation and treatment; 38 were released as not manifesting sufficient symptoms to justify further detention.

Of the 349 patients admitted to the insane asylum a jury adjudged 38 not insane; 27 were discharged by the superintendent of the asylum before trial, most of whom were nonresidents, who were transported to their respective homes by the Board of Charities; 10 died previous to their hearing in court; 9 were dismissed by the justice presiding, upon motion of counsel for the petitioners; 16 were admitted on duplicate permits; 1 eloped before trial; and 248 were tried and legally committed to the asylum for curative treatment.

During the year 70 transient or nonresident insane were admitted to the asylum.

A number of patients were committed to the insane asylum from the various general hospitals during the year, a list of which is hereby submitted, together with the number of patients admitted from each hospital.

List of hospitals and number of patients from each.

Casualty.....	10	Providence.....	2
Emergency.....	3	Sibley.....	4
Garfield.....	1	Washington Asylum.....	89
George Washington University....	1		
Homeopathic.....	2	Total.....	112

Classification.

Acute confusional.....	2	Manic depressive insanity.....	41
Acute mania.....	1	Melancholia.....	6
Alcoholic dementia.....	3	Myxodemetous insanity.....	1
Alcoholic hallucinosis.....	1	Not classified.....	102
Alcoholic psychosis.....	5	Organic dementia.....	11
Arterio sclerotic dementia.....	1	Paranoia.....	3
Confusional insanity.....	3	Paresis.....	17
Delusional insanity.....	33	Pre-senile dementia.....	1
Dementia.....	4	Puerperal mania.....	1
Dementia præcox.....	53	Senile dementia.....	36
Epileptic insanity.....	7	Toxic insanity.....	1
Exhaustion psychosis.....	2	Toxic psychosis.....	6
Imbecility.....	6		
Infantile paresis.....	1	Total.....	349
Mania.....	1		

Nativity.

Armenia.....	1	Italy.....	3
Austria.....	2	Japan.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	Poland.....	1
China.....	2	Russia.....	3
England.....	1	Sweden.....	2
France.....	3	United States.....	310
Germany.....	7	Wales.....	1
Greece.....	1		
Hungary.....	3	Total.....	349
Ireland.....	7		

Color and sex.

White.....	238	Male.....	184
Colored.....	111	Female.....	165
Total.....	349	Total.....	349

In my opinion the present lunaey law has given satisfaction to the general public and has caused the District authorities less trouble in the way of contested cases than any law that has yet been enacted. It also gives the patient a hearing in court at the earliest practicable date.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for the advice and consideration that has been given me during the past year.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police,

District of Columbia.

ROBT. SROUFE,
Sanitary Officer, M. P.

REPORT OF HACK INSPECTOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Vehicles licensed.....	445
One-horse.....	272
Two-horse.....	33
Automobiles.....	16
Taxicabs.....	71
Sight-seeing automobiles.....	53
Total.....	445
Vehicles inspected.....	445
Hack stands inspected.....	37
Vehicles condemned.....	22
Number of vehicles stands will accommodate.....	263
Licenses transferred.....	12
Number of hack stands.....	37
Vehicles, repairs ordered for.....	31
Amount paid District of Columbia for hack licenses.....	\$2, 616. 09
Recovered from hack men lost articles valued at.....	\$70. 00
Complaints relative to hack men investigated.....	15

Cases of arrest during the year.

	Disposition of cases.						
	Dismissed.	Personal bonds.	Cases continued.	Fined and paid.	Not-processed.	Collateral forfeited.	Dismissed for want of prosecution.
Charging excessive rates.....	1					2	3
Failing to turn in property found in vehicle.....							1
Failing to display rate card.....	1					9	10
Failing to keep lamp lighted.....	1					3	4
Failing to wear license badge.....	1			1		16	18
Failing to have receptacle for rate cards.....						2	2
Failing to have license number on lamps.....				1		1	2
Failing to have license number on rate card.....						2	2
Failing to remain within 5 feet of hack.....						5	5
Loitering on street.....	1			10		36	47
Occupying hack stand on Sunday.....				1		1	2
Occupying stand other than hack stand.....						3	3
Using unlicensed vehicle.....		5	3	25	2	23	58
Soliciting on street.....				2		1	3
Total.....	5	5	3	40	2	104	160

While attending to my duties as hack inspector it became necessary to make arrests for other offenses as follows:

	Disposition of cases.					
	Dismissed.	Personal bonds.	Fined and paid.	Collateral forfeited.	Total number of cases.	Total amount of fines paid.
Colliding.....						
Vagrancy.....		1		1	1	\$8. 00
Assault.....			1		2	40. 00
Petit larceny.....			1		1	20. 00
Disorderly conduct.....					1	40. 00
Intoxication.....				4	4	25. 00
Obstructing street.....	18				18	
Assault.....				1	1	2. 00
Total.....	18	1	4	8	31	160. 00

In view of the large increase in the number of private and public automobiles and taxicabs employed in carrying passengers, and the enforcement of the many regulations pertaining thereto, I would suggest that the hack inspector be allowed a motor vehicle, with speedometer attachment, to be used for the proper enforcement of the hack laws and speed regulations. This vehicle would be of great advantage where it is impossible for the hack inspector to overtake or recognize a driver or chauffeur of a public vehicle who might be violating the hack regulations, as there have been cases of violations of the regulations where the hack inspector has been recognized and being on foot it would be impossible to overtake the offender.

I would also suggest that an additional officer be detailed to assist the hack inspector so that a proper enforcement of the hack laws can be had at all times, especially between midnight and 8 a. m. I would further suggest that a regulation be made requiring the drivers of public vehicles when passengers arrive at their destination to look into the vehicle and see whether any articles are left therein by the passenger or passengers, and, if so, to immediately acquaint him or them of that fact, as it frequently occurs that articles are left in vehicles and when other passengers engage the vehicle they often take possession of these articles. Many articles are recovered in this way.

In conclusion I desire to state that during the past year I have recovered from hack drivers 28 badges which did not correspond with their license numbers. The new badges now being issued will stop the drivers of public vehicles from practicing deception on the public, as they are required to wear the badge on the right breast at all times when in charge of their vehicle.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. DAWSON, *Hack Inspector.*

RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT AS TO PHARMACISTS, PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS, AND MIDWIFERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to respectfully submit for your information my annual report of work done, together with a statistical statement of the respective professions under my supervision, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Official visits:	
Drug stores.....	770
Physicians.....	60
Dentists.....	85
Veterinarians.....	20
Stores where poison is sold.....	29
Miscellaneous (while making investigations, etc.).....	1, 140
Total.....	2, 104
Investigations made:	
Persons poisoned—	
With suicidal intent (fatal, 24; recovered, 23).....	47
By accident (recovered, 11).....	11
Medical cases.....	25
Druggists.....	11
Dentists.....	3
Midwifery.....	12
Veterinary.....	10
Miscellaneous.....	12
Obscene pictures.....	2
Total.....	133
Arrests:	
Unlicensed—	
Physicians (convicted, 4).....	4
Dentists (convicted, 1).....	1
Midwives (convicted, 1; personal bonds, 2).....	3
Violating pharmacy law (convicted, 15; dismissed, 1; continued, 2).....	18
Violating veterinary law (convicted, 1).....	1
Violating health ordinance relating to births (convicted, 1; nol-prossed, 1).....	2
Selling tobacco to minors (convicted, 1).....	1
Larceny by trick (nol-prossed, 1).....	1
Total.....	31
Attended police court (times).....	65
Fines:	
Imposed.....	\$1, 140
Paid.....	440
Sent to jail and workhouse in default.....	700
Physicians:	
Licensed during the fiscal year.....	54
Licensed to practice since passing of law in 1896.....	1, 747
Druggists:	
Registered to practice during fiscal year.....	27
Total number of druggists registered to practice.....	608
Number of drug stores in the District.....	207
Number of permits issued to sell poison.....	29
Dentists:	
Registered to practice during fiscal year.....	18
Dental offices in the District.....	307

Midwives:

Registered to practice during fiscal year.....	6
Total number practicing in the District (approximately).....	100

Veterinarians:

Licensed during fiscal year.....	5
Total number registered to practice.....	67

J. W. VANZANT,
Private, Metropolitan Police.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
*Major and Superintendent,
Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.*

REPORT OF BOARD OF POLICE AND FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report of the work of the police department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Cards issued.....	1,389
House visits.....	1,650
Office visits.....	3,729
Alleged insane examined.....	121
Sent to United States Government Hospital for Insane.....	76
Sent to Washington Asylum Hospital.....	7
Released.....	38
Applicants examined.....	372
Applicants accepted.....	75

Respectfully,

EDMUND BARRY, M. D.,

Secretary Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Major and Superintendent, Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the bureau of criminal identification for the year ended June 30, 1909:

Photographs, with Bertillon descriptions, of prisoners arrested in this city, added to the bureau.....	212
Finger prints of prisoners arrested in this city, classified and added to the bureau.....	277
Identifications of prisoners in this bureau.....	34
Photographs and cuts, with Bertillon descriptions, of prisoners in other jurisdictions, added to the bureau.....	2,065
Identifications by this bureau of photographs of prisoners in other jurisdictions.....	64
Photographs, with Bertillon descriptions, of local prisoners forwarded to the national bureau for identification.....	212
Identifications by the national bureau of photographs forwarded.....	15
Identifications by the national bureau, for other jurisdictions, by means of photographs on file from this bureau.....	31
Photographs, with Bertillon descriptions, of 43 prisoners forwarded to other jurisdictions for identification.....	1,239
Identifications in other jurisdictions of photographs forwarded.....	26
Copies of records of criminals furnished to other jurisdictions.....	87

Effort has been made to improve the equipment of the bureau and simplify its methods with a view to the most expeditious transaction of its business.

A duplicator has been added, by the use of which any number of Bertillon cards, bearing the description of a prisoner, may be quickly prepared for the mails, and it has proven valuable also in the preparation of circulars relative to fugitive criminals and stolen property.

The work of keeping the records of criminals has been greatly simplified by abandoning the practice of keeping the original record of the arrest of an individual for crime in triplicate, first on the Bertillon card, second on the index card, and third in a record jacket established for that purpose. In a great majority of cases the individual has never again been arrested, and the jacket has served no purpose other than a waste of time, space, and material. A record jacket is established for an individual only when the bureau has acquired additional record of such individual, and the Bertillon card and index card each bear only the record of the first arrest.

The cumbersome method heretofore employed for keeping the reports of suicides, accidental deaths, sudden deaths, assaults, accidents, etc., by copying such reports in books has been discarded, and the original reports of such casualties found on the precinct morning reports, which are bound and made permanent records of the department, are now indexed in such a manner as to be readily located when desired. As these reports number many thousands each year, the saving of time, labor, and cost of books is considerable, and the original reports, which are more desirable than copies, are now as available for reference as the copies formerly were.

A detailed report of each homicide occurring in this jurisdiction, together with a report of the coroner's inquest resulting therefrom, and the names and addresses of witnesses, etc., is kept in this bureau, properly indexed, for reference in the development of these important cases.

Finger prints of prisoners arrested for crime are now being taken at the precinct stations by officers who have been instructed for that purpose and forwarded to this bureau to be classified and filed.

If a search of the files reveals a previous record and photograph, the necessity for transporting the prisoner from the station to the bureau is obviated and the record of his latest arrest may be added to his previous record without possibility of error.

The practical value of a bureau of criminal identification may be measured by the aid it gives to the members of the police and detective forces in the detection and prosecution of criminals.

Each identification mentioned above means that the previous criminal history of the prisoner identified has been placed in the hands of the officer who made the arrest for use in the prosecution of the case and many habitual offenders have, in consequence of their criminal records, been sentenced to serve long terms in prison, while if they had been prosecuted as first offenders they would scarcely have been punished at all.

The constant exchange of information between this department and the police departments of other jurisdictions enables the bureau to add to its files the photographs and records of dangerous characters who may be expected to visit this city and, in this connection, it is proper to state that the monthly report of the national bureau of criminal identification has been found to be of great value, but its value might be vastly increased by publishing cuts of the prisoners identified.

It is proper for me to state that Police Photographer Fred Sandberg has cooperated with me in taking Bertillon descriptions and finger prints of prisoners, the classification of the latter having been made by one and verified by the other in the manner prescribed, and that I am indebted to him for much other valuable assistance.

Very respectfully,

A. R. LAMB.

Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER,

Superintendent, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF POLICE PHOTOGRAPHER.

Washington, July 1, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work executed by me as official photographer of the Metropolitan police department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Prisoners photographed, measured, and finger printed.....	228
Photographs of persons wanted or reported missing copied.....	48
Scenes of crime photographed for evidence in court.....	6
Bodies of murdered individuals photographed for evidence in court.....	4
Bodies of unknown dead photographed and description taken of the same for identification.....	8
Scenes of fatal accidents photographed for evidence at coroner's inquests.....	8
Handwriting of persons wanted photographed.....	8
Lots of unclaimed jewelry in possession of persons arrested.....	1
Photographs made:	
Small size.....	4,361
Large size.....	46

In addition to the above I performed such other duties as were assigned me by my superior officers.

Very respectfully submitted.

FRED SANDBERG,
Police Photographer.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF HARBOR MASTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1909.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as harbor master, District of Columbia.

Drowned bodies recovered.....	48
Vessels ordered moved.....	55
Vessels assisted.....	4
Vessels moved.....	2
Steamer <i>Vigilant's</i> trips.....	221
Launch trips.....	310
Boat-wagon trips.....	3
Bateau trips.....	4
Boats colliding.....	1
Fire on boats.....	1
Suicides.....	1
Attempts at suicide.....	1

Respectfully,

J. R. SUTTON,
Harbormaster, District of Columbia.

RICHARD SYLVESTER,
Major and Superintendent Metropolitan Police, District of Columbia.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the fire department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

During the year 506 bell alarms were received, a decrease of 40 over the preceding year. The local alarms received numbered 494, an increase of 78 over last year. Of the 1,000 local and bell alarms received during the year 53 were false, a decrease of 34 over the preceding year. Several arrests were made of persons suspected of turning in false alarms, but, owing to the great difficulty in securing evidence, only three convictions were secured in court. In these three cases one of the offending parties was sentenced to jail for six months, another was punished by a fine of \$30, and the other—a youth—was committed to the Reform School for Boys. The decrease in the number of false alarms received during the year is no doubt largely due to the severity of the punishment inflicted upon persons convicted of such offenses.

The estimated loss involved by the 506 bell alarms is \$259,149.50, with an insurance of \$2,103,932. The estimated loss involved by the 494 local alarms was \$61,412, covered by an insurance of \$1,292,015. The total fire loss is a decrease of \$266.50 over the loss for the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that 16 fires alone, for which extra alarms were sounded, resulted in an estimated loss of \$165,075. Deducting the damage caused by these 16 fires from the total loss during the year we have but a loss of \$155,486.50 for the remaining 931 fires.

The decrease in the amount of fire loss is most gratifying and is believed to be due, in great part, to efforts looking toward the prevention of fire, which work has come to be recognized as of equal importance with the actual extinguishing of fire. During the year 26,932 inspections were made of mercantile establishments, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, yards, cellars, etc., in order to see that any and all conditions likely to cause or to promote fire were remedied.

The inspection of hotels, apartment houses, mercantile establishments, office buildings, etc., in order to enforce compliance with the law requiring the installation of fire escapes, fire extinguishers, alarm gongs, signal lights, etc., therein, has been vigorously carried on during the year and the results of this work are shown by the reduced fire loss. With the limited force of inspectors at the command of the fire department the task of inspecting every building coming within the purview of the law referred to is necessarily slow, and it is to be regretted that the number of inspectors can not be increased. This work, however, is being carried on as rapidly as possible, and when we consider the many unavoidable delays in connection with the enforcement of the law the results so far attained are highly satisfactory. The fire marshal and his assistants are to be commended for the efficient and energetic manner in which they have carried on this work.

MOVING-PICTURE THEATERS.

The rapid increase in the number of moving-picture theaters in the District of Columbia has more than demonstrated the necessity for the regulations governing such enterprises which were promulgated by the commissioners in March, 1908, and as amended to date. During the year licenses were issued for 31 of these theaters and 6 applications are now pending.

These theaters are inspected at regular intervals, particularly on Saturday and Sunday nights, when the largest crowds are in attendance. The regulations are strictly enforced, and during the year the manager of two of these theaters was taken into court and fined for not maintaining his establishments in full compliance with law.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On October 20, 1908, with a view of providing for the inspection of public-school buildings to determine what measures should be taken to furnish additional protection from accident in case of fire, the commissioners appointed the assistant to the engineer commissioner, the chief engineer of the fire department, and the inspector of buildings a committee to make such inspections. In accordance with this order every building, prior to its occupancy for school purposes, is inspected by this committee and such precautions taken as are deemed necessary.

It is recommended that further effort be made to secure from Congress the appropriation necessary to provide the fire protection for public schools recommended in previous reports.

HIGH-PRESSURE SERVICE.

I beg to again invite the attention of the commissioners to the urgent necessity for the installation of a gravity high-pressure system in this District.

Perhaps at no time in the history of the fire department has Washington's need for a high-pressure system been more clearly demonstrated than on the night of July 6, 1908, when two fires, one of which called for a second alarm and the other for a fourth alarm, occurred at 9.11 and 9.40 p. m., respectively. To these alarms every available piece of apparatus responded, with the exception of three chemical companies on the outskirts of the city, and the entire District of Columbia was, therefore, without fire protection. In addition to these two alarms another alarm was received at 11.10 p. m., which called for a second alarm. To this alarm the department had nothing to respond but the three chemical companies above referred to, and it was only due to the ability of the department to control one of the first two fires that engines could be spared to send to the third fire, which was in a most hazardous district—the commission-house district on Louisiana avenue NW. Good fortune alone, therefore, was responsible for averting a most serious conflagration.

Had the business section of the city been provided with the high-pressure service the three fires could have been handled without difficulty, and there would still have been companies in quarters to respond to any additional alarms received. This forcible demonstration of the District's inadequate fire protection can not fail to convince

even the most skeptical of the value of the system which for several years the commissioners have vainly endeavored to have installed. The carrying out of this project would result in giving the business section of the city three times the protection which is now afforded and would also give double protection to the residential centers, as the steam fire engines now in the business center would be transferred. These facts, considered with the statement that the first cost of this system would be practically the only cost, serve to show beyond question the advisability of the installation of the high-pressure service.

The district which it is proposed to protect by this system is bounded by B and I streets north and First and Eighteenth streets west.

It is recommended that this matter be brought to the special attention of Congress at its next session.

STORAGE CISTERNS.

The advantage of having storage cisterns at various points throughout the business section of the city has been clearly shown by numerous tests made of the cisterns now located at Seventh street and Louisiana avenue and at Tenth and D streets NW.

It is recommended that similar cisterns be located as follows:

Thirteenth and Pennsylvania avenue NW.

Thirteenth and F streets NW.

Fourteenth and Pennsylvania avenue NW.

Fourteenth and G streets NW.

Ninth and F streets NW.

Seventh and E streets NW.

No appropriation is now available for this purpose.

MOTOR-PROPELLED FIRE APPARATUS.

The rapid development of motor-propelled fire apparatus and its installation in most of the fire departments throughout the country indicates that this city is rather behind the times in that regard. That such apparatus is not only efficient, but also more economical than horse-drawn apparatus has been clearly demonstrated by the experience of other departments, and I feel now that the District of Columbia should install at least one such machine in the near future.

These motor-propelled fire apparatus are no longer in the experimental stage, and Washington has an opportunity at this time to profit by the experience of other fire departments, the officials of which are practically unanimous in advocating the adoption of such vehicles.

In the estimates of this department for the next fiscal year a provision will be included which, if passed by Congress, will place at the disposal of the commissioners funds from which such vehicles can be purchased. It is recommended that this provision be approved by the commissioners and advocated before Congress.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the department shows an improvement over the preceding year, in that but 8 members of the force were dismissed and only 16 punished by being deprived of their days off,

fined, or reprimanded. This diminution in the number of infractions of the rules is very gratifying and tends to commend the disciplinary methods now in use as being satisfactory, as the reduction in the number of violations occurred notwithstanding a considerable increase in the number of men in the department.

Ten members of the department resigned for various reasons during the year.

PENSIONERS.

Since June 30, 1908, the following persons have been pensioned or have had their pensions increased:

Pensioned.—L. D. Donaldson, August 1, 1908, \$40 per month; Mrs. M. K. Smith, January 11, 1909, \$50 per month; Mrs. M. A. French, February 1, 1909, \$25 per month; S. E. Edwards, June 1, 1909, \$50 per month.

Pension increased.—W. S. Carter, May 15, 1909, increased from \$25 to \$50 per month.

Pension reduced.—S. Bieber, April 1, 1909, pension reduced from \$90 to \$1 per month.

It is to be regretted that the pension bill, designed to provide for the pensioning of members of the fire department on a uniform basis, which was presented to Congress at its last session, was not enacted into law.

The following deaths of pensioners of the fire department occurred during the year: Mrs. H. White, died July 15, 1908; William French, died September 5, 1908.

INDEPENDENCE DAY FIRE PROTECTION.

During the day and night of July 4, 1908, firemen were distributed throughout the business district in order to reduce the liability of fires caused by fireworks. Several incipient fires were discovered and extinguished by members of this detail.

At various points throughout the business district were placed 6-gallon fire extinguishers, 3-gallon fire extinguishers, Johnson pumps, buckets of water, ceiling hooks, and axes.

I respectfully renew the recommendation of previous years that the commissioners take such action as may be possible to reduce the liability of fire and accident in this District on the Fourth of July.

NEW COMPANIES.

On September 19, 1908, a new company, designated as Chemical Engine Company No. 3, was placed in service at Langdon, D. C. This company is equipped with 1 chemical engine, having 2 tanks of 35 gallons capacity each, 1 hose reel, and 11 men. The installation of this company provides splendid protection for the suburb of Langdon and its vicinity.

On December 2, 1908, the chemical engine company at Brightwood, D. C., was changed to a combination engine and truck company, designated as Engine Company No. 22 and Truck Company No. 11. This company is equipped with a third-size steam fire engine, 1 combination engine and hose wagon, and 1 combination chemical engine,

hose wagon, and truck, and 14 men. The changing of this company from a chemical company to an engine and truck company was rendered necessary by the rapid growth of the District between the city proper and Brightwood and relieves the companies located in the city proper of many long fire runs which in most cases were ineffectual.

On December 28, 1908, a new combination company, designated as Engine Company No. 21 and Truck Company No. 9, was installed on Lanier place, between Ontario avenue and Adams Mill road NW. This section of the city was without adequate fire protection for many years, and the installation of this engine and truck company fills a long-felt want.

THE MACFARLAND TROPHY FLAG.

The flag awarded annually by Commissioner Macfarland to the company having the highest standard during the year, both in discipline and efficiency, was won by Engine Company No. 14, commanded by Capt. C. B. Proctor.

DEATHS.

A few months ago gloom was cast over the members of the fire department by the loss of their chief. For five long years they had been directed and befriended by him in such manner as to command not only their respect and obedience, but to earn that love and esteem which can only come to an upright, honest, manly man. The years that follow his demise can not dim the memory of his friendship and kindness, his justice to all, and his magnificent ability.

William T. Belt, chief engineer of the fire department of the District of Columbia, died on December 13, 1908, after an illness lasting but a few minutes. His death was a great shock to us all, and not only his subordinates, but the public generally mourn his loss. He occupied the position which he held at the time of his death for five years, and had been in the service of the fire department since the year 1862. He witnessed and assisted in the development of the department from the poorly equipped volunteer service to a position second to no fire department throughout this country.

William T. Belt was born in the city of Washington on October 31, 1846. In 1862 he was elected a member of the Franklin Volunteer Fire Company and remained an active member of said company until its disbandment on May 19, 1864. On July 1, 1864, when the present paid fire department was organized, he entered the service and remained therein until 1869, when he resigned to engage in business. He again entered the department on January 1, 1879, was made acting foreman on May 1, 1886, foreman on May 15, 1886, acting assistant chief on June 1, 1887, fire-fighting head on May 1, 1901, and chief engineer on July 1, 1903.

But one other death occurred during the year. Lieut. F. M. Smith died on January 10, 1909. Lieutenant Smith served the fire department faithfully and efficiently for fourteen years and the department will miss him from its rolls. An honest Christian man and a good husband and father, his life was a good example to his fellow-men.

NEW APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES.

The following apparatus and appliances were purchased during the year:

- Two combination chemical and hose wagons.
- One second-size steam fire engine.
- One fourth-size steam fire engine.
- One 65-foot aerial automatic hook and ladder truck.
- One chemical engine.
- Fourteen rubber-tired wheels for engines.
- Eight wheels changed from steel tires to rubber tires.

REPAIRS TO APPARATUS.

The superintendent of machinery reports that during the year 341 new and repair jobs have been completed in the department's machine shop and that he has responded to 193 emergency calls for his services. He has also supervised 142 jobs in local shops.

The rapid growth of the fire department in recent years has greatly increased the amount of repair work to be done each year and lack of room and proper appliances for performing such work have handicapped the superintendent of machinery in his efforts to keep the apparatus of the department in proper condition. As it is, the great majority of such work is now done in local shops, with subsequent delay and additional expense. The better part of such work could be done by the department if it were provided with a proper repair and storage shop.

It is again recommended to the commissioners that efforts be made to secure the necessary appropriation for the erection of such a building.

HORSES.

On June 30, 1908, there were on hand in this department 199 horses. During the year 51 horses were purchased, 26 horses were condemned as unfit for further service and turned over to the property clerk, 1 died, and 3 were destroyed. The number of horses on hand at the present time is 220. The district veterinarian reports that 160 of these horses are in good condition, 56 are in fair condition, and 4 should be condemned.

BOARD OF FIRE SURGEONS.

The following is a summary of the work done by the board of fire surgeons during the year:

Number of cards issued.....	155
Number of house visits.....	404
Number of office visits.....	658
Number of applicants examined.....	277
Number of applicants accepted.....	62

ADDITIONAL MEN.

The question of allowing the members of the department more time off duty has been brought before the commissioners again during the past year. The members at present are allowed one day off every

fifth day, the balance of the time they are required to be on duty both day and night. There is no doubt that this confinement entails upon these men domestic sacrifices which should not be required if it is in any way possible to prevent it. The members of the department ask that they be allowed one day off every fourth day, and I believe that their request is reasonable and should be complied with. This can be done if 50 additional men are provided, but can not be done with the present limited number of men without seriously crippling the efficiency of the department.

I have the honor to recommend, therefore, that Congress be asked to provide 50 additional privates for the fire department.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I feel it my duty to call your attention to the splendid efforts made by the officers and members of the department throughout the past year, which resulted in such prompt and skillful performance of their duties and a diminution in the amount of life and property loss.

I believe, too, that the work of those employed at fire-alarm headquarters deserves the highest praise, as that most important branch of the fire-protection service was maintained with the highest efficiency during the year.

This, my first annual report as chief engineer of the fire department, is respectfully submitted to the commissioners with the assurance that I most heartily appreciate the good will and confidence placed in me, which has been so clearly evidenced by their support and cooperation in my efforts to secure a successful administration of this department.

Respectfully,

F. J. WAGNER, *Chief Engineer.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX 1.

REPORT OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 14, 1909.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the fire marshal's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

During the fiscal year there were 1,000 alarms of fire received and investigated, of which number 506 were bell alarms, a decrease of 40 bell alarms over the preceding year.

These 506 bell alarms caused an estimated loss of \$259,149.50, covered by an insurance of \$2,103,932.

There were 494 local alarms received and investigated, an increase of 78 as received during the preceding year.

These 494 local alarms caused an estimated loss of \$61,412, covered by an insurance of \$1,292,015.

The total estimated loss for the year is \$320,561.50, a fraction over 9 per cent of the total insurance of \$3,395,947.

The loss for the present fiscal year is a decrease of \$266.50 as compared with the loss for the preceding year; by 16 fires alone for which extra alarms were sounded there is an estimated loss of \$165,075.

There were two other fires where the loss was excessive—the burning of the National Fireproofing Company's plant at Terra Cotta, D. C., the estimated loss is \$35,000; and the fire at the Geological Survey, the estimated loss is \$20,000. This loss of \$55,000,

added to the loss of the other 16 fires for which extra alarms were sounded, make a total estimated loss of \$220,075; deducting this extraordinary loss, there only remains an estimated loss of \$100,488.50 for the other 982 fires.

I give below a list of buildings for which extra alarms were sounded and assistance called for, and the other two fires where the loss is very large are herein mentioned:

July 6, 1908.—Box 544, at 9.04 p. m., second alarm, Haines's Department Store, Eight and D streets SE.; estimated loss, \$900.

July 6, 1908.—Box 121, at 9.40 p. m., third and fourth alarms, Virginia Livery Stables, 485 C street NW.; estimated loss, \$9,000.

July 6, 1908.—Box 175, at 11.10 p. m., third alarm, commission house, 925 Louisiana avenue NW.; estimated loss, \$4,000.

July 12, 1908.—Box 41, at 5.40 a. m., second alarm, Sharon Dairy, 324 B street SW.; estimated loss, \$5,000.

August 24, 1908.—Box 145, at 11.21 p. m., Darby Building, 506-508 Fourteenth street NW.; estimated loss, \$17,000.

September 15, 1908.—Box 243, at 5.59 p. m., second alarm, Columbia stables, 1471 Johnson avenue NW.; estimated loss, \$1,700.

October 21, 1908.—No. 17 Engine Company, local, at 6.47 a. m., National Fireproofing Company, at Terre Cotta, D. C.; estimated loss, \$35,000.

November 7, 1908.—Box 732, at 12.14 p. m., second alarm, warehouse at Thirty-fourth and K streets NW.; estimated loss, \$3,000.

December 11, 1908.—Box 682, at 6.42 p. m., third alarm, Topham's trunk factory, corner Eckington place and Q street NE.; estimated loss, \$8,000.

December 16, 1908.—Box 196, at 8.49 p. m., Geological Survey, 1324 to 1330 F street NW.; estimated loss, \$20,000.

January 3, 1909.—Box 127, at 3.05 a. m., second alarm, Fair Department Store, 818 Seventh street NW.; estimated loss, \$5,200.

January 7, 1909.—Box 198, at 1.22 a. m., second alarm, Hudson's office building, 932 to 936 F street NW.; estimated loss, \$10,788.

March 1, 1909.—Box 843, at 5.45 a. m., second alarm, 1203 Girard street NW.; estimated loss, \$4,575.

March 15, 1909.—Box 322, at 7.59 a. m., second alarm, oil house, Washington Gas-light Company, Twenty-sixth and G streets NW.; estimated loss, \$10,000.

May 3, 1909.—Box 629, at 12.45 p. m., second and third alarms, 2009 to 2043 Rose-dale street NE.; estimated loss, \$12,875.

May 10, 1909.—Box 323, at 8.04 p. m., second alarm, Raymond Apartment House, 814 Twenty-second street NW.; estimated loss, \$3,500.

May 17, 1909.—Box 41, at 2.15 p. m., second, third, and fifth alarms, Wiegand's saw and planing mill, 451 to 465 Maryland avenue SW.; estimated loss, \$67,860.

May 24, 1909.—Box 983, at 3.51 a. m., second alarm, two dwellings on Polk street, Kenilworth, D. C.; estimated loss, \$1,675.

Total loss, \$220,075.

The loss for the present fiscal year, as compared with the loss during the preceding year, is somewhat reduced.

This is due in a great measure to the fact that the inspection of business houses, hotels, theaters, public halls, and private residences is still vigorously pursued. All conditions that are likely to cause a fire are carefully investigated, and when found are ordered remedied at once or within a reasonable time, as the case may warrant.

As stated in previous reports, the main effort of the fire department in former years was the extinguishing of fires, while at the present time the prevention of fire is regarded as of prime importance.

The fire marshal is doing all that is within his power with the small force at his command to reduce the liability of fire to a minimum.

FALSE ALARMS.

During the year there were 53 false alarms, a decrease of 34 over the preceding year; several arrests have been made during the year, and where the persons arrested were convicted, they were punished by a fine or imprisonment, and are as follows: In the three convictions, one was sentenced to serve six month in jail, one was fined \$30, which was paid, and in the other case, on account of the age of the boy, he was sent to the Reform School.

FIRE LOSS.

In the appended statement ("Origin of fires") the greatest number of fires from one certain cause are as follows:

Boys playing with fire, 74; children playing with matches, 29; defective flues, 18; gas jets igniting lace curtains, 17; gasoline, 38; overheated stovepipes, 13; rats gnawing matches, 43; sparks from matches, 41; soot in chimneys, 73; sparks from chimneys, 18.

Of the 38 fires from gasoline, the majority were caused by its use for domestic purposes, and more casualties occurred from the use of gasoline than any other cause.

There were 14 suspicious fires during the year that were investigated by the fire marshal and his office force with the assistance of the police department, and in some cases arrests were made, but were unable to obtain sufficient evidence to hold them for the action of the courts.

There were 13 incendiary fires also investigated and arrests made in a majority of the cases, but when taken into court there was not sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction.

There is one case where the person (Oscar Jackson) was arrested on the charge of arson and was indicted by the grand jury and later convicted in criminal court No. 1; there is another case of arson where the grand jury indicted one Richard Jennings, but the case is now pending before the criminal court No. 1, and will be called in the fall when the court convenes.

I can not refrain from expressing my thanks and appreciation to the police department for the valuable assistance rendered to the fire marshal at different times in the investigations and arrests made and cases brought to trial before the court in these incendiary fires.

STORAGE OF FIREWORKS AND EXPLOSIVES.

There is a regulation which requires the fire marshal's office to have supervision of fireworks or explosives, such as gunpowder and dynamite, and to see that they are not stored in places where matches, oils, paints, oil lamps, gasoline and other inflammables are kept.

Relative to fireworks, on November 25, 1908, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia adopted and amended section 4, of Article IX-a, of the Police Regulations, prohibiting the storage and sale of fireworks as follows:

"No firecracker, squib, or other fireworks of any kind shall be sold and delivered, discharged, or set off within the city of Washington, or the fire limits of the District of Columbia, or in the more densely populated portions of said District: *Provided, however,* on occasions of public celebrations and exhibitions, fireworks may be discharged or set off on special permits issued by the commissioners, defining the time, place, storage, and such other conditions to be observed in reference thereto as they may deem necessary to the public safety."

There were several applications for permission to store and keep for sale fireworks, but in each case the applicant was rejected after being informed of the amended regulations governing the storage of fireworks.

INFLAMMABLE OILS.

The fire marshal's office has supervision over the storage and sale of inflammable oils, as provided by the Police Regulations, and this important work consumes a great deal of the time of the marshal and his inspectors.

While the fire marshal has no authority to prohibit the storage of such materials, it has power invested in the office by the commissioners to see that they are stored in compliance with the regulations. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that liabilities of fire from this source have been greatly reduced; even more than the preceding year.

During the past year 1,394 applications for the storage and sale of kerosene were received and in each case an inspection was made of the premises and conditions noted before recommendation was made for the issuance of the desired license or a rejection of the application.

Two hundred and six applications were received for the storage of gasoline, and in each case the same course was pursued as that adopted with reference to the storage of kerosene. Several of these applications were rejected owing to the inability of the applicants to comply with the regulations. It might be added that two-thirds of the applications received for the storage of gasoline were from persons who desired gasoline for motor power. Only 69 applications out of 206 were for the general storage and sale.

Various samples of kerosene oil were obtained by the fire marshal during the year and submitted to test in order to determine whether or not the oil was kept up to the standard required by law. In not one case was the oil found below the standard.

Kerosene can not be stored unless it is kept in a metal tank, and gasoline can not be stored unless suitable iron or steel tanks are provided outside of the building, 6 feet away from the nearest wall of any building and the boundary of the lot (wherever such location is possible), and the top of the tank must be at least 3 feet beneath the surface of the ground.

Several licenses were issued during the year for the storage of gasoline in underground tanks on the inside of buildings, where no yard space was available on the outside of buildings, said licenses being issued under the amendment to the regulation promulgated by the commissioners under date of January 21, 1907.

The maximum amount of kerosene, gasoline, and similar oils which can be stored is 50 gallons, but in a few cases quantities in excess of this amount were allowed to be stored by special permission from the commissioners. Before a license is issued for the storage of kerosene and gasoline, application must be made to the fire marshal on regular blanks furnished by the fire marshal, and an examination is made of the premises and conditions noted.

During the year it became necessary for the force attached to the fire marshal's office to procure warrants for five persons for violation of the regulations governing the storage and sale of inflammable oils, and in each case convictions were made and fines imposed. This record indicates clearly the care taken in the handling of these oils—only 5 violations out of 1,500 licenses issued in the District of Columbia.

INSPECTION OF THEATERS.

During the theatrical season eight theaters were in operation in this city.

Each of these theaters was inspected twice each week in order to see that the regulations were complied with. The regulation regarding all scenery to be treated with a solution of fire resistant material has been strictly enforced. This not only includes the stock scenery kept in the theaters, but also all scenery brought into the District and used by traveling companies.

Such scenery is tested every Monday morning and must be properly treated and stand the test given before being allowed to be used in any performance. In a few cases the managers of companies refused to treat portions of scenery that failed to stand the test, claiming that such treatment had been applied recently in some other jurisdiction.

In such cases if the scenery failed to stand the fire test, it was removed from the building and could not be used. If scenery is found to stand the fire test upon its arrival in the city, the manager of the company is required to furnish an affidavit relative to the date and place of its treatment. Such affidavits are preserved in the files of the department for future reference. In one case it became necessary for this office to procure a warrant for the manager of one of the theaters for violation of the theater regulations; a conviction was made and a fine imposed.

In addition to the examination of the scenery used in regular theaters, the scenery, booths, and decorations used in public halls and churches were also examined, and when the same were found to be unsatisfactory they were required to be properly treated.

The regulation promulgated by the commissioners on March 7, 1908, and amended June 22, 1908, provided definite and far-reaching rules for the government of the so-called moving-picture theaters, and these regulations are enforced by the office of the fire marshal.

During the year licenses have been issued for thirty-one of these theaters, an increase of nine as compared with the number of licenses issued during the previous year. One of the licenses issued was for an open-air theater. There are six applications on file for license to conduct moving-picture theaters at the end of the fiscal year that have not been issued, being held up until the regulations are complied with.

These theaters are visited at least twice a week, especially during Saturday and Sunday night performances, when the largest crowds are expected, in order to see that the regulations are being adhered to, which are strictly enforced by this office.

During the year the managers of two of these theaters were taken into court for a violation of the regulations governing moving-picture theaters; convictions were made and fines imposed.

INSPECTION OF MERCANTILE HOUSES.

One of the most important duties devolving upon the office of the fire marshal is the inspection of mercantile establishments, stores, hotels, apartment houses, office buildings, yards, cellars, etc., in order to remove or have removed any conditions liable to cause or promote fire.

During the year 26,932 such inspections were made, in addition to the visits made to determine the cause of all fires which occurred.

In addition to his other duties, the fire marshal has been kept busy during the year in making examinations of the various apartment houses throughout the District in order to enforce the provisions of the law requiring proper fire protection for such buildings by the erection of fire escapes and providing other equipments.

The owners and occupants of all such premises were impressed with the necessity of giving their cooperation with the efforts of the fire marshal looking toward the prevention of fire, and in many instances the department has been greatly aided by such persons having inflammable materials removed without waiting for orders from its inspectors. The result of this work is shown by the fact that each year since the inauguration of these inspections fires due to the careless storage and accumulation of inflammable materials have greatly decreased in number. In fact, it is very rarely that fires occur which can be attributed to such negligence, and it has been a long period since the department has been called upon to extinguish a cellar fire which in past years were frequent in business establishments.

The hazardous or business sections of the city are given the greatest attention. The city is divided into districts, each district being assigned an inspector, the business districts being visited every third or fourth week and the outlying districts once in every eight weeks and more often if it is possible to do so.

It is pleasing to be able to state that in few instances, where attention is invited, that where over 26,000 inspections were made, was it necessary to serve notice on the owner or occupant to remedy conditions, and in only three instances was it necessary to resort to the courts, and in these cases convictions were made and fines imposed.

During the year 485 apartment houses were visited and inspections made under the provisions of the fire-escape regulations, of which 142 of the apartment houses have been equipped and in compliance with the fire-escape regulations. Mr. James Parry, assistant building inspector, was appointed inspector of fire escapes on July 1, 1909, and shortly after orders were issued that the fire marshal, who represents the fire department, and the inspector of fire escapes, should make joint inspections of all buildings coming under the purview of the law governing the fire-escape regulations. By the issuance of this order a great deal of good has been accomplished, for the reason that more inspections have been made and more buildings equipped, thus saving a great deal of time and confusion.

The work of the fire marshal and his assistants is systematically recorded in such a manner that any particular record can be referred to in the quickest possible time; especially is this true with the records of fires. Each fire occurring in the District of Columbia is recorded on a printed blank, giving the time of the fire, the date, number of the box or local alarm, style of building, how occupied, name of owner, occupant, and agent, origin of fire, location of fire, damage to building, damage to contents, and the amount of insurance carried on both the building and contents. On the same blank is kept a record of all casualties and such other information as may be deemed of importance for future reference.

A record is also kept of all inspections, applications for the storage of oils, explosives, all special reports submitted, records of applications for licenses for the regular and moving picture theaters and public halls.

Owing to the fact that no clerk has been provided for this branch of the fire department, the fire marshal and his assistants are required to perform clerical work in addition to their regular duties, especially more so since the fire marshal has been engaged in the examination of buildings under the fire-escape regulations, where it is necessary to submit a special report on every building visited. On several occasions it has become necessary for the fire marshal to detail one of the inspectors on this clerical work.

If a clerk be provided the office system could be improved upon and better results would be accomplished in the keeping of the records, to say nothing of clerical work that is to be done. The appointment of a clerk would enable the fire marshal and his assistants to spend more time on inspection work.

I have the honor to recommend, therefore, that the commissioners be asked to secure an appropriation for a clerk for the fire marshal's office, with compensation at the rate of \$1,000 per annum.

To my assistants, the deputy fire marshal and corps of inspectors, much consideration is due for the able and conscientious manner in which they have performed their duties and the hearty support they have rendered me in the conduct of the affairs of this office.

I thank you for the courtesies you have extended me and for your hearty support in my efforts to keep up the standing and reputation that this office has gained.

Respectfully submitted.

P. W. NICHOLSON,
Fire Marshal.

Chief Engineer FRANK J. WAGNER,
District of Columbia Fire Department.

APPENDIX 2.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MACHINERY.

WASHINGTON, *June 30, 1909.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending June 30, 1909:

There have been no serious accidents to the apparatus of the department during the past year while at or responding to fires.

During the year I have inspected and tested all new apparatus, appliances, and hose received by the department and recorded the result of such inspection in each case. I have also tested all hose now in the service and condemned such as was unfit for further fire use.

I have examined all members eligible for promotion to service on steam fire engines in order to determine their fitness for such work; have drawn up all specifications for new apparatus and appliances and for the remodeling of old apparatus, and designed the plans and specifications for a chemical engine for No. 3 Chemical Company.

I have responded to 193 emergency calls from the various engine, truck, and chemical companies of the department, and 341 new and repair jobs on the various apparatus and appliances have been completed under my supervision in the machine shop of this department. I have also supervised 142 jobs in local shops. My assistant and myself have attended all special calls from fires during the year.

During the past year one second-size Clapp & Jones steam fire engine, received by the department on October 30, 1888, was rebuilt and provided with all the latest improvements. These improvements included a self-circulating boiler, making the engine practically a new one.

The radical changes made by my department to the pumps, monitors, turret pipes, and manifold discharges on the fireboat have resulted in great advantage in handling the streams of water from said boat and also in securing more shore lines when needed.

I respectfully recommend that a fore-and-aft compound engine of no less than 550 indicated horsepower, with surface condenser, be purchased and installed on the fireboat to replace the present single-cylinder, high-pressure engine. The present engine develops but 300 indicated horsepower, and in breaking solid, heavy ice does not give power enough to force the boat on top of the ice. I further recommend that the steam-feeder lines be changed so that the power engine and the large fire pumps can be fed by independent steam lines.

Accompanying this report is a table showing the number of feet of hose in the various companies of this department and the condition of the same. I also inclose tables showing the various apparatus of the department.

During the year 14,500 feet of hose was purchased, as follows: 4,500 feet Keystone brand, 2½ inch, cotton; 4,500 feet Paragon brand, 2½ inch, cotton; 4,500 feet Baker fabric brand, 2½ inch, cotton; 1,000 feet Maltese-Cross brand, 2½ inch, rubber.

The following apparatus and appliances were purchased during the year: Two combination chemical and hose wagons, one second-size steam fire engine, one-fourth-size steam fire engine, one 65-foot automatic hook-and-ladder truck, one chemical engine, fourteen rubber-tired wheels for engines, eight wheels provided with rubber tires instead of steel.

I have to renew my request for a suitable repair shop and equipments, as the necessity for such a shop is becoming more apparent year by year. If it is provided, the work of the department will be done quicker, better, and with less cost and work that now has to be completed in local shops can be done in the proposed department shop.

I desire to take this opportunity to thank you for the hearty cooperation and assistance rendered to me in connection with my work.

Very respectfully,

THOS. M. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Machinery.

MR. FRANK J. WAGNER,
Chief Engineer, Fire Department, District of Columbia.

APPENDIX 3.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FIRE SURGEONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

SIR: The board of police and fire surgeons has the honor to submit the following report of the work of the fire department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Number of cards issued.....	155
Number of house visits.....	404
Number of office visits.....	658
Number of applicants examined.....	277
Number of applicants accepted.....	62

Respectfully,

EDMUND BARRY, M. D.,
Secretary of Board of Police and Fire Surgeons.

The CHIEF ENGINEER, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FIRE DEPARTMENT,
 Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX 4.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARIAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report to your department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, showing the number of horses purchased, number condemned, and the number which have died; also the present condition of the horses of the department.

On June 30, 1908, there were 199 horses in the department. There have been purchased during the past year 51 head. There have been 26 condemned as unfit for fire service.

I have destroyed 3 horses, owing to accidents which had rendered them totally unfit for fire service, and 1 horse has died a natural death.

There is at present 220 horses in the department. Of these, 160 are in first-class condition, 56 are in fair condition, and only 4 are in bad condition.

The general health of the horses has been good. The usual amount of sickness and injuries have been treated with a death rate of less than 2 per cent from all causes.

I would again call your attention to certain conditions in the department, for which the horses are blamed without just cause. For the past several years I have noticed that the apparatus has been made very much heavier, and as a result it has required a heavier horse to pull them. With a great weight to pull, and heavy horses to pull it, there is naturally a great loss of speed, and the apparatus is slow to get on the fire grounds.

The efficiency of a fire department, it seems to me, depends on quick service, and small engines on the fire ground quickly are of far more benefit than larger ones later.

The fire limits of the District have been extended greatly, and there is often necessity for the department to respond to alarms at the extreme borders of the District.

The horse has not been bred which is capable of taking heavy apparatus at a fast rate of speed to these points, often several miles from the houses.

It therefore seems necessary to have lighter apparatus for these calls, so that they can get to the fires at a fair rate of speed, or that some other form of motive power be used.

Very respectfully,

C. B. ROBINSON, V. S.,
District Veterinarian.

FRANK J. WAGNER,
Chief Engineer District of Columbia Fire Department.

TABLE 1.—*Pension roll.*

Name.	Per month.	Name.	Per month.
Albin, J. A.	\$50	Luskey, W.	\$65
Angell, C.	30	Maguire, M. R.	30
Aulfort, C. F.	50	Mahorney, G.	30
Baxter, W. D.	50	Mahorney, W. T.	50
Beall, A. V.	40	Mastin, L. A.	30
Belt, K.	75	Moriarty, J.	50
Bieber, S.	1	Mulhall, F.	50
Boss, C. S.	65	Mulhall, M. T.	40
Bradekamp, W. H. J.	50	McGinnis, M.	40
Burke, C. F.	50	McLane, N. A.	50
Cady, W. P.	50	O'Leary, J.	50
Carter, A. N.	20	Parris, J.	100
Carter, W. S.	50	Raitz, F. W.	50
Clark, M. D.	30	Robertson, W. E.	65
Collins, E. P.	40	Shaffer, C. E.	24
Dickson, R.	50	Shedd, M. E.	40
Dodge, E. S.	50	Shipley, S. P.	30
Doleman, W.	40	Smith, M. K.	50
Donaldson, A. M.	60	Smith, C. A.	40
Donaldson, L. D.	40	Sorrell, W. T.	75
Drew, W. O.	75	Sullivan, A. L.	30
Edwards, S. E.	50	Sullivan, D. B.	40
Frazier, J.	50	Sweeney, A.	30
Gibbons, A. C.	40	Sweeney, J.	40
Giles, M. A.	40	Thomas, H.	50
Griffin, J. E.	30	Utterback, J. A.	50
Guy, J. O.	50	Vornstein, T. W.	50
Handy, W. B.	25	Waldron, N.	10
Hyland, J. T.	50	Walker, J.	50
Jacobs, F. P.	50	Ward, J. H.	50
Kane, J.	50	Wiles, M. T.	40
Keele, W.	50	Williams, D.	50
Kettler, M. A.	30	Williams, M. G.	30
Kurtz, A. E.	35	Willig, J. F.	50
Lenman, B. M.	30	Willson, J. G.	50
Lewis, M. V.	30	Young, S. A.	40
Lowe, M. R.	40		
Lusby, M. E.	40	Total.	3,275

TABLE 2.—*Salaries of officers and employees.*

Officers and employees.	Number.	Salary per annum.
Chief engineer.	1	\$3,500
Deputy chief engineer.	1	2,500
Battalion chief engineers.	3	2,000
Fire marshal.	1	2,000
Deputy fire marshal.	1	1,400
Inspectors.	2	1,080
Chief clerk.	1	1,400
Clerk.	1	1,200
Superintendent of machinery.	1	1,400
Assistant superintendent of machinery.	1	1,200
Captains.	34	1,400
Lieutenants.	35	1,200
Engineers.	20	1,150
Assistant engineers.	20	1,100
Pilots.	2	1,150
Marine engineers.	2	1,150
Assistant marine engineers.	2	1,100
Marine firemen.	2	720
Drivers.	35	1,150
Assistant drivers.	35	1,100
Privates, class 2.	198	1,080
Privates, class 1.	35	960
Laborer.	1	480

TABLE 3.—Number of alarms responded to by companies, etc.

	First alarms.	Second alarms.	Third alarms.	Fourth alarms.	Fifth alarms.	Sixth alarms.	Local alarms.	Time engine worked.	Hose laid.	Hose burst.	Ladders raised.	Times extinguishers used.	Times hand pump used.	Times chemicals dumped.	Transfers.
Engine company:								<i>H. m.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>				
No. 1.....	124	1	3	...	1	...	35	39 55	18,900	...	32	26	...	16	...
No. 2.....	99	2	1	...	...	...	18	35 30	20,300	150	112	10	4	15	...
No. 3.....	128	6	1	...	...	...	16	28 44	12,700	...	32	6	7	4	1
No. 4.....	87	2	1	...	...	...	19	50 40	19,200	100	128	21	5	10	1
No. 5.....	51	...	2	...	...	...	32	39 30	11,500	150	30	24	6	...	2
No. 6.....	134	4	2	...	...	...	30	35 50	15,300	300	114	20	17	30	...
No. 7.....	112	4	3	...	1	...	35	43 00	15,450	500	84	27	24	...	1
No. 8.....	95	...	1	...	...	...	12	30 13	14,550	150	24	12	8	...	4
No. 9.....	95	2	1	...	...	...	25	14 55	16,800	350	6	33	3	15	2
No. 10.....	64	2	2	...	...	...	17	25 15	12,800	50	72	21	10	3	3
No. 11.....	37	1	1	...	...	...	35	24 50	8,600	...	30	29	16	...	...
No. 12.....	85	3	1	...	1	...	17	20 10	14,550	100	24	4	1	...	5
No. 13.....	75	...	2	...	...	...	9	23 50	10,750	100	...	3	2	6	5
No. 14.....	111	3	2	...	...	...	20	45 25	18,400	50	144	11	3	21	1
No. 15.....	10	1	1	...	...	...	5	3 05	3,500	100	...	...	2	...	4
No. 16.....	93	3	...	...	...	...	36	31 30	16,300	150	144	17	8	9	2
No. 17.....	3	...	1	...	...	...	13	1 15	1,100	...	54	4	2	1	1
No. 18.....	53	1	1	...	1	...	17	29 25	15,850	...	48	7	11	...	1
No. 19.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	8	6 50	6,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
No. 20.....	9	...	1	1	...	...	27	5 20	5,050	250	56	5	5	2	1
No. 21.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	8	6 15	3,900	...	32	1	...	6	3
No. 22.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	10	1 40	^a 500 3,850	150	105	7	4	2	...
Truck:															
No. 1.....	104	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,556	1	...	...	1
No. 2.....	92	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	1,604	11	9	...	2
No. 3.....	87	4	1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	2,515	2	4	...	1
No. 4.....	141	1	4	...	1	...	15	...	...	...	1,991	8	1	...	...
No. 5.....	19	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	310	...	3	...	4
No. 6.....	31	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	388	1	...	...	...
No. 7.....	88	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	781	...	...	...	2
No. 8.....	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...
No. 9.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	...	...	2
Chemical:															
No. 1.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	^a 1,500	...	169	2	...	5	...
No. 3.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	^a 600	...	24	...	...	1	...
No. 5.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	^a 1,700	...	...	3	2	...	2
Water tower.....	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hose wagons:															
Truck No. 5.....	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3,250	200	...	...	...	...	...

^a Chemical hose.

TABLE 4.—Description of engines.

Engine.	Style of engine.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Cylinders.	Pumps.	Gallons per minute.
No. 1, Clapp & Jones.	Double upright crane neck, piston	First.	Clapp & Jones.	Pounds.	Dec. 16, 1891	Inches.	Inches.	900
No. 2, Metropolitan.	do.	Extra first.	American La France Fire Engine Co.	10,000	Jan. 17, 1903	9½ x 8	5½ x 9	1,100
No. 3, Metropolitan.	do.	Second.	do.	8,600	Oct. 10, 1908	8 x 8	4½ x 8	700
No. 4, Slisby.	Crane neck, rotary	Third.	American Fire Engine Co.	7,640	Nov. 7, 1892	8 x 10½	4½ x 8	600
No. 5, Amoskeag.	Double upright crane neck, piston	Second.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,900	Nov. 28, 1896	6½ x 8	4½ x 8½	700
No. 6, Metropolitan.	do.	Extra first.	American Fire Engine Co.	10,000	Jan. 24, 1903	9½ x 9	5½ x 9	1,100
No. 7, Clapp & Jones.	do.	Third.	do.	8,300	Feb. 21, 1898	7½ x 7	5½ x 7	600
No. 8, La France.	do.	do.	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,400	May 7, 1895	6½ x 8	4½ x 8	600
No. 9, Clapp & Jones.	do.	do.	American Fire Engine Co.	7,855	Sept. 16, 1893	7 x 7	4½ x 7	600
No. 10, Clapp & Jones.	do.	do.	do.	7,950	Nov. 9, 1896	7 x 7	4½ x 7	600
No. 11, Metropolitan.	do.	Second.	American La France Fire Engine Co.	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	8 x 8	4½ x 8	700
No. 12, Clapp & Jones.	do.	Third.	American Fire Engine Co.	7,940	Nov. 24, 1896	7 x 7	4½ x 7	600
No. 13, Metropolitan.	do.	Second.	American La France Fire Engine Co.	8,600	Nov. 6, 1904	8 x 8	4½ x 8	700
No. 14, Metropolitan.	do.	Extra first.	American Fire Engine Co.	10,000	Jan. 16, 1903	9½ x 9	5½ x 9	1,100
No. 15, La France.	do.	Third.	La France Fire Engine Co.	7,730	June 1, 1898	7½ x 8	4½ x 8	600
No. 16, Metropolitan.	do.	Second.	American La France Fire Engine Co.	8,600	Aug. 28, 1905	8 x 8	4½ x 8	700
No. 17, Metropolitan.	do.	Fourth.	do.	7,200	Nov. 6, 1904	6½ x 7	4 x 7	500
No. 18, Metropolitan.	do.	Third.	do.	7,800	Aug. 26, 1905	7 x 7	4½ x 7	600
No. 19, Metropolitan.	do.	Fourth.	do.	7,200	Dec. 13, 1906	6 x 7	4 x 7	500
No. 20, Metropolitan.	do.	Second.	do.	8,600	Aug. 30, 1907	9 x 8	4½ x 8	700
No. 21, Metropolitan.	do.	Fourth.	do.	7,200	Oct. 10, 1908	6½ x 7	4 x 7	500
No. 22, Metropolitan.	do.	Second.	do.	8,200	Dec. 9, 1886	6½ x 8	4½ x 8	700
Reserve engine No. 1, Amoskeag.	do.	do.	Manchester Locomotive Works.	8,000	Oct. 30, 1888	8½ x 7	5 x 7	700
Reserve engine No. 2, Clapp & Jones. ^a	do.	do.	Clapp & Jones.	7,965	Nov. 16, 1889	7 x 7	4½ x 7	600
Reserve engine No. 3, Clapp & Jones.	do.	Third.	do.	8,000	do.	8½ x 7	5 x 7	700
Reserve engine No. 4, Clapp & Jones.	do.	Second.	do.	8,000	do.	8½ x 7	5 x 7	700

^a This engine was rebuilt during the year.

NOTE.—One second and one fourth size engine were purchased during the year.

TABLE 5.—Description of combination chemical and hose wagons.

Location.	Style.	Class.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fires.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
Engine company:				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 1.....	Double tank..	First....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Sept. 22, 1905	70
No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 4 ^a	do.....	do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 6.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,200	Oct. 14, 1903	70
No. 9.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,200	do.....	70
No. 10.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,200	Jan. 23, 1905	70
No. 13.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	7,200	Oct. 19, 1904	70
No. 14.....	do.....	do.....	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Oct. 21, 1907	70
No. 16.....	do.....	do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Sept. 4, 1906	70
No. 17.....	do.....	do.....	C. T. Holloway....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70
No. 20.....	do.....	do.....	Seagrave Co.....	7,200	Jan. 10, 1907	70
No. 21 ^a	do.....	do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	Oct. 29, 1908	70
No. 22.....	do.....	do.....	C. T. Holloway....	6,200	Apr. 1, 1901	70

^a These wagons were purchased during the year.

TABLE 6.—Description of hose carriages.

Location.	Style.	Built by—	Weight drawn to fires.	Placed in service.	Capacity of hose spoils.
Engine company:			<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
No. 5.....	4-wheel, crane neck.....	McDermott Bros..	4,750	July 18, 1880	1,200
No. 7.....	do.....	do.....	4,750	May 18, 1879	1,200
No. 8.....	do.....	do.....	4,750	—, 1884	1,200
No. 11.....	do.....	do.....	4,750	—, 1886	1,200
No. 12.....	do.....	E. B. Preston....	5,600	Sept. 12, 1887	1,200
No. 15.....	do.....	McDermott Bros..	5,700	Jan. 22, 1889	1,400
No. 18.....	do.....	McDermott Carriage Co.	4,800	June 8, 1898	1,200
Chemical company:					
No. 3.....	do.....	E. B. Preston....	5,700	Dec. 2, 1893	1,200
No. 5.....	do.....	McDermott Carriage Co.	4,800	July 8, 1898	1,200
Truck company:					
No. 5.....	do.....	McDermott Bros..	4,800	July 9, 1895	1,200
Reserve:					
No. 1.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	—, 1876	1,200
No. 2.....	do.....	E. B. Preston....	5,850	Feb. 27, 1893	1,200
No. 3.....	do.....	McDermott Bros..	4,700	—, 1875	1,200
No. 4.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	—, 1878	1,200
No. 5.....	do.....	do.....	4,700	—, 1874	1,200

TABLE 7.—Description of trucks.

Truck.	Ladders.	Style.	By whom built.	Placed in service.	Weight drawn to fire.
	<i>Feet.</i>				<i>Pounds.</i>
No. 1.....	305	Seagrave.....	Seagrave Co.....	Dec. 16, 1902	10,000
No. 2.....	372	Hayes.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 19, 1900	9,000
No. 3.....	313	American La France.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.....	Sept. 28, 1907	9,000
No. 4.....	347	Hayes.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Mar. 1, 1896	9,000
No. 5.....	301	.....do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.....	Oct. 17, 1903	8,500
No. 6.....	347	.....do.....	.....do.....	May 13, 1901	9,000
No. 7.....	276	Seagrave.....	Seagrave Co.....	Oct. 7, 1907	8,500
No. 8.....	275	Hayes.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 2, 1904	7,500
No. 9.....	343	.....do.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Sept. 6, 1891	9,800
No. 10 ^a	314	Automatic.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 20, 1908	8,500
No. 11 ^b	193	Robinson.....	.....do.....	Sept. 6, 1907	8,350
Reserve truck No. 1.....	332	Hayes.....	La France Fire Engine Co.....	Nov. 12, 1900	9,000
Reserve truck No. 2.....	361	.....do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 8, 1898	9,000

^a This truck was purchased during the year.^b This truck is equipped with chemical tank having a capacity of 100 gallons.

TABLE 8.—Description of water tower.

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.	Elevation.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>
House of truck No. 3.	Champion.....	First....	National Fire Extinguisher Co., Chicago, Ill.	9,800	Apr. 15, 1901	75

TABLE 9.—Description of chemical engines.

Engine.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight drawn to fire.	Placed in service.	Capacity of tanks.
				<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>
No. 1, Holloway.....	Double tank ..	First....	C. T. Holloway ..	7,719	May 18, 1901	170
No. 3, Robinson ^a.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Robinson Fire Apparatus Co.	7,200	Nov. 24, 1908	70
No. 5, Holloway.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	American La France Fire Engine Co.	7,200	July 23, 1903	170
Extra Holloway at No. 1 Chemical Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	C. T. Holloway ..	6,707	Sept. 6, 1891	160
Extra Holloway at No. 5 Chemical Co.	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7,200	June 22, 1891	170
Hand Chemical, Garfield, D. C.	.....do.....	Third....	.....do.....	1,200	Sept. 6, 1891	70

^a This engine was purchased this year and is equipped with 1,200 feet of 2½-inch fire hose.

TABLE 10.—Description of wreck and windlass wagon.

Location.	Style.	Class.	By whom built.	Weight.	Placed in service.
				<i>Pounds.</i>	
Department machine shops.	Robinson.....	First....	Rock Creek Auto and Wagon Works.	4,500	Jan. 14, 1907

TABLE 11.—*Description of drill tower.*

Location.	Style.	By whom built.	Height.	Placed in service.
Adjoining No. 8 engine house.	Harris.....	Local contract, under specifications furnished by W. H. Harris, Detroit, Mich.	<i>Feet.</i> 83	Jan., 1906

NOTE.—Drills are held weekly and the members of the department are thoroughly instructed in the art of using scaling and pomper ladders, life-saving nets, hose, the use of jumping nets at different heights, and all appliances for the saving of lives and property.

Description of the fireboat Firefighter.

The boat was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del.; length over all, 101 feet; length at load water line, 95 feet; beam, 23 feet 6 inches; draft, 9 feet; displacement, 130 tons. Single screw. Speed, 12 miles per hour. The power engine is a single-cylinder high-pressure noncondensing engine.

The fire appliances on this boat consist of the following: Two duplex fire pumps, 17 by 11 by 10 inches, with a displacement of 3,000 gallons of water per minute for each pump, or 6,000 gallons for the two pumps. The pumps were built by the Blake Pump Company, Cambridge, Mass. One monitor on forward deck throws streams from 2 to 4½ inches. One monitor on engine-room roof throws streams from 2 to 3½ inches. Two turret nozzles on pilot house, one on the port and the other on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches. Two turret nozzles on engine-room roof, one on the port side and the other on the starboard side, throw streams from 1½ to 2 inches.

On this boat are 14 connections for 2½-inch fire hose, so that fire can be fought for a distance of 2,000 feet or more ashore.

The said boat is also constructed for use as an ice breaker.

TABLE 12.—*Life-saving nets on hand.*

Company.	Name.	Number.
Truck:		
No. 1.....	Browder.....	1
No. 2.....	do.....	1
No. 3.....	do.....	1
No. 4.....	do.....	1
No. 5.....	do.....	1
No. 6.....	do.....	1
No. 7.....	do.....	1
No. 8.....	do.....	1
No. 9.....	do.....	1
No. 10.....	do.....	1
Drill tower.....	Robinson.....	2
	Browder.....	1
Total.....		13

TABLE 13.—*Hand pumps on hand.*

	Number.		Number.
Engine:		Engine:	
No. 1.....	2	No. 21.....	1
No. 2.....	1	No. 22.....	2
No. 3.....	2	Truck:	
No. 4.....	2	No. 1.....	2
No. 5.....	3	No. 2.....	2
No. 6.....	1	No. 3.....	4
No. 7.....	1	No. 4.....	3
No. 8.....	1	No. 5.....	3
No. 9.....	1	No. 6.....	2
No. 10.....	2	No. 7.....	2
No. 11.....	2	No. 8.....	2
No. 12.....	1	No. 9.....	2
No. 13.....	3	Chemical:	
No. 14.....	1	No. 1.....	2
No. 15.....	1	No. 3.....	3
No. 16.....	1	No. 5.....	2
No. 17.....	2	Superintendent of machinery.....	4
No. 18.....	1	Department stables.....	1
No. 19.....	1		
No. 20.....	2	Total.....	68

TABLE 14.—*Number of feet of serviceable hose in the department and how distributed.*

	Paragon brand, 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose.	Keystone brand, 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose.	Baker fabric brand, 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose.	Cotton, rubber-lined, 2½-inch hose, tested and found serviceable.	Maltese Cross brand, 2½-inch rubber hose.	Keystone brand, 3-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose.
Engine company:	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....		3,450		3,450		100
No. 2.....		3,250		3,250		
No. 3.....		2,000		2,000	1,500	
No. 4.....	1,750	1,100		2,850		
No. 5.....	650	3,150		3,800		
No. 6.....					3,200	
No. 7.....	1,150		1,500	2,650		
No. 8.....	700	2,700		3,400		
No. 9.....					3,250	
No. 10.....					3,000	
No. 11.....	1,950	950		2,900		
No. 12.....	1,300	1,750		3,050		
No. 13.....		3,150		3,150		
No. 14.....			3,000			
No. 15.....	1,250	1,800		3,050		
No. 16.....	1,000	1,750		2,750		
No. 17.....	1,400	1,000		2,400	1,450	
No. 18.....	400	2,800		3,200		
No. 19.....		6,400		6,400		
No. 20.....	600	500		1,100	2,750	
No. 21.....	1,000	2,100		3,100		
No. 22.....					3,500	
Chemical No. 3.....					3,150	
Chemical No. 5.....	1,700			1,700		
Extra No. 1 hose carriage.....	850			850		
Truck Company 5.....	450	600		1,050		
Extra No. 2 hose carriage.....	650	600		1,250		
Extra No. 3 hose carriage.....	950			950		
Extra No. 4 hose carriage.....	800			800	50	
Total.....	18,550	39,050	4,500	62,100	21,900	100

Hose purchased during the year ended June 30, 1909.

	<i>Feet.</i>
Paragon brand, 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose.....	4,500
Keystone brand, 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose.....	4,500
Baker fabric brand, 2½-inch cotton, rubber-lined hose.....	4,500
Maltese Cross brand, 2½-inch rubber hose.....	1,000
Total.....	14,500

TABLE 15.—*Number of feet of hose condemned during the year.*

	Paragon brand, 2½- inch hose.	Keystone brand, 2½- inch hose.	Maltese- Cross brand, 3-inch hose.	Total cot- ton rubber- lined hose con- demned.	Total rub- ber hose con- demned.
Engine company:	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>
No. 1.....					
No. 2.....		150	150	150	150
No. 3.....					
No. 4.....	150	450		600	
No. 5.....	250	100		350	
No. 6.....					50
No. 7.....	150			150	
No. 8.....	200	100		300	
No. 9.....					150
No. 10.....					150
No. 11.....	200	50		250	
No. 12.....	350			350	
No. 13.....					
No. 14.....					
No. 15.....	300			300	
No. 16.....		300		300	
No. 17.....	400			400	100
No. 18.....		150		150	
No. 19.....					250
No. 20.....					
No. 21.....					
No. 22.....	1,600			1,600	950
Chemical company No. 3.....					50
Chemical company No. 5.....	150			150	
Truck company No. 5.....	400			400	
Extra hose carriage No. 1.....	50			50	
Extra hose carriage No. 2.....		50		50	350
Extra hose carriage No. 3.....	50			50	
Extra hose carriage No. 4.....					
	4,250	1,350	150	5,600	2,050

Total number of feet of hose condemned, 7,650.

TABLE 16.—*Fuel wagons.*

Location.	Style.	Built by—	Placed in service.	Capacity.
				<i>Tons.</i>
No. 1 at No. 7 Truck Co.....	4 wheel.....	McDermott.....	July 1, 1886	1
No. 2 at No. 2 Truck Co.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 20, 1886	1
No. 3 at No. 2 Engine Co.....	do.....	do.....	July 1, 1890	
No. 4 at No. 4 Truck Co.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	
No. 5 at No. 6 Truck Co.....	do.....	Kane & Caspar.....	Nov. 3, 1908	1½

The fuel wagons Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were designed by McDermott Brothers. Fuel wagon No. 5 was designed by T. M. Robinson, superintendent of machinery.

TABLE 17.—*Supply wagons.*

Location.	Designed by—	Built by—	Placed in service.
No. 1 at No. 2 Truck Co.....	McDermott.....	McDermott.....	July 1, 1890
No. 2 at No. 6 Truck Co.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
No. 3 at No. 8 Engine Co.....	Robinson.....	Kane & Caspar.....	Nov. 6, 1907

TABLE 20.—Feet of ladders on hand.

	Feet.		Feet.
Engine:		Truck:	
No. 1.....	16	No. 3.....	313
No. 2.....	16	No. 4.....	347
No. 3.....	16	No. 5.....	301
No. 4.....	16	No. 6.....	347
No. 5.....	24	No. 7.....	276
No. 6.....	16	No. 8.....	275
No. 7.....	24	No. 9.....	343
No. 8.....	24	No. 10.....	314
No. 9.....	16	No. 11.....	193
No. 10.....	16	Reserve No. 1.....	332
No. 11.....	24	Reserve No. 2.....	361
No. 12.....	24	Drill tower.....	333
No. 13.....	16	Hose carriage—	
No. 14.....	16	At No. 5 Truck.....	24
No. 15.....	24	At Chemical Co. No. 3.....	24
No. 16.....	16	At Chemical Co. No. 5.....	24
No. 17.....	40	2 extra hose carriages at No. 13 Engine Co.	48
No. 18.....	24	1 extra hose carriage at No. 1 Engine Co.	24
No. 19.....	30	1 extra hose carriage at No. 3 Engine Co.	24
No. 20.....	28	1 extra hose carriage at Department sta-	
No. 21.....	16	bles.....	24
No. 22.....	16	Chemical Co. No. 1.....	78
Truck:		Chemical Co. No. 3.....	24
No. 1.....	305	Chemical Co. No. 5.....	24
No. 2.....	372		
		Total.....	5,188

TABLE 21.—Location of the houses of the department.

Company.	Location.
Engine company:	
No. 1.....	K, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets nw.
No. 2.....	D, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets nw.
No. 3.....	Delaware avenue and C streets ne.
No. 4.....	Virginia avenue, between Four-and-a-half and sixth streets sw.
No. 5.....	M, between Thirty-second and Potomac streets nw.
No. 6.....	Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets nw.
No. 7.....	R, between Ninth and Tenth streets nw.
No. 8.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets se.
No. 9.....	U, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets nw.
No. 10.....	Maryland avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets ne.
No. 11.....	Fourteenth, between Irving and Kenyon streets nw.
No. 12.....	North Capitol and Quincy streets nw.
No. 13.....	Tenth and G streets sw.
No. 14.....	Eighth, between D and E streets nw.
No. 15.....	Washington and Pierce streets, Anacostia.
No. 16.....	D, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets nw.
No. 17.....	Brookland, D. C.
No. 18.....	Ninth and K streets se.
No. 19.....	Seventh and Water streets sw.
No. 20.....	Tenallytown, D. C.
No. 21.....	Lanier place, between Adams Mill road and Ontario avenue nw.
No. 22.....	Brightwood, D. C.
Truck company:	
No. 1.....	North Capitol, between B and C streets.
No. 2.....	New Hampshire avenue and M street nw.
No. 3.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth street nw.
No. 4.....	M street, near New Jersey avenue nw.
No. 5.....	S, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets nw.
No. 6.....	Park road, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets nw.
No. 7.....	Eighth, between D and E streets se.
No. 8.....	Congress Heights, chemical No. 5 house.
No. 9.....	Lanier place, between Adams Mill road and Ontario avenue, Engine 21 house.
Chemical company:	
No. 1.....	Benning, D. C.
No. 3.....	Langdon, D. C.
No. 5.....	Congress Heights.
Water tower.....	Ohio avenue and Fourteenth streets nw.
Drill tower.....	North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets se.

TABLE 22.—Casualties to members of the department reported during the year.

Name.	Company.	Date.	Box.	Injury.
Lieut. A. Raley.....	Engine Co. 8.....	July 4, 1908	527	Cut on hand by glass.
Private J. Rock.....	Engine Co. 13.....	July 6, 1908	415	Arm burned at fire.
Private T. Buckley.....	Engine Co. 4.....	do.....	175	Sprained wrist falling from ladder.
Lieut. H. Corder.....	do.....	do.....	175	Injured by being thrown from ladder.
Private C. H. Payne.....	do.....	do.....	175	Do.
Private R. B. Wright.....	do.....	do.....	175	Do.
Private Wm. Nash.....	Truck Co. 3.....	July 12, 1908	41	Hand cut by glass.
Private R. Hayes.....	Engine Co. 8.....	Aug. 9, 1908	621	Fingers cut by falling glass.
Private C. Bailey.....	Engine Co. 10.....	do.....	621	Do.
Private R. Ball.....	Engine Co. 7.....	Aug. 11, 1908	826	Burned on right hand.
Private J. J. O'Connor.....	Engine Co. 16.....	Aug. 24, 1908	145	Foot and ankle burned by acid.
Asst. Driver S. E. Colvin.....	Engine Co. 4.....	Sept. 22, 1908	.....	Ankle sprained by horse falling.
Private R. Hayes.....	Engine Co. 8.....	Oct. 15, 1908	Local.	Scalded on right leg.
Asst. Driver J. E. Allman.....	Chemical Co. 3.....	Oct. 21, 1908	.....	Kicked on shoulder by horse.
Capt. J. T. Rossiter.....	Engine Co. 4.....	Oct. 28, 1908	451	Bruised by being thrown from hose wagon.
Lieut. H. C. Corder.....	do.....	do.....	451	Do.
Lieut. T. Buckley.....	do.....	do.....	451	Do.
Private J. T. Young.....	Engine Co. 13.....	Nov. 11, 1908	.....	Sprained right ankle sliding down sliding pole.
Private J. F. Mooney.....	Truck Co. 3.....	Nov. 12, 1908	.....	Kicked on hip by horse.
Private H. A. Orrison.....	Engine Co. 10.....	Nov. 16, 1908	661	Injured on body by being thrown from hose wagon.
Private T. J. Crimmins.....	do.....	do.....	661	Do.
Capt. H. Wright.....	Engine Co. 12.....	Dec. 18, 1908	262	Bruised about body and wrenched leg in collision between street car and hose carriage.
Private J. Fought.....	do.....	do.....	262	Bruised about body and fractured bone in right leg in collision between street car and hose carriage.
Private F. Markward.....	Engine Co. 2.....	Jan. 7, 1909	198	Sprained ankle.
Asst. Driver Wm. Allen.....	Engine Co. 16.....	Jan. 16, 1909	.....	Foot injured by horse.
Private A. H. Chase.....	Engine Co. 15.....	Jan. 24, 1909	97	Leg injured by horse.
Private G. Haller.....	Engine Co. 18.....	Jan. 31, 1909	.....	Cut wrist by glass.
Private W. H. Smoot.....	Engine Co. 4.....	Feb. 14, 1909	412	Cut about head.
Private M. G. Berry.....	do.....	do.....	412	Do.
Private W. H. Nash.....	Truck Co. 3.....	do.....	412	Cut about hand by glass.
Private H. W. Lee.....	Truck Co. 9.....	Feb. 16, 1909	319	Cut hand.
Lieut. Wm. Green.....	Truck Co. 7.....	Feb. 20, 1909	629	Left arm cut.
Driver C. Mackintosh.....	Truck Co. 1.....	Feb. 22, 1909	.....	Sprained knee.
Lieut. E. Howard.....	Engine Co. 14.....	Feb. 23, 1909	17	Cut on hand by tin.
Capt. P. R. Davis.....	Engine Co. 11.....	Mar. 1, 1909	843	Cut on hand by glass.
Private M. Griffith.....	Truck Co. 6.....	do.....	843	Right hand cut by falling on ax.
Private G. L. Abell.....	Truck Co. 3.....	Mar. 6, 1909	.....	Broke wrist.
Private F. G. Bernhardt.....	do.....	Mar. 15, 1909	322	Bruised on right leg.
Private B. J. Moore.....	Truck Co. 1.....	Mar. 31, 1909	.....	Cut over right eye.
Private F. Hellmuth.....	Engine Co. 6.....	Apr. 1, 1909	135	Cut on head by slate.
Private J. M. Oifutt.....	Engine Co. 14.....	Apr. 6, 1909	.....	Back injured by being thrown from buggy.
Capt. C. F. Beers.....	Truck Co. 4.....	Apr. 14, 1909	655	Ran nail in foot.
Fire Marshal P. W. Nicholson.....	Office.....	May 3, 1909	629	Bruised right leg.
Private G. Thompson.....	Truck Co. 7.....	May 10, 1909	.....	Cut chin.
Private O. B. Holmes.....	Engine Co. 22.....	do.....	.....	Burned on hands and face by acid.
Private P. T. Leahy.....	Truck Co. 2.....	May 12, 1909	.....	Injury to leg by kick from horse.
Private W. Lockwood.....	Chemical Co. 1.....	May 16, 1909	.....	Burned on right hand.
Capt. P. Hollohan.....	Engine Co. 14.....	May 17, 1909	41	Head cut.

TABLE 23.

The following casualties to residents were reported during the year:

July, 1908.—John Kellerman, white, age 45 years, painfully burned about face and body, July 4, 1908, box 527.

Owen F. Croggon, white, age 14 years, slightly burned on left arm and hand, July 25, 1908, box 625.

Lena Kesterson, colored, age 40 years, burned about face and arms, July 29, 1908, box 327.

August, 1908.—Mrs. Margaret McKinney, white, age 35 years, burned on right hand trying to extinguish fire, August 17, 1908, box 613.

Joseph Ferman, white, age 22 years, burned on left side of face trying to extinguish fire, August 30, 1908, box 434.

September, 1908.—John Sewell, colored, age 47 years, burned on hands and face trying to extinguish fire, September 10, 1908, box 268.

Mrs. Joseph Eanet, white, age 45 years, burned about feet, September 11, 1908, box 43.

C. B. Nichols, white, age 51 years, fell down steps during fire and sprained back, September 18, 1908, local.

Mrs. Sarah Rubin, white, age 35 years, scalded on right arm and side by the explosion of a water back in kitchen range, September 18, 1908, box 548.

Annabille Pontona, white, age 30 years, burned about head and breast, started fire with gasoline, September 30, 1908.

October, 1908.—Emma Rider, white, age 49 years, burned on left arm and hand, October 12, 1908, box 96.

William Tripp, colored, age 58 years, burned on right hand, October 31, 1908, box 96.

Clara Hickman, colored, age 8 years, died from suffocation by smoke, October 31, 1908, box 826.

Clifford Hickman, colored, age 4 years, died from suffocation by smoke, October 31, 1908, box 826.

Novav Armstrong, colored, age 2 years, died from suffocation by smoke, October 31, 1908, box 826.

C. W. Skinner, white, age 58 years, burned on feet trying to extinguish fire, October 1, 1908, box 769.

November, 1908.—L. C. Demmick, white, age 45 years, burned on hands and face, November 1, 1908, box 818.

Maggie West, colored, age 30 years, burned about right arm and hands, November 21, 1908, box 62.

Mrs. Francis Somers, colored, age 95 years, burned to death, November 22, 1908.

Raymond Hibbs, white, age 26 years, killed by iron beam falling upon him, November 23, 1908, No. 4 Truck Company on local.

William Hurley, white, 27 years, killed by the caving in of sand bank, November 28, 1908, No. 5 Chemical Company on local.

December, 1908.—Nathan Gross, white, age 43 years, burned on hands, December 7, 1908, box 653.

John Alston, white, age 64 years, slightly burned about face and head trying to extinguish fire, December 11, 1908, box 682.

Dr. Nathaniel Butler, white, age 43 years, burned about head and hands trying to extinguish fire, December 25, 1908, box 832.

Frederick Plugge, white, age 40 years, burned on right hand and face trying to extinguish fire, December 25, 1908, box 832.

William Browning, white, age 30 years, burned on hand trying to extinguish fire, December 27, 1908, box 821.

Sylvia Garner, colored, age 15 years, burned on neck trying to extinguish fire, December 30, 1908, box 276.

January, 1909.—Coleman Smith, colored, age 97 years, burned on face and hand trying to extinguish fire, January 3, 1909, No. 4 Engine Company on local.

Mary Leffridge, colored, age 77 years, burned on hand trying to extinguish fire, January 7, 1909, No. 4 Truck Company on local.

Mrs. Ella M. Owens, white, age 33 years, burned on left arm, January 29, 1909, box 32.

Mrs. Mamie Kuhn, white, age 30 years, burned on right hand and ankle trying to extinguish fire, January 30, 1909, No. 6 Truck Company on local.

February, 1909.—V. A. Falkner, white, age 40 years, burned on hand trying to extinguish fire, February 2, 1909, box 864.

G. L. Forsyth, white, age 22 years, overcome by smoke, February 6, 1909, box 724.

March, 1909.—Arthur Ridgeway, white, age 31 years, burned about face and hand trying to extinguish fire, March 2, 1909, No. 6 Engine Company on local.

Louisa Lewis, colored, age 60 years, cut on left hand trying to extinguish fire, March 11, 1909, box 234.

Peter Kelley, white, age 31 years, burned about body and face and hands, March 15, 1909, box 322.

Edward Anderson, white, age 35 years, burned about face and hands, March 15, 1909, box 322.

John Venable, colored, age 24 years, burned about face and hands, died from injuries, March 15, 1909, box 322.

Mrs. J. F. Dunn, white, age 52 years, burned about face trying to extinguish fire, March 17, 1909, box 25.

Mrs. Sarah Weinstein, white, age 32 years, burned on arm trying to extinguish fire, March 22, 1909, box 27.

April, 1909.—Jennie Holmes, white, age 25 years, burned on hands trying to extinguish fire, April 3, 1909, local.

Maggie Bates, colored, age 19 years, burned over her entire body, died from injuries, April 17, 1909, No. 20 Engine Company on local.

May, 1909.—George Johnson, white, age 52 years, burned on head trying to extinguish fire, May 10, 1909, box 323.

Mrs. Nellie Spaulsbury, white, age 34 years, burned on hand trying to extinguish fire, May 17, 1909, box 269.

Martha Washington, colored, age 50 years, cut and bruised by jumping from window at fire, May 20, 1909, box 434.

Hattie Colbert, colored, age 40 years, burned on hand, May 29, 1909, box 434.

Mrs. M. L. Buckley, white, age 58 years, burned on arm, May 31, 1909, box 123.

C. A. Taylor, white, age 64 years, burned about legs, May 31, 1909, box 123.

June, 1909.—Mrs. A. M. Sherry, white, age 60 years, burned on hand and face trying to extinguish fire, June 22, 1909, box 542.

H. T. Waesche, white, age 38 years, burned on hand trying to extinguish fire, June 27, 1909, box 688.

Clifton V. Hurley, colored, age 31 years, burned on arm trying to extinguish fire, June 30, 1909, box 414.

TABLE 24.—Statement of number of fires, loss, and insurance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Month.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Loss.			Insurance.		
				Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.	Bell alarms.	Local alarms.	Total.
1908.									
July.....	44	41	85	\$24,132.00	\$1,898	\$26,030.00	\$165,075	\$12,500	\$177,575
August.....	24	28	52	25,671.50	623	26,294.50	216,122	24,400	240,522
September.....	38	25	63	4,770.00	670	5,440.00	115,000	69,155	184,155
October.....	45	38	82	11,195.00	37,385	48,580.00	137,000	448,500	585,500
November.....	39	54	93	5,813.00	1,082	6,895.00	159,050	50,000	209,050
December.....	53	43	96	34,328.00	850	35,178.00	348,950	58,850	407,800
1909.									
January.....	53	48	101	20,843.00	2,047	22,890.00	339,750	85,100	424,850
February.....	38	51	89	11,267.00	8,030	19,297.00	150,900	115,850	266,750
March.....	49	56	105	20,188.00	960	21,148.00	202,010	35,650	237,660
April.....	45	56	101	2,873.00	2,050	4,923.00	73,510	49,500	123,010
May.....	49	34	83	93,527.00	302	93,829.00	158,715	52,600	211,315
June.....	29	20	49	4,542.00	5,515	10,057.00	37,850	289,910	327,760
Total....	506	494	1,000	259,149.50	61,412	320,561.50	2,103,932	1,292,015	3,395,947

TABLE 25.—Origin of fires.

	Num-ber.		Num-ber.
Alcohol fumes igniting from leaky connections.....	1	Candles igniting decorations on Xmas tree.....	3
Alcohol lamp igniting lace curtains.....	1	Candle setting fire to ceiling.....	1
Boys playing with fire.....	74	Candle upsetting, igniting clothes in basket.....	1
Boys playing with matches.....	13	Children playing with fire.....	5
Boys smoking cigarette.....	3	Children playing with matches.....	29
Boys smoking cigarettes in stable.....	1	Children playing with matches igniting lace curtain.....	1
Boys smoking in shed.....	1	Children playing with kerosene stove.....	1
Boys smoking in wagon shed.....	1	Children dropping lighted paper on floor.....	1
Box 671 pulled for the same fire that No. 17 Engine Company responded to.....	1	Chimneys, soot in.....	73
Building fire on floor by tramps.....	1	Cigarettes.....	6
Burning brush.....	1	Cigarette stub dropped in box of straw.....	1
Burning brush on field.....	4	Cigarette stub dropped in decorations.....	1
Burning insulation off of wire.....	1	Cigarette igniting lace curtain.....	1
Burning rubbish.....	1	Cigarettes thrown on awnings.....	10
Burning rubbish in basement.....	3	Cigarette stub thrown between cracks of bridge.....	1
Burning rubbish on dump.....	1	Cigarette thrown in trash on roof.....	1
Burning rubbish in furnace.....	2	Cigarette thrown in box of rubbish.....	2
Burning rubbish in yard.....	5	Cigarette thrown in trash in cellar.....	1
Burning rubbish, fumigating building.....	1	Cigarette thrown among dress goods.....	1
Burning waste paper in furnace, no fire.....	1	Cigarette thrown under house.....	1
Candle left burning.....	1	Cigarette thrown on dry leaves.....	1
Candle igniting drapery on lounge.....	1	Cigarette thrown on porch.....	1

TABLE 25.—*Origin of fires*—Continued.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Cigarette thrown in box of paper.....	1	Gas range igniting lace curtain.....	1
Cigarette thrown in shavings.....	1	Gas stove igniting paper on wall.....	3
Cigarette thrown in closet.....	1	Gas stove, overheated.....	1
Cigarette thrown in corner.....	1	Gas stove, water boiling over.....	1
Cigarette thrown in waste basket.....	1	Gas stove igniting lace curtain.....	1
Cigarette thrown in pile of rubbish.....	3	Gas stove igniting drapery.....	1
Cigarette thrown in a pile of excelsior.....	1	Gas stove igniting a rag.....	1
Cigarette thrown in paper.....	1	Gas stove igniting towels on a line.....	1
Cigarette thrown on shingle roof.....	2	Gasoline fumes igniting.....	19
Cigarette smoking on couch.....	1	Gasoline fumes igniting from a leaky pipe.....	1
Clothes on line coming in contact with stovepipe.....	1	Gasoline fumes igniting while cleaning clothes.....	1
Coal stove, upsetting.....	1	Gasoline fumes igniting from a leaky carburetor.....	3
Coffee roaster, corn burning in.....	1	Gasoline igniting from dropping on a hot muffler.....	1
Company responded, but found no fire.....	1	Gasoline igniting from a piece of hot carbon dropping in same.....	1
Company responded on light.....	1	Gasoline stoves, defective.....	3
Defective flues.....	18	Gasoline stoves being filled while hot.....	4
Defective stovepipe.....	1	Gasoline stoves being filled while lighted.....	3
Drapery on dresser blowing against lamp.....	1	Gasoline stove setting fire to wall paper.....	1
Dropping a reel containing film on a match, igniting film.....	1	Gasoline stoves, leaky.....	4
Electric matches and sparklers igniting from concussion when box was dropped on sidewalk.....	1	Gasoline stove, fumes igniting.....	1
Electric fuse blowing out under motor car.....	1	Gasoline stove, upset.....	1
Electric cable, short circuiting.....	1	Gasoline leaking from tank.....	2
Electric fuse blowing out.....	3	Gasoline, starting fire in stove.....	1
Electric iron, overheated.....	1	Gasoline torch being filled while lighted.....	1
Electric meter, short circuited.....	1	Grease on stove.....	7
Electric wire, crossing.....	2	Grease on stove boiling over.....	1
Electric wire, defective.....	3	Grease, pan of, boiling over.....	1
Electric wire, short circuited.....	4	Grease in oven of gas range.....	1
Electric wire, defective insulation.....	1	Grass on vacant lot.....	1
Electric switch, defective, igniting oil on floor by dropping sparks.....	1	Heating wax.....	1
Escaping gas.....	1	Hot ashes.....	12
Escaping gas from a defective gas bracket.....	1	Hot ashes thrown in barrel.....	1
Escaping steam.....	2	Hot ashes thrown in pile of manure.....	1
Escaping steam from a leaky boiler.....	1	Hot ashes thrown in pile of rubbish.....	1
Explosion of lamp containing gasoline.....	1	Hot ashes thrown in pile of trash.....	1
Explosion of escaping coal gas from furnace.....	1	Hot coals.....	1
Explosion of leaky gas pipe.....	1	Hot coals from stove dropping on floor.....	1
Explosion of water back in kitchen range.....	1	Hot coals igniting paper under grate bars in furnace.....	1
False alarms.....	53	Hot iron coming in contact with lace curtain.....	1
Fire alarm wires crossed, striking box 40.....	1	Incendiary.....	13
Fires built on dumps.....	5	Kerosene lamp, explosion of.....	4
Fire built on floor.....	1	Kerosene lamp igniting a lace curtain.....	1
Fire built on floor in metal pan.....	1	Kerosene lamp, upset.....	3
Fire built on floor by tramps.....	1	Kerosene lamp, thrown.....	1
Fire built to clear field.....	1	Kerosene pipe, leaky.....	1
Fire built by workmen tearing down old building.....	1	Kerosene torch, upsetting.....	1
Fire built by workmen to keep warm.....	1	Lighted paper dropped in barrel of paper.....	1
Fire built by workmen in woods.....	1	Lighting fire in stove with kerosene.....	1
Fire built by tramps.....	2	Lighted paper dropped in clothes near closet.....	1
Fire built with waste paper on floor.....	1	Lightning, struck by.....	1
Fire built to destroy old wagon bodies.....	1	Matches.....	1
Fire crackers thrown on roof.....	1	Match dropped in paper.....	2
Fire crackers thrown in woodshed.....	1	Match dropped in box of trash.....	1
Fire dropping from furnace and igniting paper on floor.....	1	Match dropped in box of rags.....	1
Gas bracket, leaky.....	1	Match dropped in bucket containing paint brushes soaked in gasoline.....	1
Gas escaping.....	1	Match dropped in bedding in horse stall.....	1
Gas, explosion of.....	1	Match dropped in trash.....	2
Gas heater, smoky.....	1	Match igniting trash thrown from window.....	1
Gas igniting crepe paper used for decorations.....	1	Match igniting by closing of draw.....	1
Gas jets.....	2	Match igniting vapor from oil.....	1
Gas jet igniting window frame.....	1	Match lighted in closet.....	1
Gas jet igniting dress goods in show window.....	1	Match, lighted, coming in contact with curtain.....	2
Gas jet igniting box of goods.....	1	Match, lighted, dropped in cotton batting.....	1
Gas jet igniting lace curtains.....	17	Match, lighted, igniting fringe under couch.....	1
Gas jet igniting bureau.....	1	Match thrown in dry grass.....	4
Gas jet igniting picture on wall.....	1	Match thrown in dry leaves in park.....	2
Gas jet igniting clothing.....	1	Matches thrown in dry leaves.....	2
Gas mantel dropping on paper in show window.....	1	Match thrown in load of hay on wagon.....	1
Gas mantel, defective, dropping on dry goods.....	1	Match thrown under counter in goods.....	1
Gas meter in cellar, leaky and igniting.....	1	Matches thrown in rubbish.....	5
Gas pipe leaky.....	1	Match thrown on floor, igniting box of clothes.....	1
Gas range, overheated.....	2	Match thrown in barrel of trash.....	1
		Match thrown on floor behind a bureau.....	1

TABLE 25.—Origin of fires—Continued.

	Num- ber.		Num- ber.
Match thrown in waste basket.....	3	Smoking in barn.....	1
Match thrown on floor.....	1	Smoking in bed.....	4
Match thrown in waste in tool box.....	1	Smoking in building.....	2
Match thrown in furniture being stored.....	1	Smoking cigarettes.....	1
Match thrown in leaves and paper.....	1	Smoking in stable.....	8
Match thrown in dry brush.....	1	Smoking in shed.....	2
Match thrown in pile of paper, igniting fence.....	1	Smoking in store.....	1
Match thrown in cellar.....	1	Smoke in house, no fire.....	9
Mice gnawing matches.....	1	Smoke in house from burning sulphur.....	1
Naphtha fume's igniting.....	1	Smoke in house from furnace.....	1
No fire, smoke in house.....	1	Smoke in house from drying wood.....	1
No fire, smoky stove.....	1	Smoky chimney, no fire.....	11
No fire, collapsing of iron work.....	1	Smoky furnace, no fire.....	11
No fire, company summoned to extract man from sand bank.....	1	Smoky latrobe, no fire.....	1
No fire, company sent to remove telegraph pole.....	1	Smoky stove, no fire.....	6
No fire, circus wagon ran into fire-alarm box, causing same to strike.....	1	Sky rocket shot through window.....	1
No. 3 Engine Company sent to same fire that box 68 was sounded for.....	1	Smouldering paper placed behind latrobe.....	1
Oil heater, defective.....	1	Soup boiling over on gas stove.....	1
Oil heater upset.....	4	Sparks from burning of old coal barges.....	1
Oil heater overheated.....	1	Sparks from chimneys.....	18
Oil lamp, explosion of.....	3	Sparks from chimney setting fire to paper stuck in stove hole.....	1
Oil lamp igniting lace curtain.....	3	Sparks from a cupola.....	1
Oil lamp igniting table cloth.....	1	Sparks from engine.....	1
Oil lamp falling from nail on wall.....	1	Sparks from grit in sand-papering machine.....	1
Oil lamp upset.....	6	Sparks from fire under tar pot on roof.....	1
Oil stove, defective.....	9	Sparks from fire built in yard.....	3
Oil stove, leaky.....	5	Sparks from fire built by tramps.....	1
Oil stove overheated.....	4	Sparks from fire built to burn brush and grass.....	1
Oil stove, explosion of.....	1	Sparks from fire built by watchman.....	1
Oil stove, pot boiling over on.....	2	Sparks from fire built by workmen.....	1
Oil stove, igniting clothes on line.....	1	Sparks from fire built in woods.....	1
Oil stove, water boiling over on.....	1	Sparks from a commutator when switch was thrown in.....	1
Oil stove, upsetting.....	7	Sparks from a locomotive.....	4
Oil stove, igniting lace curtains.....	1	Sparks from fire blowing in a lumber pile.....	1
Overheated boiler.....	2	Sparks from matches.....	41
Overheated blast lamp.....	1	Sparks from match igniting clothes.....	1
Overheated chimney.....	3	Sparks from matches dropping on clothes on rack.....	1
Overheated drier.....	1	Sparks from matches igniting rags.....	1
Overheated furnace.....	3	Sparks from match dropping in a bundle of papers.....	1
Overheated fireplace.....	3	Sparks from match dropping in basket of straw.....	1
Overheated gas iron.....	1	Sparks from match igniting portieres.....	1
Overheated gas heater.....	2	Sparks from match dropping in matches.....	2
Overheated gas stove.....	3	Sparks from match igniting bed clothes.....	2
Overheated gas range.....	3	Sparks from match igniting clothes in basket.....	1
Overheated hot-air pipe.....	1	Sparks from open fireplace.....	1
Overheated kettle.....	1	Sparks from open fire igniting wooden box of kindlings.....	1
Overheated latrobe.....	4	Sparks from smoker's pipe.....	2
Overheated latrobe igniting lambrequin on mantle.....	1	Sparks from smoker's pipe left in coat.....	1
Overheated radiator igniting box contain- ing trash.....	1	Sparks from smoker's pipe dropping through floor in hay.....	1
Overheated smoke pipe.....	1	Sparks from smoker's pipe dropping on straw.....	1
Overheated smokestack.....	2	Sparks from smokehouse.....	1
Overheated smokehouse.....	1	Sparks from smokestack.....	1
Overheated steam pipe.....	1	Sparks from smokestack igniting wood on roof.....	1
Overheated stove.....	8	Sparks from stack of hoisting engine.....	1
Overheated stovepipes.....	13	Sparks from stove.....	2
Pan of grease on stove.....	1	Sparks from tinner's pot.....	1
Pan of grease, upsetting of, on stove.....	3	Spontaneous combustion.....	22
Rats on stove.....	1	Spontaneous combustion in cotton waste.....	1
Rats in stovepipe hole.....	1	Stepping on a match.....	3
Reflection of fire in open grate showing through window.....	43	Stepping on a match and igniting gasoline.....	1
Reflection from open fireplace.....	1	Stepping on a match and igniting clothes.....	1
Rekindling of old fire.....	3	Stovepipe disconnected.....	1
Rekindling of old fire, which box 765 was sounded for.....	1	Stovepipe, soot in igniting.....	1
Responded to same fire that box 652 was sounded for.....	1	Suspicious.....	14
Responded to same fire that Nos. 11 and 22 Engine Companies responded to.....	1	Tinner's pot.....	2
Rubbish.....	1	Tramps, fire built by.....	1
Rubbish, burning off.....	1	Wax taper igniting lace curtain.....	1
Slacking lime igniting a pile of plasterer's hair.....	2	Wax taper igniting portieres.....	1
	1	Total.....	1,000

TABLE 26.—Number and style of building where fire originated.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Academy.....	1				1
Apartment houses.....	23				23
Automobiles.....				11	11
Bakery.....	1				1
Band stand.....		1			1
Barber shop and dwelling.....	3	3			6
Barn.....		2			2
Bicycle shop.....	1				1
Bicycle store and dwelling.....	1				1
Boarding houses.....	16		2		18
Box 671, pulled for the same fire that No. 17 Engine Company responded to.....				1	1
Bridges.....				2	2
Brush.....				37	37
Carpenter shop.....		1			1
Carpenter shop and dwelling.....	1				1
Carriage repository.....	1				1
Chicken house and cow shed.....		1			1
Churches.....	1	2	1		4
Cigar store and dwelling.....	3				3
Cigar store and pool room.....		1			1
Cleaning and pressing shop.....	1	1			2
Clothing store and dwelling.....	2				2
Clothing store and office building.....	1				1
Club house.....	1				1
Cold storage warehouse.....			1		1
Colleges.....	1	1			2
College and office building.....	1				1
Commission houses.....	2				2
Company responded on light, no fire.....				3	3
Confectionery store and apartment house.....	1				1
Confectionery store and dwelling.....	1	1			2
Confectionery store and office building.....	1				1
Conveyance, herdie.....				1	1
Crematory.....		1			1
Dairy.....	1				1
Department stores.....	3				3
Dining room and dwelling.....	1				1
Disinfecting office and dwelling.....	1				1
Drug store and dwelling.....	2				2
Drug store and apartment house.....	1				1
Drug store and dwelling.....	2				2
Drug store and office building.....	1				1
Dumps.....				7	7
Dwellings.....	227	134	3		364
Dwelling and millinery parlor.....	1				1
Dry goods store.....	1				1
Dry goods store and dwelling.....	1				1
Dry goods box.....				1	1
Drying shed.....	1				1
False alarms.....				53	53
Feed store.....		1			1
Feed store and hall.....	1				1
Fences.....				4	4
Fence and grass.....				1	1
Fireworks, box in street.....				1	1
Flats.....	12	1			13
Florist store and office dwelling.....	1				1
Forge shop.....	1				1
Foundry, iron.....			1		1
Fruit stand.....				1	1
Fruit store and dwelling.....	1	1			2
Furnace store and dwelling.....	1				1
Furniture store.....	1				1
Garages.....	4				4
Gas oil.....				1	1
Graphophone record factory.....	1				1
Grass.....				12	12
Grass on vacant lot.....				2	2
Grass in woods.....				1	1
Grass in yard.....				1	1
Grocery store.....	1				1
Grocery store and apartment house.....	1				1
Grocery store and dwellings.....	12	9			21
Grocery store and flats.....	2				2
Grocery store and furniture shop.....	1				1
Grocery store and lunch room.....	1				1
Grocery store and office.....	1				1
Hall, Masonic.....	1				1
Hardware store.....	1				1
Hardware store and dwelling.....	1				1

TABLE 26.—Number and style of building where fire originated—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Haystack				1	1
Hay wagon				1	1
Hospital	1				1
Hotels	8	1	1		10
Hotel and souvenir store	1				1
House boat				1	1
House-furnishing store	1				1
Ice cream factory	1				1
Ice house		1			1
Jewelry store and club	1				1
Jewelry store and dwelling	2				2
Junk shop		1			1
Junk shop and dwelling	1				1
Launch, naphtha				3	3
Laundries	2				2
Laundries and dwellings		2			2
Leaves				19	19
Leaves in park				1	1
Liquor store	1				1
Liquor store, printing office, and dwelling	1				1
Livery stable	1				1
Lodging houses	1	1			2
Lumber piles				5	5
Lumber yard and shed		1			1
Lunch rooms	13				13
Lunch room and apartment house	1				1
Lunch and billiard room	1				1
Lunch rooms and dwellings	6				6
Machine shop and foundry	1				1
Manure piles				3	3
Markets	2				2
Merchandise and dwelling	1				1
Milinery store and dwelling	1				1
Milinery stores	2				2
Mission and dwelling	1	1			2
Motor car				6	6
Moving-picture theaters	4				4
Moving-picture theater and apartment house	1				1
Music store	1				1
Naphtha lamp				1	1
No fire, circus wagon ran into fire alarm box causing box to strike				1	1
No. 3 Engine Company sent to same fire that box 63 was sounded for				1	1
Notion store and dwelling	3	1			4
Oil shed		2			2
Oil and water gas plant	1				1
Office buildings	13	6		1	20
Office building and apartment house	1				1
Office and dwelling	1				1
Office building and flat	1				1
Office building and printing office	1				1
Office and storage building	1				1
Office building and Young Women's Christian Association	1				1
Old barrels				1	1
Old building material				2	2
Orphan asylum	1				1
Oyster house and dwelling		1			1
Paint shop	2				2
Parking				1	1
Penny theater and dwelling	1				1
Photographer's studio	1				1
Pigeon house		1			1
Pipe line			1		1
Plasterers' hair				1	1
Pool room				1	1
Printing office	1	1			2
Printing office and floral establishment	1				1
Public hall	1				1
Public school	2				2
Pump house	1				1
Pump shop and dwelling		1			1
Pumping station	1				1
Railway ties	1				1
Rekindling of old fire				1	1
Responded to same fire that Nos. 11 and 22 Engine Companies and No. 11 Truck Company responded to				1	1
Responded to same fire that box 652 was sounded for				1	1
Restaurant	2				2

TABLE 26.—*Number and style of building where fire originated*—Continued.

	Brick.	Frame.	Stone.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Restaurant and boarding house.....	1				1
Restaurant and dwelling.....	3				3
Restaurant and harness shop.....	1				1
Rubbish.....				25	25
Rubbish on dump.....				1	1
Rubbish in yard.....				2	2
Saloon.....	1				1
Saloon and dwelling.....	3				3
Sand bank, collapsing of.....				1	1
Saw, planing mill, and dwelling.....	1				1
School.....	1				1
School, industrial.....	1				1
Sheds.....		11			11
Sheds, fuel.....		30			30
Shed and stable.....		1			1
Sheds, storage.....		3			3
Shed, tool and fuel.....		1			1
Shoemaker shop and dwelling.....	1	1			2
Shoe-shining parlor.....	1				1
Smokehouse.....	2				2
Stables.....	6	16			22
Stable and carriage shed.....		2			2
Stable and dwelling.....	1				1
Stable and fuel shed.....		1			1
Stable and warehouse.....					1
Stationery store and flat.....	1				1
Storage.....	1				1
Storage and dwelling.....		1			1
Storage house and workshop.....	1				1
Storage warehouse.....	1				1
Storage warehouse and cooper shop.....		1			1
Store, 5 and 10 cent.....	1				1
Store and dwelling.....	1				1
Summer kitchen.....		2			2
Tailor shop.....	1				1
Tailor shop and dwelling.....	3	1			4
Tar kettle.....				2	2
Tarpaulin.....				2	2
Telegraph pole.....				2	2
Tenement house.....	1				1
Terra-cotta works.....	1				1
Theater.....	1				1
Tobacco store and clubhouse.....	1				1
Trees.....				5	5
Trunk factory.....	1				1
Trunk store and dwelling.....	1				1
Upholsterer's shop and dwelling.....		1			1
Wagon, hot ashes in.....				1	1
Wagon shed.....		1			1
Wall paper store and studio.....	1				1
Warehouse.....	4	1	5		10
Woods.....				2	2
Wood and coal office.....	1				1
Wood pile.....				1	1
Workshop and dwelling.....		1			1
Total.....	491	251	20	238	1,000
In brick buildings.....	491				491
In frame buildings.....		251			251
In stone buildings.....			20		20
In other than brick, frame, or stone buildings.....				238	238
Total.....					1,000

TABLE 27.—*Box, local, false, extra alarms, and assists.*

Month.	Box.		Local.		Specials.	Assists.
	Total.	False.	Total.	False.		
1908.						
July.....	44	.....	41	2	.....	5
August.....	24	.....	28	2	.....	1
September.....	38	6	25	1	.....	1
October.....	45	5	38	2	.....	3
November.....	39	3	54	.....	.....	2
December.....	53	5	43	.....	.....	7
1909.						
January.....	53	10	48	.....	.....	1
February.....	38	2	51	.....	.....	5
March.....	49	1	56	.....	.....	3
April.....	45	6	56	.....	.....	2
May.....	49	6	34	.....	.....	4
June.....	29	1	20	1	.....	1
Total.....	596	45	494	8	.....	35

Second alarms.....	12
Third alarms.....	6
Fourth alarm.....	1
Fifth alarm.....	1
Sixth alarm.....	0
Total.....	20

TABLE 28.—*Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded.*

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.
1908.			
July 6.....	544	9.11 p. m.	First.
		9.17 p. m.	Second.
		11.40 p. m.	Out.
July 6.....	121	9.40 p. m.	First.
		9.40 p. m.	Third.
		9.46 p. m.	Fourth.
July 12.....	41	4 a. m. (July 7).	Out.
		5.40 a. m.	First.
		5.51 a. m.	Second.
August 24.....	145	10.47 a. m.	Out.
		11.21 p. m.	First.
		11.23 p. m.	Third.
September 15.....	243	3.19 a. m. (Aug. 25).	Out.
		5.59 p. m.	First.
		6.30 p. m.	Second.
November 7.....	732	12.38 a. m. (Sept. 16).	Out.
		12.14 p. m.	First.
		12.23 p. m.	Second.
December 11.....	682	3.59 p. m.	Out.
		6.42 p. m.	First.
		6.48 p. m.	Third.
		10.21 p. m.	Out.
1909.			
January 3.....	127	3.05 a. m.	First.
		3.13 a. m.	Second.
January 7.....	198	5.46 a. m.	Out.
		1.22 a. m.	First.
		1.57 a. m.	Second.
March 1.....	843	5.59 a. m.	Out.
		5.43 a. m.	First.
		5.57 a. m.	Second.
March 15.....	322	9.41 a. m.	Out.
		7.59 a. m.	First.
		8.05 a. m.	Second.
May 3.....	629	9.56 a. m.	Out.
		12.45 p. m.	First.
		1.04 p. m.	Second.
		1.10 p. m.	Third.
May 10.....	323	6.23 p. m.	Out.
		8.11 p. m.	First.
		8.21 p. m.	Second.
		10.48 p. m.	Out.

TABLE 28.—*Boxes for which extra alarms were sounded—Continued.*

Date.	Box.	Time.	Character of alarm.
1909.			
May 17.....		2.15 p. m.....	First.
		2.18 p. m.....	Second.
		2.20 p. m.....	Third.
		2.23 p. m.....	Fifth.
May 24.....	983	12.25 a. m. (May 18).....	Out.
		3.51 a. m.....	First.
		4.09 a. m.....	Second.
		9.32 a. m.....	Out.

TABLE 29.—*List of alarms from 1880 to 1909, and the number of buildings and the population.*

Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.	Year.	Alarms of fire.	Buildings.	Population.
1880.....	120	30,474	177,638	1895.....	520		
1881.....	107			1896.....	524		
1882.....	142			1897.....	536		
1883.....	152			1898.....	618		
1884.....	146			1899.....	667		
1885.....	247			1900.....	639		
1886.....	230			1901.....	710		
1887.....	251			1902.....	771		
1888.....	282			1903.....	819		
1889.....	255			1904.....	1,065		300,000
1890.....	325			1905.....	980		300,000
1891.....	331			1906.....	990		326,435
1892.....	400			1907.....	894		329,500
1893.....	509			1908.....	962		339,140
1894.....	542			1909.....	1,000	67,542	343,003

Local alarms to which other companies responded to assist.

July 3, 1908, No. 5 Truck Company's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 12.28 p. m.

July 11, 1908, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 4.04 p. m.

July 13, 1908, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 2 Engine Company at 10.52 a. m.

July 16, 1908, No. 19 Engine Company responded to assist No. 18 Engine Company at 9.19 p. m.

July 22, 1908, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 2.16 p. m.

August 24, 1908, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 6.55 a. m.

October 9, 1908, No. 2 Engine Company responded to assist No. 3 Truck Company at 12.31 a. m.

October 12, 1908, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 2 Engine Company at 5.10 p. m.

October 26, 1908, No. 8 Engine Company responded to assist No. 7 Truck Company at 9.09 a. m.

September 8, 1908, No. 2 Engine Company responded to assist No. 3 Truck Company at 8.52 a. m.

November 18, 1908, No. 6 Truck Company responded to assist No. 11 Engine Company at 10.55 p. m.

November 29, 1908, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 16 Engine Company at 3.40 p. m.

December 6, 1908, No. 4 Truck Company responded to assist No. 16 Engine Company at 4.48 p. m.

December 7, 1908, No. 1 Truck Company responded to assist No. 3 Engine Company at 2.51 p. m.

December 15, 1908, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 11.12 a. m.

December 16, 1908, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 4.54 p. m.

December 22, 1908, No. 1 Engine Company responded to assist No. 2 Truck Company at 2.25 a. m.

December 23, 1908, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 16 Engine Company at 4.41 p. m.

December 29, 1908, No. 1 Engine Company responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 7.52 a. m.

January 7, 1909, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 5.57 a. m.

February 1, 1909, No. 5 Truck Company responded to assist, with No. 5 Truck's hose wagon, No. 5 Engine Company at 6.53 p. m.

February 23, 1909, No. 5 Truck Company and No. 5 Truck's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 8.26 p. m.

February 14, 1909, No. 6 Engine Company responded to assist No. 4 Truck Company at 10.11 p. m.

February 17, 1909, No. 5 Truck Company and No. 5 Truck's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 4.27 p. m.

February 17, 1909, No. 5 Truck Company and No. 5 Truck's hose wagon responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 8.55 p. m.

March 4, 1909, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 2 Engine Company at 9.18 p. m.

March 9, 1909, No. 5 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Engine Company at 1.27 a. m.

March 30, 1909, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 9.33 a. m.

April 6, 1909, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 2.53 a. m.

April 18, 1909, No. 3 Truck Company responded at 11.07 p. m., and No. 16 Engine Company at 11.16 p. m., to assist No. 2 Engine Company.

May 11, 1909, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 11.43 p. m.

May 14, 1909, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 16 Engine Company at 9.53 a. m.

May 17, 1909, No. 8 Truck Company responded to assist No. 5 Chemical Company at 2.03 p. m.

May 20, 1909, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 2 Engine Company at 8.38 a. m.

June 2, 1909, No. 3 Truck Company responded to assist No. 2 Engine Company at 4.39 a. m.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STREET CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 8, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report of the operations of this department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, eight months of which were under my direction, together with estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911.

It is not my purpose to recount in this report the difficulties which confronted me when I assumed charge of this department. I may be permitted to say, however, that an examination of the affairs of the office revealed the necessity for numerous and immediate changes in administration methods. These changes embraced the introduction of a modern bookkeeping system, the inauguration of a general systematic plan for conducting the work of the department, the elevation of the standard of service, and the preservation of the property intrusted to my care. I wanted the books of my office so kept that they would at any time stand the closest scrutiny and set forth the exact truth in every detail. A high mark was set for the clerical force of the office. Many changes have been made in the manner of conducting the work of the department. Industry, efficiency, and sobriety are watchwords the meaning of which is well understood by men in every branch of the service. Special attention has been given to the care of wheeled vehicles, which, I regret to say, had been allowed to run down. The "robbing" of one machine to repair another is no longer permitted. Correct machine and alley sweeping schedules have been substituted for the antiquated ones in use. The postage-stamp account exhibited an amazing indifference to the interests of the department. The work of adjusting these matters has been in progress for the past eight months, the results to date being that the street cleaning department is now equipped, in part, as follows:

With a modern bookkeeping system; accurate area books; accurate machine-sweeping schedules; accurate alley-sweeping schedules; an accurate system of rendering accounts; modern office appliances; a well-equipped blacksmith shop; a well-equipped repair shop; a well-organized and well-drilled field force; a reliable system of economy in handling the equipment of the department; carefully planned methods for safeguarding every avenue of expense; a corps of men working in unison with and carrying out the ideas and plans of the directing head of the department, with the view of advancing it to that high plane upon which it properly belongs.

In every branch of the department the public is now receiving that full measure of service to which I feel it is properly entitled.

The personnel of the force, in the main, was found to be efficient, but, owing to lax discipline and careless management, the output of the department was neither satisfactory in character nor sufficient in

volume. There is at present the heartiest sort of cooperation among the employees with the head of the office, which gratifies me very much.

The work of the street cleaning department may be divided into two heads, namely, one showing the regular work and the other the extraordinary work.

REGULAR WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The regular work of the street-cleaning department comprises the sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning, by hand, of substantially 500,000,000 square yards of street area per annum; the sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning, by machine, of substantially 450,000,000 square yards of street area per annum; the sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning of substantially 36,000,000 square yards of unimproved street area per annum; the sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning of substantially 51,000,000 square yards of alley surface per annum; the supervision and disposal of substantially 70,000 loads per annum of street sweepings, dirt, ashes, and other refuse at the public dumps; the sprinkling of the unimproved streets and of the terminal zone about the new Union Station; the removal of snow and ice from the cross walks and gutters; the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks of the city; supervising the collection and disposal of garbage, amounting to 45,000 tons annually; supervising the collection and removal of dead animals; supervising the collection and removal of ashes, amounting to about 140,000 cubic yards per annum; supervising the collection and disposition of night soil, approximating 24,000 barrels per annum; supervising the collection and disposition of miscellaneous refuse, amounting to 600,000 bags per annum.

EXTRAORDINARY WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Some of the extraordinary work done by the street-cleaning department, never heretofore attempted, comprises, the work of numbering wood sheds; the work of securing clean alley lines and posting every alley; the abatement of the waste-paper nuisance, done at a saving to the government of about \$20,000 per annum; the work of the alley-cleaning brigade, done without expense to the government; the work of cleaning filthy cellars, done without expense to the government; the work of removing manure from private and public stables, done without expense to the government; the collection of live cats and dogs, done without expense to the government; the cleaning of filthy back yards, done without expense to the government; the cleaning of street railway tracks, done at slight expense; the removal of filth from vacant lots, done without expense to the government; the removal of cut grass from lawns, which is done without expense to the government; and the sodding of yards, lawns, and tree-box spaces, which is done without expense to the government.

Some of the extraordinary work done by the street-cleaning department during the past four months is shown in the following statement:

Work done repairing rotten wood sheds.

Rotten wood sheds reported by inspectors (about).....	1, 200
Sheds repaired (about).....	1, 100
Number reported by inspectors and referred to police department (about)....	950

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Work done by the alley-cleaning brigade.

Days worked from March 16 to June 3.....	63
Gangs employed.....	2
Loads hauled.....	669
Cubic yards of refuse removed.....	3, 680
City squares cleaned.....	1, 322
Vacant lots cleaned.....	5, 584
Private alleys cleaned.....	658

Work done cleaning wood sheds and back yards.

Days worked from April 12 to July 1.....	67
Registered trash wagons engaged.....	270
Miscellaneous teams engaged.....	350
Cellars, wood sheds, and back yards cleaned.....	21, 200
Loads of filth hauled to the public dumps.....	16, 817
Cubic yards of filth removed.....	42, 043

This unprecedented work has done much toward making Washington what I am striving to make it, an exceptionally clean city. It is believed that no such work as this was ever before undertaken by any municipality.

Beginning April 12, 1909, the regular hour for opening the street-cleaning department for business was voluntarily changed from 9 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock a. m. The closing hour remained the same, 4.30 p. m. The results of this early opening movement, designed to accommodate people who desire to send in complaints or requests for the removal of garbage, ashes, dead animals, and refuse, or to order a trash wagon, are very gratifying.

On January 2, 1909, the practice (in vogue for many years) of allowing men to start to work on snow and ice work from the contractor's stable and to allow the contractor a commission of 10 per cent on the amount paid by the government for the services of these men who are ordinarily employed by the contractor, as compensation for the use of shovels furnished them, was discontinued, and all men working on snow and ice work have since been supplied with shovels and have been started to work from the street-cleaning department stables. It seemed to me to be the height of folly to allow a contractor 10 per cent commission on the pay of men working for the government as compensation for the use of his shovels when there were more than 500 shovels lying idle in our own stables.

CONTRACT MODIFICATIONS.

In order to increase the efficiency of the force employed in cleaning unimproved streets, a modification of the contract was secured and entered into May 13, 1909, whereby the department secured 28 adult laborers and 14 horses and carts in lieu of 34 laborers and 11 horses and carts theretofore furnished. With this number of carts and the decreased force of men formed into 4 gangs instead of 3, the department is doing more than 30 per cent more work and doing it better than was ever done by the larger force of men with 11 carts.

On June 11, 1909, another modification of the contract for cleaning the unimproved streets was secured and entered into. By this modification the amount to be allowed the contractor for each man was clearly defined. These amounts were unknown quantities in the original contract. There has been a gratifying saving by this modification.

On the recommendation of this department the rate of horse and buggy hire for the fiscal year 1909 was changed so as to make the allowance for the inspectors of the street-cleaning department \$30 per month instead of \$22.50.

Beginning the 5th of February, 1909, this department started in on the work of preparing plats of each of the 1,052 alleys swept by contract, and each alley was ordered remeasured, so that the new schedules would show the exact area of the part of each alley swept. This work is nearly completed. The schedules have heretofore shown the entire area of the public space in each alley (and in many instances private alley space), whether such space was swept or not. When the new schedules are put into effect the government will begin for the first time to pay for the sweeping of such parts of each alley as are actually swept.

The following contracts with the department will expire June 30, 1910: Night soil, contract No. 3555; garbage, contract No. 3586; dead animal, contract No. 3591; refuse, contract No. 3928; ash, contract No. 4078.

It is gratifying to know that unsightly trash wagons have disappeared from the streets of the city and that irresponsible trash haulers have sought other employment. This was brought about by a scheme devised by this department for registering all private trash haulers.

There has been a marked decrease in the cost of jute sacks purchased for use by the department, as shown by the following sums which were spent during the past three years for this purpose: 1907, \$1,920; 1908, \$2,527.20; 1909, \$1,272.

Inasmuch as the laborer, C. H. Mackall, salary \$450 per annum, has been borne on the rolls of this department but assigned to duty in the office of the assistant assessor for more than twelve months last past, it is recommended that he be dropped from our rolls.

The work of the office and of the entire department is up to date, has been for several months past, and will be so kept in the future.

On February 9, 1909, this office purchased a new typewriter with an 18-inch carriage, on which the pay rolls of the office are made up. Since then all the pay rolls of the department have been made up and sent to the auditor's office in typewritten form, something that was never theretofore done.

The department rents one building for use as a storage room at \$4 per month or \$48 per annum.

I have asked for one inspector at \$1,000 per annum for alley work in place of a foreman of the public dumps, as no provision has ever yet been made for an inspector to take charge of the extra alley-cleaning gang; for one inspector at \$1,200 per annum to take charge of the fifth machine-sweeping gang, for which an estimate has been made; for two inspectors for unimproved street-cleaning work at \$1,000 per annum each; for a mechanic's helper at \$720 per annum, and for two mechanic's helpers at \$600 per annum each, and I urgently recommend that these allowances be made.

A set of simple rules for computing machine sweeping areas was formulated in November, 1908, for use by the auditor's office. A complete set of machine-sweeping area books was prepared and donated to the auditor in May, 1909, for exclusive use in his office.

In March, 1909, this department prepared a list of twelve alleys which it recommended for paving, and they were ordered paved in the interest of the health of the community.

I have the honor to urgently recommend that the Police Regulations of the District of Columbia be amended by adding a new section to Article XIV, to read as follows:

Section —. Occupants of any dwelling house, apartment or tenement house, and each proprietor of any boarding house, commission warehouse, hotel, restaurant, and other place where ashes or miscellaneous refuse is accumulated, shall cause all such ashes or miscellaneous refuse from his premises to be put into the receptacle or receptacles provided for that purpose.

At present such a regulation is mandatory only in the case of garbage. The adoption of such a regulation would subject parties who dump ashes or refuse in back yards, cellars, area ways, and wood sheds, or on vacant lots or other open spaces to punishment by a fine, on conviction, of not less than one nor more than forty dollars, and would at least tend to prevent people from making a dumping ground of their own or other people's premises. The placing of all ashes (which in many cases are hot) in proper receptacles, instead of in wood sheds and cellars, would tend to decrease the number of fires and thus relieve the fire department of unnecessary work and needless expense.

The following are the statements accompanying the report:

- No. 1. Statement showing the salary account for the fiscal year 1909.
- No. 2. Statement showing results accomplished by sweeping and cleaning by hand.
- No. 3. Statement showing results accomplished by sweeping and cleaning by machines.
- No. 4. Statement showing work done on unimproved streets.
- No. 5. Statement showing results of the alley-cleaning work.
- No. 6. Statement showing work at the public dumps.
- No. 7. Statement showing cost of sprinkling unimproved streets, car tracks, and the terminal zone.
- No. 8. Statement showing the cost of snow and ice work for the year, with explanatory note.
- No. 9. Statement showing the cost of the garbage service.
- No. 10. Statement showing the cost of collecting dead animals.
- No. 11. Statement showing cost of collecting ashes.
- No. 12. Statement showing cost of collecting night soil.
- No. 13. Statement showing cost of collecting miscellaneous refuse.
- No. 14. Statement showing the state of the contingent and miscellaneous expense allotment.
- No. 15. Statement showing the general incidental expense account.
- No. 16. Recapitulation of appropriations and disbursements for the fiscal year 1909.
- No. 17. Statement showing amounts saved per annum as a result of economy and on account of reorganizing the department.
- No. 18. Statement showing new employees asked for in the estimates.
- No. 19. Statement showing appropriations for salaries; sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning; city refuse; snow and ice for the fiscal years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, together with estimated amounts needed for the fiscal year 1911, with explanatory note.

My thanks are again tendered the office and field forces, respectively, for their cordial assistance and cooperation from the very moment of my appointment.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. WOOD,

Superintendent Street Cleaning Department.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SALARIES.

Appropriations, fiscal year 1909.

For salaries.....	\$45,200.00
Disbursements.....	44,750.57
Unexpended balance.....	449.43

SPRINKLING, SWEEPING, AND CLEANING STREETS—HAND-PATROL WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of days worked.....	276
Number of men employed.....	200
Area cleaned, square yards.....	500,549,957
Number of loads hauled.....	10,766
Cubic yards of debris removed.....	43,064
Bags of paper removed up to April 24, 1909 ^a	52,399
Cost.....	\$93,280.73
Cost per 1,000 square yards.....	\$0.1863

There was an increase of 11,021,137 square yards in the area of streets cleaned by hand during the fiscal year 1909 over 1908.

Prior to April 24, 1909, men on this class of work spent on an average two hours each day gathering waste paper from the streets, sidewalks, and parking spaces, which left them but six hours to devote to sweeping and sacking. They now give their whole time to this work, as that of picking up waste paper was discontinued on said date. As there are 200 men engaged in the work, this will result in a saving of time amounting to four hundred hours per day, twenty-four hundred hours per week, one hundred and eight thousand hours per year. Taking the labor of one man working eight hours as the unit, this saving of four hundred hours per day is equivalent to the work of 50 men per day; in a week it will equal the work of 300 men for one day; in a year of two hundred and seventy working days it will equal the work of 13,500 men for one day. Stated as a cash proposition, this is equivalent to a saving of \$20,350 per annum. The saving of this large amount of time and money, which is now being spent in the actual work of street cleaning, has left its impress and produced results which are plainly visible in the appearance of the city.

MACHINE SWEEPING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of days worked.....	265
Area cleaned, square yards.....	453,052,163
Area cleaned, miles.....	22,322
Number of loads hauled.....	26,485
Cubic yards of debris removed.....	66,212
Total cost.....	\$103,069.35
Contract price per 1,000 square yards.....	\$0.224
Cost per mile.....	\$5.07

There was an increase of 29,653,768 square yards in the area of streets cleaned by machines during the fiscal year 1909 over 1908. The cost increase for the same period was \$6,746.22.

It is desired to increase the machine-sweeping work by the addition of another six-machine gang to cover the heavily traveled streets in the downtown section in the summer time, the residential section during what is known as the "leaf season" in the fall, and to give a daily sweeping to half a million square yards of street surface that is now swept only three times per week. To do this will require the services of another inspector at \$1,200 per annum, and an appropriation of \$30,143.75, which I urgently recommend.

^a Picking up waste paper was discontinued April 24, 1909.

UNIMPROVED STREETS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of days worked.....	267
Area cleaned, square yards.....	36,067,409
Area cleaned, miles.....	1,921
Number of loads hauled.....	11,797
Cubic yards débris removed.....	23,594
Contract price per day for full force.....	\$73.80
Cost.....	\$18,120.36
By reimbursement from miscellaneous trust fund, District of Columbia, for cleaning streets adjacent to Center Market, etc.....	480.00
Net amount chargeable to street-cleaning appropriation.....	17,640.36
Cost per 1,000 square yards.....	\$0.5024
Cost per mile.....	9.43

There was an increase of 1,028,444 square yards in the area of unimproved streets cleaned during the fiscal year 1909 over 1908. There was a decrease in the cost of this work amounting to \$750.54, brought about by two modifications of the contract, by the terms of one of which the contractor, on the 11th of June, 1909, agreed to furnish 28 men and 14 horses and carts in lieu of 34 men and 11 horses and carts. This small force of men was split up into four gangs of 7 men each instead of one gang of 7 men, one gang of 13 men, and one of 14 men, and these small gangs have been doing about a third more work than the large, unevenly balanced, and unwieldy gangs did. The unimproved streets should be swept once a week at least. It is impossible to do this with the present force, hence I urgently recommend an increase in the appropriation of \$4,410, so as to enable me to put on an extra gang. If this is granted it will be necessary to put on an additional inspector at \$1,000 per annum, which has been asked for in the estimates. Four gangs are now employed, but we have only three inspectors, hence I have also asked for another inspector at \$1,000 per annum to take charge of one of these gangs.

PUBLIC ALLEYS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of days worked.....	263
Area cleaned, square yards.....	51,782,270
Area cleaned, miles.....	7,355
Number of loads hauled.....	6,004
Cubic yards of débris removed.....	12,008
Total cost.....	\$20,712.91
Contract price per 1,000 square yards.....	\$0.40
Cost per mile.....	\$2.816

There was an increase of 3,741,899 square yards of alley surface cleaned during the fiscal year 1909 over 1908. The increased cost of this extra work was \$1,501.76. It is desired that the work of cleaning all alleys in the business and central sections of the city twice a week shall be continued.

PUBLIC DUMPS.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of days worked.....	312
Number of dump men.....	7
Loads of street sweepings received.....	18,633
Loads of dirt and other refuse.....	4,062
Loads of trash hauled by registered teams.....	16,817
Loads of ashes.....	41,614
Cost, salaries of 7 dump men, at \$480 each per annum.....	\$3,360

The dumps in charge of the department are all in splendid shape, and a strong effort is being made to have them answer the needs of the department for many years to come. More than three-fourths of the street sweepings are now supplied to near-by farmers, who have them shipped by rail and boat, and a constant effort is being made

to have them all taken for fertilizer purposes. This is a great relief to the dumps, which are being reserved for the sweepings from unimproved streets, alleys, etc., and for ashes and other material that must be taken care of, but which has no commercial value.

SPRINKLING.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of 2-horse sprinklers in use.....	22
Number of days worked.....	169
Number of miles sprinkled.....	49 to 57
Number of gallons of water used.....	1, 773, 000
Cost.....	\$4, 868. 06

The increased cost of this work for the year, amounting to \$60.01 more than in 1908, was due to the fact that in the early part of the fiscal year a large sum was spent in sprinkling street-railway tracks. This has been discontinued, and I am glad to say that during the last four months of the fiscal year, in which time none of the street-railway tracks has been sprinkled, not a single complaint on account of dust has been received by the department. The discontinuance of the work of sprinkling street-railway tracks has resulted in the saving of a large sum of money hitherto needlessly expended.

SNOW AND ICE WORK.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Amount appropriated, fiscal year 1909:

Streets, D. C., 1909, snow and ice	\$4, 000. 00
Removal of snow and ice, D. C.	5, 000. 00
Cleaning snow and ice from streets, D. C.....	35, 000. 00

Total.....	44, 000. 00
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Expenditures:

Pay rolls.....	\$3, 552. 11
Purchase of 3 gutter plows	375. 00
Amount covered into the Treasury.....	72. 89
	<hr/> 4, 000. 00

Balance.....	40, 000. 00
Pay rolls, March 4 to March 16, 1909.....	2, 045. 25
Purchase of 9 gutter plows.....	1, 185. 00
Purchase of 8 gutter plows	1, 060. 00
	<hr/> 4, 290. 25

Balance on hand.....	35, 709. 75
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SNOW AND ICE WORK INAUGURATION DAY.

The total cost of cleaning snow from the streets along the line of parade March 4, 1909, was charged to the appropriation "Cleaning snow and ice from streets, D. C.," and is included in the above statement. The amount expended on that day is as follows:

197 men made 295½ days, at \$1.50 per day	\$443. 25
17 (extra) men made 20 days, at \$1.50 per day	30. 00
R. V. Rusk, 6 carts, at \$3 per day	18. 00
J. F. Conrad, 13 wagons, at \$5 per day	65. 00
Pollock Drayage Company, 20 wagons, at \$5 per day	100. 00
Total cost.....	<hr/> 656. 25

The weather on March 4, 1909, was very severe and will long be remembered by visitors to the national capital. The storm, which began early on the night of the 3d, threatened to entirely disarrange the programme of the inaugural committee so far as the parade was concerned. But long before the hour set for that event the snow, which had fallen to a depth of 10 inches, had been cleared away along the following route: Beginning at the intersection of North Capitol and B streets north, thence along B street to First street west, thence along First street to Pennsylvania avenue,

thence along Pennsylvania avenue to Fifteenth street, thence along Fifteenth street to New York avenue, thence along Pennsylvania avenue to Nineteenth street west, a distance of about 2 miles; and a clear roadway about 80 feet in width was prepared for the procession. The difficulties under which this work was performed are not easily described, but, as noted elsewhere, it was successfully accomplished with a force consisting of our own teams, 39 hired wagons and carts, and 214 men, at an expense of but \$656.25.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.

Garbage.—Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Tons of garbage collected.....	45,069
Contract price per annum.....	\$78,400
Deductions for neglect.....	24
Cost (net).....	78,376

During the fiscal year 1909 there was an increase of 760 tons in the amount of garbage collected over the amount collected in 1908. The deductions for neglect were \$74 less in 1909 than in 1908. I call attention to the fact that of this amount only \$4 have been imposed for neglect during my administration. The service has been improved during the past eight months and is now in a satisfactory condition.

Dead animals.—Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of dead animals collected.....	17,993
Contract price per annum.....	\$2,360.80
Deductions for neglect.....	2.00
Cost (net).....	2,358.80

There was a decrease of 1,188 in the number of dead animals collected during the year as compared with the fiscal year 1908. There has been no deduction for neglect since November 2, 1908.

Ashes.—Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Contract price.....	\$66,044.40
Deductions for neglect.....	946.00
Cost (net).....	65,098.40
Number of loads hauled.....	40,264
Number of cubic yards collected.....	120,792

There was an increase of \$574 on account of neglect for the fiscal year 1909 as compared with 1908. The increase in the amount of fines imposed was due to the fact that I found the service to be very unsatisfactory and deemed it necessary to adopt drastic measures to improve its efficiency. During the months of January and February, 1909, \$108 was deducted from the contractor's voucher to pay W. J. Clements, inspector appointed to investigate the ash service, as provided in section 37 of contract specifications. This amount is included in the "Summary of ash-collection service," as the cost of said inspection was deducted from the regular monthly payment to contractor, and is not an extra charge against the appropriation for disposal of city refuse.

Night soil.—Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of barrels of fecal matter removed.....	23,894
Contract price per annum.....	\$16,500
Deductions for neglect.....	14
Cost (net).....	16,486

There was a decrease of \$20 in deductions on account of neglect for the fiscal year 1909 as compared with 1908.

Miscellaneous refuse—Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Number of bags of paper collected.....	603, 600
Cubic yards of other refuse collected.....	1, 508
Contract price per annum.....	\$16, 000
Deductions for neglect.....	324
Cost (net).....	15, 676

There was a reduction of \$314 on account of neglect for the fiscal year 1909 as compared with 1908.

The refuse crematory was destroyed by fire February 20, and restored on April 19, 1909. During that period (two months) it became necessary for the department to receive and destroy by fire all waste paper and trash received at the Benning dump that the contractor could not handle. During said period 1,239 wagon loads of such material were received and so destroyed. This vexatious problem was handled without an accident or a complaint.

Since the city was given a thorough cleaning last spring, the waste paper and refuse are now being given to the regular collector instead of being thrown onto vacant lots, into alleys, and in sheds and yards, the result being such a large increase in the amount collected that it has become necessary to run the crematory night and day in order to dispose of the great quantity of waste collected.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Amount of allotment.....	\$600. 00
Expenditures.....	\$299. 95
Deducted by commissioners' order.....	300. 00
	599. 95
Unexpended balance.....	. 05

GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Summary for the fiscal year 1909.

Stable pay roll.....	\$2, 125. 75
Livery of inspectors' horses.....	1, 642. 24
Rent.....	48. 00
Stable supplies.....	2, 932. 20
Forage.....	10, 797. 36
Repair shop.....	2, 940. 82
Office expenses.....	789. 94
Total.....	21, 276. 31

RECAPITULATION.

Appropriations, fiscal year 1909.

For salaries.....	\$45, 200. 00
For street cleaning:	
Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.....	250, 000. 00
Snow and ice work.....	4, 000. 00
February 9, 1909, by special act of Congress.....	5, 000. 00
For collection and disposal of city refuse.....	179, 945. 00
Total.....	484, 145. 00
March 3, 1909, cleaning snow and ice from streets, D. C., by special act of Congress.....	35, 000. 00
Total appropriations.....	519, 145. 00
Allotment for contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	300. 00
Total amount available.....	519, 445. 00

Disbursements:

Salaries.....	\$44,750. 57	
White-wing cleaning.....	83,843. 96	
Machine cleaning.....	103,069. 35	
Alley cleaning.....	20,712. 91	
Unimproved street cleaning.....	18,120. 36	
Sprinkling.....	4,868. 06	
Stable pay roll.....	2,125. 75	
Livery.....	1,642. 24	
Office expense.....	789. 94	
Repairs.....	2,940. 82	
Stable expense (supplies).....	2,932. 20	
Forage.....	10,797. 36	
Rent of storage room.....	48. 00	
Hire of extra wagons.....	150. 00	
Purchase of low-pressure wrenches.....	41. 06	
Collection of garbage.....	78,376. 00	
Collection of ashes.....	65,098. 40	
Collection of refuse.....	15,676. 00	
Collection of night soil.....	16,486. 00	
Collection of dead animals.....	2,358. 80	
Livery.....	650. 55	
Incidental expenses, city refuse work.....	146. 79	
One inspector, fifty-seven days, at \$3 per day.....	171. 00	
Extra laborers cleaning refuse from alleys.....	891. 00	
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses.....	299. 95	
Removing snow and ice.....	5,597. 36	
Purchase of 20 gutter plows.....	2,620. 00	
	<hr/>	\$485,204. 43
Balance.....		34,240. 57
Repay for sprinkling terminal zone.....	1,631. 61	
Repay for cleaning around market.....	480. 00	
	<hr/>	2,111. 61
Unexpended balance.....		36,352. 18
Unexpended balances repaid to Treasury:		
Salaries, D. C., 1909.....	449. 43	
Streets, D. C., 1909, disposal city refuse.....	90. 46	
Streets, D. C., 1909, snow and ice.....	72. 89	
Streets, D. C., 1909, cleaning, etc.....	29. 60	
Contingent and miscellaneous expense allotment.....	. 05	
	<hr/>	642. 43
Unexpended balance, available for snow and ice work.....		35,709. 75

Amounts saved per annum as a result of economy and on account of reorganization.

Salary of stable foreman (office abolished).....	\$1,000. 00
Salary of one laborer (dropped from the rolls).....	450. 00
Salary of foreman of dumps (recommended to be abolished).....	900. 00
Horse-pay allowance (foreman of dumps).....	360. 00
Postage stamp account.....	84. 00
One hostler (recommended to be dropped).....	550. 00
Two hostlers (recommended to be dropped).....	960. 00
Saved in the printing of alley schedules.....	288. 90
Saved in the printing of machine schedules.....	105. 00
Saved in the purchase of jute sacks.....	1,265. 00
Saved in the purchase of broom blocks.....	35. 00
Saved in time consumed in picking up waste paper.....	20,350. 00
Saved in the sweeping of street railway tracks.....	8,967. 27
Saved in sprinkling street railway tracks.....	6,061. 00
Saved by modifications of contracts.....	750. 54
	<hr/>
Total saving per annum.....	41,776. 71

New employees asked for.

1 machine inspector.....	\$1,200.00
1 inspector for alley-cleaning work.....	1,000.00
2 inspectors for unimproved street cleaning work.....	2,000.00
1 mechanic's helper.....	720.00
2 mechanic's helpers, at \$600.....	1,200.00

Appropriations for salaries, sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning city refuse, and snow and ice, for the fiscal years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, together with the estimated amounts needed for the fiscal year 1911.

Year.	Salaries.	Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.	City refuse.	Snow and ice.	Total.
1906.....	\$47,400.00	\$191,500.00	\$146,646.42	\$2,500.00	\$388,046.42
1907.....	45,020.00	240,000.00	168,340.00	2,500.00	455,860.00
1908.....	45,200.00	240,000.00	168,340.00	4,000.00	457,540.00
1909.....	45,200.00	250,000.00	179,945.00	9,000.00	484,145.00
1910.....	45,200.00	250,000.00	179,945.00	35,000.00	510,145.00
1911.....	49,940.00	316,392.02	209,945.00	.....	576,277.02

In order to properly conduct the department allowance should be made for a normal increase of at least 8 per cent in the running expenses, chargeable to new areas to be sprinkled, swept, and cleaned, increased expense of garbage and refuse service, and wear and tear of equipment. On this basis, starting with any year, say 1909, the per cent of increase would be \$38,731.60, which, added to the appropriation of \$484,145 for that year, would make \$522,876.60 as the approximate amount needed to conduct the department for the fiscal year 1910. Eight per cent of this amount is \$41,831.13, which, added to the principal, \$522,876.60, would make \$564,707.73 as the approximate amount needed to conduct the department for the fiscal year 1911. Judged by this reasonable standard of increase, the estimated amount for the year 1911 must be held to be reasonable. On this same basis, and only going back to 1909, the salary appropriation for 1911 would be \$52,721.28, as against \$49,940, which is the amount asked for.

Appropriation for 1910 and estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1910.	Estimated, 1911.
James M. Wood.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
R. E. Doyle.....	Assistant superintendent and clerk.....	1,600.00	1,600.00
C. L. Bell.....	Clerk.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
W. E. Owen.....	Inspector.....	1,200.00	.....
	Chief inspector.....	.....	1,400.00
	NOTE.—It is desired to increase the salary of the chief inspector, so designated by executive order, whose hours of duty are not limited to eight, he being subject to call at all hours of the day and night. He is on the street at all times and carries the personal wishes of the superintendent to all the field forces.		
J. W. Ladd.....	Inspector.....	1,200.00	.....
	Chief inspector of machine work.....	.....	1,300.00
	NOTE.—The chief inspector of machine work has supervision of the other machine inspectors and of the entire work in the machine-swept section of the city. Orders go through him to the other inspectors and to the contractor. He has long hours and considerable responsibility. He is required to work at night about six months in every year, and it is desired to increase his pay from \$1,200 to \$1,300 per annum.		
C. O. Rockwell.....	8 inspectors, at \$1,200 each.....	9,600.00	9,600.00
W. W. Dent.....			
H. C. Klopfer.....			
E. S. Holland.....			
B. W. Connelly.....			
H. C. Given.....			
W. E. G. Penny.....			
C. S. Shaw.....			

Appropriation for 1910 and estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1910.	Estimated, 1911.
S. E. Lewis	Inspector	\$1,100.00	
	Inspector and clerk		\$1,200.00
	NOTE.—It is desired to increase the pay of this inspector from \$1,100 to \$1,200 per annum, because he is a competent inspector and a man of good clerical ability. For several months past he has been assigned to the office to assist in keeping the work up to date. The office work of the department has increased largely in volume during the past eight months, and none but competent men can keep it up to date and at the same time maintain absolute accuracy which is demanded.		
	Inspector		1,200.00
	NOTE.—It is intended to put on one more machine gang to be in charge of this new inspector, whose salary will be the same as that of the other inspectors on machine work.		
A. H. Pruitt	9 inspectors, at \$1,100 each	9,900.00	9,900.00
A. Weir			
A. C. Yznaga			
H. C. Horne			
S. Myer			
M. J. Fish			
E. M. Russell			
R. B. Moorman			
J. B. Spaulding			
E. S. Taft	3 assistant inspectors, at \$900 each	2,700.00	2,700.00
C. N. Phelps			
W. J. Breed	2 inspectors, at \$1,000 each		2,000.00
	NOTE.—It is desired to appoint one inspector at \$1,000 per annum to take charge of one of the unimproved-street cleaning gangs now working, and another to take charge of another gang to be organized. There are four gangs now working on unimproved streets, but we have only three inspectors. It is very important that the unimproved streets be cleaned at least once a week. To do this it will be necessary to secure a larger appropriation in order to put on another gang, which will have to be in charge of an inspector.		
W. Beymer	Foreman of public dumps	900.00	
	Inspector		1,000.00
	NOTE.—It is desired to abolish the office of foreman of public dumps and to appoint an inspector at a salary of \$1,000 to have charge of the removal of unsightly and dangerous refuse matter of every description found on the sidewalks and parking spaces, around tree boxes, and in the alleyways, and to clean up insanitary and unsightly refuse matter from vacant lots and spaces. The work done by the foreman of dumps is to be taken over by the chief dumpman.		
O. N. Butler	Messenger and driver	600.00	600.00
	Stable foreman	1,000.00	
	NOTE.—This office was abolished July 31, 1909, by executive order, it being the intention to reorganize the entire working force at the stable.		
H. G. Todd	Foreman of repairs	1,000.00	1,200.00
	NOTE.—It is desired to increase the salary of the foreman of repairs from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum. The abolition of the office of stable foreman has caused all the work heretofore done by that official to be done by the foreman of repairs, who has been placed in charge of the entire working force at the stable, including the keeping of the time of all sprinkling-wagon drivers. It is desired that he shall be adequately paid, because he is required to be on duty about ten hours per day, to be subject to call at all hours of the night, and he is being held to the strictest accountability.		
F. E. Edgington	Clerk	1,200.00	
	Chief clerk		1,500.00
	NOTE.—The salary of the chief clerk of the department was \$1,500 per annum until some three years ago, hence this is a restoration rather than an increase. The present chief clerk, accountant, and bookkeeper of the department is very efficient, and absolute accuracy is demanded of him.		
C. C. Brown	Clerk	1,200.00	1,200.00

Appropriation for 1910 and estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1910.	Estimated, 1911.
B. J. Laws.....	Stenographer and clerk..... NOTE.—It is desired to increase the salary of the stenographer and clerk for the reason that he has long hours and is a skilled employee. He opens the office at 8 o'clock a. m. during six months of the year and frequently has remained until as late as 10 and in some instances 12 o'clock at night in order to keep his work up to date.	\$900.00	\$1,000.00
W. N. Martin.....	Blacksmith..... NOTE.—It is desired to increase the pay of the blacksmith from \$900 to \$1,000 per annum, because he is required to work extra time without compensation. During snow and ice work he is required to be on duty before daylight to rough the horses for the day's work.	900.00	1,000.00
J. W. Bright.....	Mechanic..... NOTE.—It is desired to increase the salary of the mechanic from \$780 to \$900 per annum, for these reasons: The work of the repair shop has increased in volume materially during the past few months; the mechanic is required to take over a great deal of work heretofore done by the foreman of repairs, and a different and higher standard is demanded and is being maintained in the repair shop.	780.00	900.00
H. E. Moran.....	Mechanic's helper..... Blacksmith's helper..... NOTE.—It is desired to increase the pay of this man from \$800 to \$900 per annum and to change the title of his office to blacksmith's helper. He is a competent blacksmith, has been serving as blacksmith's helper for many months past, and is capable of taking charge of the shop in the absence of the regular blacksmith. He has no stated hours, and frequently works overtime without extra compensation.	600.00	900.00
W. H. Timms.....	Hostler..... Mechanic's helper..... NOTE.—It is desired to do away with this office and to appoint this man as mechanic's helper at \$720 instead of \$550 per annum. He is now doing mechanic's work in the repair shop and is a competent and efficient man.	550.00	720.00
B. Francis.....	Hostler..... NOTE.—It is desired to abolish this office and hire a laborer to do the work.	480.00	
H. Ashton.....	Hostler..... NOTE.—It is desired to abolish this office and hire a laborer to do the work.	480.00	
J. W. Cherry.....	Dump man..... Chief dump man..... NOTE.—Having abolished the office of foreman of public dumps, it is desired to appoint a chief dump man, who shall have charge of one of the dumps and supervision over them all, in order to insure uniformity.	480.00	720.00
L. Poling..... R. T. Bailey..... P. Mattern..... A. E. Taylor..... W. J. Clements..... S. Faylor.....	6 dump men, at \$480 each.....	2,880.00	3,600.00
C. H. Mackall.....	Laborer..... NOTE.—It is desired that this office shall be abolished. 2 mechanic's helpers, at \$600 each..... NOTE.—It is desired to appoint 2 mechanic's helpers at \$600 each per annum. One of these men is now working in the repair shop at \$1.50 per day, the other, at \$480 per annum, as a hostler, detailed to the shop. The actual increase in the cost in this case is \$255.	450.00	1,200.00
Total salaries.....		45,200.00	49,940.00

Appropriation for 1910 and estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1910.	Estimated, 1911.
	STREETS.		
	<p><i>Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning.</i>—For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including rent of storage rooms; maintenance and repairs of stable; purchase and maintenance of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and harness; and necessary incidental expenses and work done under existing contracts, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the commissioners without contract: <i>Provided</i>, That whenever it shall appear to the commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at nineteen cents or less per thousand square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder; and if same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding twenty cents per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their immediate direction, in accordance with said specifications, and the commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein</p>	\$250,000.00	\$280,000.00
	<p>The following is a detailed statement of the estimated expenditures for street-cleaning work for the fiscal year 1911, and explains the increase of \$30,000 asked for:</p>		
	<p>Hand cleaning 510,000,000 square yards, at 18½ cents per 1,000 (see note a).... \$96,462.50 Machine cleaning 515,785,077 square yards, at 22½ cents per 1,000 (see note b)..... 117,341.10 Unimproved street cleaning: 270 days, at \$93.32 per day (see note c)..... 25,196.40 Alley cleaning: 55,000,000 square yards, at 40 cents per 1,000 (see note d)..... 22,000.00 Sprinkling streets (see note e)..... 5,000.00 Incidental expenses (see note f)..... 14,000.00</p>		
	<p>Total..... 280,000.00</p>		
	<p>NOTE (a).—During the coming year it will be necessary for the department to take over the streets leading up to and over the terminal zone, and others that are being paved, and add them to the hand-cleaning work, which will increase the area to be cleaned to about 510,000,000 square yards.</p>		
	<p>NOTE (b).—It is desired to employ four machine-sweeping gangs, as at present, each gang to have five machines working on their regular schedules, and to employ an extra machine-sweeping gang to work on an independent schedule. Such a plan would give about 320,000 square yards of street area a daily sweeping and result in great benefit to the city. Counting on two hundred and sixty-five working days, which is the average number of days worked each year on machine sweeping, a careful estimate places the total number of square yards to be swept at 515,785,077.</p>		
	<p>NOTE (c).—It is desired to sweep the unimproved streets at least once a week. To do this it will be necessary to put on another gang of seven men at \$1.36 per day and four carts at \$2.50 per day; total expense, \$19.52 per day. The four gangs now working cost \$73.80 per day. The total cost of five gangs would, therefore, be \$93.32 per day, and the working time per year is about two hundred and seventy days.</p>		
	<p>NOTE (d).—It is desired to sweep 55,000,000 square yards of alley surface the coming year, which allows for the natural increase in the area of newly opened and paved alleys, and includes the sweeping of all alleys in the business and central sections of the city twice a week.</p>		

Appropriation for 1910 and estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Names of officers or employees.	Title of officer and subject of estimate.	Appropriated, 1910.	Estimated, 1911.
	<p style="text-align: center;">STREETS—continued.</p> <p>NOTE (e).—The sprinkling of the terminal zone, in addition to the sprinkling of the other unimproved streets, will require at least \$5,000. The expense of sprinkling the terminal zone has heretofore been met out of the appropriation for "Purchase or condemnation of land for plaza and new streets and for reconstructing, grading, and paving, together with the necessary incidental work in connection therewith."</p> <p>NOTE (f).—The quantity and quality of work done by the department will require an incidental expense allowance of at least \$14,000, which will meet such miscellaneous items as are not properly chargeable under any other head.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DISPOSAL OF CITY REFUSE.</p> <p>For the collection and disposal of garbage and dead animals, miscellaneous refuse and ashes from private residences in the city of Washington and the more densely populated suburbs, for collection and disposal of night soil in the District of Columbia, and for the payment of necessary inspection, livery of horses, and incidental expenses</p>		
		\$179,945.00	\$225,975.00

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

GENTLEMEN: The Board of Charities has the honor to submit its ninth annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

The personnel of the board is the same as it was a year ago. The terms of two of its members, Mr. John Joy Edson and Dr. George M. Kober, expired June 30, 1909, and the President reappointed these gentlemen to succeed themselves.

The present membership of the board is as follows:

	Term expires—
John Joy Edson.....	June 30, 1912
George M. Kober.....	June 30, 1912
Myer Cohen.....	June 30, 1911
George E. Hamilton.....	June 30, 1911
George W. Cook.....	June 30, 1910

Officers.

John Joy Edson.....	President.
George M. Kober.....	Vice-President.
George S. Wilson.....	Secretary.

Standing committees.

On medical charities.....	{ George M. Kober, chairman. George E. Hamilton.
On child-caring work.....	{ Myer Cohen, chairman. George E. Hamilton. George M. Kober.
On reformatories and correctional institutions.....	{ George W. Cook, chairman. Myer Cohen. George E. Hamilton, chairman.
On miscellaneous institutions.....	{ George M. Kober. George W. Cook.

The president of the board is ex officio a member of all standing committees.

A brief review of the work of the various institutions and organizations subject to our supervision is submitted with certain recommendations for future development.

The amount and character of the work done by the various institutions is set forth in detail in the statistical tables in the secretary's report and in the appended detailed reports made by the institutions themselves. In this brief review the work of the various institutions is referred to as a rule only in a general way, except in so far as it is necessary to set forth the details in explanation of definite recommendations.

The subject is considered, as usual, under four general heads, each of which has been given special consideration by the proper standing committee. They are considered in the following order: (1) Reformatories and correctional institutions, (2) medical charities, (3) child-caring institutions, (4) miscellaneous institutions.

(1) REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

WORKHOUSE.

This board has had much to say in past reports in reference to the conditions at the workhouse, and following our recommendations Congress has at various times appropriated money for the improvement of conditions at that institution. Since our last annual report Congress has taken more comprehensive and fundamental action in reference to the future of reformatory and penal institutions for the District of Columbia. Following the report of the special commission appointed to investigate and report upon our penal and reformatory system, Congress has provided for the purchase of two tracts of land of not less than 1,000 acres each in the States of Maryland and Virginia. It is provided that these tracts shall be widely separated from each other, and it is proposed to build a workhouse on one of said tracts and a reformatory on the other. Money has been appropriated for the purchase of these tracts of land and for the preparation of plans for the buildings. A special commission has been authorized and appointed to supervise the preparation of the plans.

This matter of the future development of our penal and reformatory institutions being thus in the hands of a commission authorized by Congress for that special purpose, it is not deemed necessary for this board to consider that subject further at this time. It is proper to record the fact, however, that the past year has seen the usual increase in the number of prisoners committed to the workhouse, and that the congestion continues to become more acute and thus emphasizes the importance of improving conditions as soon as possible.

The administration of the workhouse in the past year has been conducted in as satisfactory a manner as can be expected under present conditions. The discipline and efficiency of the administration is on a high plane and reflects credit upon the superintendent.

POSSIBLE USE FOR VACATED BUILDINGS.

As the plans of the prison commission above referred to involve the vacation in the near future of the workhouse buildings, at least two of which are modern and well constructed, it is suggested that their present use for an inebriate asylum and for hospital accommodations for the treatment of persons suffering from the so-called "vice diseases" would, pending the provision of better accommodations, economically meet these very urgent needs.

SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This is the school to which District boys under 17 years of age, convicted of minor offenses, are sent. The school is a federal institution, in which District boys are received under contract with the Board of Charities. The total daily average number of boys in the school last year was 333, of which 246 were District boys and 87 were United States boys.

Further considerable improvements have been made during the year in the grounds and buildings of this institution, and in many respects it can now be considered one of the well-equipped institutions for the training of boys.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This school also is conducted by a board of trustees under the supervision of the Department of Justice, but the girls admitted to it are all girls belonging to the District of Columbia and the school is supported wholly from District appropriations. The school has been crowded for several years and the population can not further increase. The crowding is such that the board of trustees reports that it is obliged to parole girls frequently when it would be much more desirable if they could remain in the school for a longer time. An estimate is submitted for an additional building at this school, and consideration of this estimate is respectfully urged because of the extremely crowded condition.

The Board of Charities repeats its recommendation, frequently made in the past, that these two schools, whose work is so largely limited to the care of those from the District of Columbia, should be under the direction of the local government, and thus be more fully coordinated with the local charitable and correctional work.

(2) MEDICAL CHARITIES.

The care of the indigent sick is one of the most important subjects under the supervision of this board, and has received much attention. The sick poor are cared for by the District in 13 general and special hospitals and by a corps of 22 physicians to the poor. The District also grants aid to two dispensaries which are not connected with the hospitals above mentioned. The aggregate appropriations for hospitals last year were \$265,000. The daily average number cared for was 747, as compared with 657 in the preceding year, an increase of 90. About half of this increase is represented by the increase in the number of tubercular patients, the opening of the new tuberculosis hospital rendering it possible to provide for patients that were heretofore refused treatment because of the lack of accommodations.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The new Tuberculosis Hospital was opened for the reception of patients July 1, 1908. It received during the year 491 patients, maintaining a daily average of 83. The report of the superintendent, which is herewith transmitted, sets forth in great detail the work of the institution during the first year of its existence. It is not too much to say that experience has already amply demonstrated the need for such a special institution and the importance of the service rendered. The experience in reference to the class of patients received has been similar to that of most institutions of a like character in other parts of the country, namely, that the great majority of all those received are in a far advanced stage of the disease, and the probability of permanent betterment is very slight. Only about 6 per cent of the patients received were classed by the medical staff as incipient cases, while 25 per cent were classed as moderately advanced, and 69 per cent as far advanced. The greatest service, therefore, that such an institution renders to the community is not in the percentage of cures effected so much as in the lessening of the dangers to the community by providing proper care for persons in an

advanced stage of the disease, who would otherwise be in their homes a constant source of infection and a menace to the community. The opinion of the leaders in the antituberculosis campaign throughout the world is to the effect that probably the most important service in eradicating the disease, so far as the work of hospitals and sanatoria is concerned, is the proper care and isolation of advanced cases, to the end that the sources of infection may be decreased.

STILL NO PROVISION FOR INDIGENT CONVALESCENTS.

The board has frequently called attention to the importance of providing accommodations for indigent convalescent patients, who are constantly being discharged from hospitals in such a weakened physical condition that they are unable to resume their daily avocations. Many of these patients return to their homes where they have neither the proper physical comfort nor sufficient nourishment to restore them to a normal condition of health and strength. There are doubtless many persons recovering from depleting diseases, such as typhoid fever, whose strength is permanently impaired and whose families thus, in whole or in part, become a burden on the community in later years because of the fact that it is impossible with present facilities to afford such patients the benefit which would be derived from a stay of two or three weeks in a convalescent hospital.

PSYCHOPATHIC WARDS.

The board again invites attention to the need of better facilities for the treatment of acutely insane persons, those suspected of insanity, and those afflicted with nervous diseases generally who are unable to pay for special treatment. The need of facilities for this class of patients has been keenly felt by members of the medical profession, and the establishment of psychopathic wards has been frequently recommended. At present the only facilities provided are those in the old almshouse building, which has been remodeled and made as suitable as possible for this work. The facilities now afforded are of course better than the old custom of locking such persons in police stations and jails, but they are far from adequate, and the building is particularly objectionable in that it is located on the same reservation with the workhouse, the jail, and the smallpox hospital.

BETTER FACILITIES FOR THE CARE OF CHRONIC CASES.

The board repeats again its recommendation for better facilities for the care of persons of good moral character who are suffering from chronic diseases and who therefore need permanent care. The only provision for this class of patients at present is that at the Washington Asylum, and while the service at that institution is maintained at a satisfactory standard, these respectable poor are brought into close contact with sick prisoners and with other objectionable persons, many of whom are suffering from vile and repulsive diseases.

In the opinion of this board proper provision for the three classes above mentioned, namely, indigent convalescents, persons suffering

from acute nervous diseases, and general chronic cases, can best be provided for by the erection in the immediate future of additional buildings on the hospital site now owned by the District of Columbia. We repeat, therefore, the following paragraph in our report of last year containing our recommendations in this matter, and in this connection we state that the lapse of another year has further emphasized the needs set forth:

In order to provide as soon as possible for present hospital needs, as above indicated, the board urges the speedy erection of additional buildings on the hospital site now owned by the District, located between Georgia avenue and Fourteenth street. For this purpose the board has submitted an estimate of \$300,000, of which it requests that \$100,000 be made available during the next fiscal year. In the interests of economy there should be erected at once, as indicated, necessary domestic-service building and power house and ward accommodations for the following classes of patients, for whom, as above indicated, there is now no adequate provision: (1) Chronic cases, (2) convalescents, (3) acutely insane persons.

Indigent maternity and gynecological cases now cared for at Columbia Hospital should, in the opinion of this board, be cared for by the public in a hospital or wards constructed at public expense for that purpose and under the exclusive direction of the District government.

This would save the Government the appropriation of \$300,000 now being sought by the Columbia Hospital for new buildings to provide for both indigent and pay patients and would also result in a considerable saving in the annual cost of maintenance.

Indigent cases of this class should be separated from pay patients of the same class, both on the score of economy in support and economy in cost of building, and public wards sufficient for the purpose could be erected on the District hospital site for \$100,000 ample in room and facilities to care for all indigent cases.

PART-PAY PATIENTS.

It has long been the custom in most of the private hospitals to receive patients for a small payment in instances where patients were unable to pay the regular amount charged for pay-patient accommodations, but at the same time were desirous of paying something, according to their ability, and avoid being classed as indigent or pauper patients. In those institutions with which the Board of Charities has contracts, we have sometimes been able to collect part payment for the treatment of patients, and the balance has to be made up from the appropriation. This is a problem that does not arise in cities where there are numerous hospitals supported entirely as private charities without government aid, because such institutions are always willing to take such cases for whatever amount they can pay, and it is therefore unnecessary for the patients to appeal to the city for aid. In the opinion of this board, it would be better if private charity hospitals would receive such patients, collecting from them such amounts as they were able to pay, and the balance being made up from the general charity fund of the hospital. It is unfortunate that private charity does not meet the needs of such persons without recourse to public aid. However, when such persons have to seek public aid, it has been deemed by the board better that it should collect part of the cost of treatment and thus not only save the Government money, but in some degree preserve the self-respect and independence of the patient. The moneys thus collected are credited to the appropriations from which payments to the various hospitals are made.

NO PAYMENTS PERMITTED AT FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Under the present law, Freedmen's Hospital is not authorized to accept payment for any service rendered. This fact has frequently caused the Board of Charities embarrassment, because many people seek admission to that hospital who are able to pay, either in whole or in part, for their treatment, and who do not desire to go to any other hospital because this is the only institution in the city which has colored doctors and nurses on its staff. There is no doubt that considerable money could be collected from patients now treated in Freedmen's Hospital as free patients, if the institution was authorized to receive payment, and we recommend that Congress consider carefully the propriety of authorizing this institution to receive payment from persons who are able to pay for treatment. We find upon inquiry that it is customary in other cities for public hospitals to collect payment from those who are able to pay.

DISPENSARY SERVICE.

The dispensary service is one of the phases of medical charity work that is still in a very unsatisfactory condition, viewed either from the standpoint of the medical profession, the patients, or the public at large. This is true not only of conditions in Washington, but to a very large extent of conditions in nearly all of the large cities of the country. There are in Washington 18 general and special dispensaries. The greater number of these are connected with hospitals, practically every hospital having a dispensary attached.

The service is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the medical profession, because a very large number of those who seek medical aid at these dispensaries do not follow out the instructions of the physicians, and do not even return to the dispensary regularly as directed until permanent betterment is assured. Under present arrangements, the physicians have no adequate method of following up these cases in their homes. The result is that many patients suffer because of their own carelessness, and the medical men lose interest in their clinics. Interesting experiments are now being made in the Massachusetts General Hospital and at the Johns Hopkins University Hospital, and probably at other institutions, in the employment of social workers at these dispensaries to follow up the patients, look into home conditions, and in general serve as a connecting link between the dispensary and the home. In Washington, through the aid of the nurses of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society and the Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the clinics for tubercular patients have been aided in this direction and have thus been made more effective.

Again, the service is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the patient, in that the patients do not always receive as much attention from competent medical men as is necessary for efficient service. It is unfortunately too true that under present conditions medical men do not attend their clinics with the degree of regularity which their position would seem to demand. Too frequently the work of clinics is left very largely to the subordinates. Patients frequently complain that when they return to the dispensary at the appointed time they do not find the same physician who saw them on the

former visit. This of course discourages the patient and tends to lessen his confidence in the efficiency of the service. Carelessness on the part of physicians begets carelessness on the part of patients, and vice versa.

In the third place, the service as a whole is unsatisfactory from the standpoint of the profession, the patient, and the community, in that as at present conducted little attention is given to the question of whether or no the persons presenting themselves at public dispensaries for free treatment are able to pay for such treatment, and consequently physicians are deprived of fees to which they are justly entitled, patients are pauperized, and the community is demoralized.

THE LACK OF UNIFORMITY OF PRACTICE IN THE MATTER OF SMALL CHARGES FOR MEDICINES FURNISHED.

The lack of uniformity of practice in the matter even of making small charges for medicines furnished is illustrated in the statistics of last year. Some dispensaries collect payment from a considerable portion of their patients, while others scarcely collect any. One small dispensary in a poorer section of the city reports a total of 3,577 visits during the past year and collections from patients, \$376.26. On the other hand, one of the larger dispensaries located in a better section of the city reports a total of 5,481 visits and collections of only \$5.85.

The government appropriations in aid of dispensaries are comparatively small, and the financial considerations involved are not so great as is the case in other phases of medical charity work. Nevertheless it is important from every point of view that our dispensary service should be improved. Some institutions are already considering possible improvements, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the institutions and the members of the medical profession will work together harmoniously in the formulation of some method for the improvement of conditions and will act together in carrying out whatever methods may be agreed upon. Whatever remedies are proposed should apply to all institutions in the city. One or two dispensaries can not hope to accomplish much without the cooperation of the others. We therefore respectfully urge the importance of all dispensaries working together in perfect cooperation for the betterment of the service.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The board again calls attention to the importance of providing an ample emergency hospital service as a purely public service. This service is in the nature of a public necessity and ought not to be left to private enterprise. The present emergency hospitals were started by private charity and have rendered important public service. The buildings have been largely provided by private funds, but the maintenance of the service is now almost wholly dependent upon public appropriation. The service does not yet properly cover all parts of the city. As the property now occupied by the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital is soon to be taken by the Government under condemnation proceedings, the present is deemed an opportune time for the Government to begin the work of providing a purely municipal emergency service under the control and direction of the local government.

NEED OF A CENTRAL RECEPTION BUILDING.

In this connection we invite attention to what we said in our report last year in reference to the need of a central charity building, or group of buildings, in which might be combined various services of a temporary and emergency character. We repeat what was said last year on this subject:

In this connection we invite attention to the need of a central charity building or group of buildings in which might be combined with economy and efficiency various services of a temporary and emergency character in addition to that of purely hospital service.

Attention is invited to the fact that the Municipal Lodging House is now housed in an old and inadequate structure, and this service might also be combined with others in a central group of buildings. Such a central building or buildings should furnish facilities for the temporary care of all kinds of helpless or destitute persons, pending a preliminary investigation to determine the facts in each particular case. It should contain the application offices of the Board of Charities. It should have temporary provision for the care of intoxicated persons, and for the emergency treatment of the sick and injured. It should afford temporary shelter for homeless men and women, for lost children, etc. In short, it should be a place where practically everybody in distress could be furnished temporary care, without the necessity of being in the hands of the police. All persons picked up on the street and not charged with crime should be sent to such a building, unless they can be sent immediately to their own homes. Such a building or group of buildings should be located in the heart of the down-town section of the city, so as to be readily accessible to the cases likely to need its care. It would not be the purpose of such a building to afford permanent care to any class of persons. The various cases should be investigated as promptly as possible and distributed according to their needs, some being sent to their homes, whether in the city or in other communities, and others being sent to institutions for more permanent care, when such is required. Such a building might be called the "Emergency building" or "Reception building," and should serve as a clearing house for persons in distress.

In considering the relation of the Government to hospital work in the District of Columbia, it is worthy of note that in recent years a great deal has been done by private benevolence in the way of providing additional buildings for the care of indigent patients. Several institutions in recent years have added very greatly to their facilities by funds contributed wholly by private philanthropy. This is notably true of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, the George Washington and Georgetown University hospitals, Garfield Memorial Hospital, Children's Hospital, the Home for Incurables, and the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.

It is especially gratifying to the board to record the fact that the Sibley Memorial Hospital, for whose benefit an appropriation was made last year, has, after careful consideration, declined to avail itself of that appropriation on the ground that to undertake work for the city under contract with the Board of Charities might, as stated by the president of the institution, interfere with "the work of Christian charity, which is incumbent upon us as a corporation." The board expresses the highest appreciation of the motives which led to this conclusion, and we append the following letter, setting forth the position of that institution:

LUCY WEBB HAYES NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR MISSIONARIES AND DEACONESSES,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1909.

Mr. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I gave careful consideration to the proposition made by the Board of Charities to enter into a contract with Sibley Memorial Hospital for caring for

patients which might be sent it by the board. As I informed you when you called at my office, our organization is unique. We have no medical staff and do not want any. Personally I have had experience with both forms of administration.

We are also doing the work of Christian charity, which is incumbent upon us as a corporation. We do not feel we would be justified in declining to do the work of that character, which we would have to do if we entered into a contract with the Board of Charities.

After giving full consideration to the subject, the matter was presented to our local board, which passed the following resolution:

"After full and free discussion a motion was made by Doctor Dawson and seconded by Mrs. W. P. Hepburn, which was unanimously passed, in reference to contract submitted by the Board of Charities, that in view of the large free work of Sibley Hospital which we have done and which we hold ourselves called to do, the board believes that it is inexpedient to assume the additional work required by a contract with the Board of Charities.

"The president of the National Training School, Doctor Wilder, is authorized to communicate this action to the secretary of the Board of Charities.

"Mrs. C. L. ROACH,
"Secretary pro tem."

Thanking you and all others who have been interested in making an offer of an appropriation to Sibley Memorial Hospital, we sincerely believe that you will not misunderstand our motive in this action. I am,

Very truly, yours,

WM. H. WILDER.

(3) CHILD-CARING WORK.

During the past year, the board, through its committee on child-caring work, has made a very careful examination of the various child-caring agencies in the District of Columbia, and the board will present a special report on this subject. In this annual report we call attention to one or two needs which we have heretofore urged.

In the first place, we repeat and especially emphasize the need of making immediate provision for the proper care of feeble-minded children, and we urge the importance of making the appropriation of \$50,000 estimated for this purpose. We have heretofore pointed out that for some years past it has been impossible to secure proper care for colored feeble-minded children, even by sending them to institutions outside the District.

The white feeble-minded children are cared for in outside institutions under contract with the Board of Children's Guardians, but even for this class it has been difficult to secure proper care, because the demand upon the various institutions made by the States in which they are located is so great that in many instances they are unwilling to receive children from other jurisdictions. It is quite possible that in the near future these institutions may decline to receive any of our children. This is already the condition in reference to colored children.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance to the community of providing for the segregation of this class of dependents. The girls especially of this unfortunate class are particularly liable to become the victims of unscrupulous men, and the public wards of our maternity hospitals furnish numerous examples of the great menace to the community of allowing the feeble-minded to reproduce their kind. We can not emphasize too strongly the importance of this need, and we urge, as one of the most pressing necessities, the appropriation estimated for the erection of buildings for the care of these persons.

SETTLEMENT OF QUESTION OF SITE FOR INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL
FOR WHITE CHILDREN.

We have heretofore called attention to the fact that there is urgent need for new buildings at this school. Some of the very old buildings on the site are in such condition that they can not properly be repaired. Estimates have not been submitted for new buildings, because of the fact that it is the purpose of the Navy Department to take the larger part of this property to complete the Naval Observatory circle. This circle has been established by law, and the United States has already purchased all the ground within the circle except that portion within the limits of the Industrial Home School site. A bill recommended by the Secretary of the Navy is now pending for the acquirement of the property by the Navy Department. It is respectfully urged that early action be taken on this bill so that arrangements may be made for the acquirement of a suitable site and the erection of new buildings for the uses of the school. The price of land in suburban sections where the school would doubtless be established is rapidly increasing, and every year's delay will necessarily add to the cost of acquiring a suitable site. In the meantime, the work of the school is hampered because of inadequate buildings.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

The number of inmates at this institution shows a small increase, which might be expected from the growth of population in the city. The daily average number cared for during the year was 262 as compared with 227 during the preceding year, an increase of 35. This institution, which is comparatively a new one, has been found well adapted for the service which it is designed to render, and the conditions are much more satisfactory than was possible when these helpless people were cared for in the old building at the Washington Asylum. Further improvements in the way of cleaning up rough land, grading and road making, and generally improving the farm have been made.

The men's department of the institution is already greatly crowded, and the colored men's department has an overflow population which has to be provided for, temporarily, by placing cots on the covered porches. It has also been found necessary to set tables in one of the porches for the accommodation of men for whom there is no room in the dining room. An estimate is submitted for an appropriation for enlarging the dining room and colored men's dormitory, and is earnestly urged because of the present congested condition. Fortunately, the buildings at this institution are so planned as to permit of the making of extensive additions with economy and in harmony with the original plan.

THE PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

The board urges the importance of acquiring additional land contiguous to the tract at Blue Plains on which the Home for the Aged and Infirm is located. Particularly we urge the early purchase of a

tract of 15 acres on the river front, which is surrounded on three sides by the present holdings of the District, and of an additional tract of 4 or 5 acres lying between the northeasterly boundary line of the District tract and the public road. The main road into the institution grounds is through this tract of land. It is important that the District should acquire as much additional land as possible, because ample farm land is a prime necessity of almost all public institutions. The products of the land at Blue Plains have enabled us to provide an improved diet for the inmates both at the Home for the Aged and Infirm and the School for Colored Children. At the same time it has effected a considerable economy in the appropriations for maintenance.

MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

This institution renders an important public service in providing decent lodgings for homeless men, who would otherwise be obliged to sleep in police stations. The total number of lodgings furnished during the year was 7,424, as compared with 7,785 during the preceding year, a decrease of 361, which would probably indicate that industrial conditions have improved during the past year. The conditions at this institution are far from satisfactory because of the fact that the building is old and not adapted for the purpose for which it is used. The sanitary conditions are not good and the space is inadequate. Nothing less than a new building with much additional space will remedy this condition.

TEMPORARY HOME FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

This institution provides in a most satisfactory manner temporary accommodations for soldiers and sailors who are strangers in Washington and without means to provide for their maintenance. These men usually come here on account of pension or other claims against the Federal Government. The service provided is of a purely temporary character. The men are not encouraged to remain at the home unless they have business in the city. The building to which the home removed over a year ago, located at Third and C streets NW., has been found well adapted for the purposes of the home. The institution is well managed and kept in a satisfactory and sanitary condition.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

This institution continues to render satisfactory service in the care of a class of dependents for which the District has no other suitable provision. The institution is well managed and is largely supported by private benevolence, less than one-fourth of its income being derived from appropriation.

INSANE.

The average number of insane persons from the District of Columbia cared for during the year at the Government Hospital for the Insane was 1,373, as compared with 1,317 cared for during the preceding year. This is an increase of 56, which is probably about a normal increase in keeping with the growth in population of the District.

Large numbers of nonresident insane persons continue to come to the District of Columbia and are committed as District charges until they can be returned to their homes or the places of their legal residence. During the year 51 nonresident insane were returned to their homes; 3 were upon investigation transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 4 who were residents were returned to their friends.

Since June 30, 1900, the number of persons taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia through the efforts of the Board of Charities is as follows:

During the year ending June 30—

1901.....	16
1902.....	33
1903.....	96
1904.....	78
1905.....	84
1906.....	71
1907.....	66
1908.....	67
1909.....	58
Total.....	569

EDUCATION OF BLIND CHILDREN.

For the past year the matter of providing an education for blind children at the Maryland School for the Blind has been under the supervision of this board, the control of the appropriation having by law been transferred from the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The appropriation provides for the education at public expense of indigent blind children only. The board has been requested to recommend that the word "indigent" be eliminated from the law on the ground that all children are entitled to an education at public expense and that inasmuch as the local public educational system does not provide facilities for the education of blind children, the District should pay for such education to whatever institution it is necessary to send them. The practice in many other communities is cited in support of this position, but after careful consideration the board is unable to recommend its adoption. The sending of these children to the school for the blind involves not only the cost of education as such, but involves also the much greater cost of board and lodging. The per capita cost for the care and education of these children is \$300 per annum, whereas the cost of a public school education is only about one-tenth of that amount. It is possible that in the development of the public-school system facilities may be established for the education of blind children. In the meantime the board is unable to recommend that the cost of education and maintenance of such children as have parents able to provide for them should be borne by the taxpayers.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO COMMITTEES OF INSANE PERSONS, NEED OF A PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, ETC.

The board occasionally finds upon investigating the affairs of indigent insane persons who are public charges that a committee has been appointed by the court to look after the person's estate. There

seems to be no law or rule of court requiring such committees to make report, as is the case with administrators and executors. These committees seem to report only when called upon by the court to do so, and of course the court calls for a report only when its attention has been invited to the case by some one in interest. It seems probable that there are numerous instances where committees have been appointed many years ago and no report has ever been made. We suggest the propriety of a rule of court requiring such committees to report at least once a year.

Occasionally persons die while inmates of our charitable institutions and leave small sums of money or other estates, and it is not always easy to dispose of such property. Sometimes relatives or friends make claims for the effects of deceased persons, but in the absence of letters of administration it is frequently difficult to determine just how such property should be disposed of. It is probable that the creation of the office of public administrator would meet the needs in such circumstances. The police department, we understand, has frequently urged the importance of the creation of such an office. Possibly such an officer might be authorized to handle the property of persons during life, when such persons become the inmates of public institutions, and might be authorized to reimburse the community for the cost of the care of such persons to the extent that their estate would permit. There are numerous instances of persons who are inmates of the Home for the Aged and other public institutions who are in receipt of small incomes not sufficient for their independent support. At present the district receives no benefit from such incomes, nor does it receive any part of the estate of such persons at their death. We suggest the propriety of providing by law that where persons who have some property become inmates of public institutions such property might be used to reimburse the District for their care, and that when persons who are inmates of public institutions die, leaving any estate, such might be used to reimburse the District for the care of such persons during their life.

The formal estimates for the year 1911 are submitted herewith, together with the report of the secretary containing sundry information and statistical tables and the reports submitted by the various institutions subject to our supervision.

The board acknowledges the courtesy and consideration of the officers and representatives of the various institutions subject to our supervision, and it expresses its appreciation of the cooperation and cordial support that it has received from the commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Respectfully submitted.

JNO. JOY EDSON,
GEORGE M. KOBER,
MYER COHEN,
GEO. WM. COOK,
GEORGE E. HAMILTON,

Board of Charities of the District of Columbia.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1910.	Estimated 1911.
CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.		
Board of Charities:		
For secretary.....	\$3,000	\$3,000
Clerk.....	1,200	1,200
Stenographer.....	1,200	1,200
Messenger.....	600	600
1 inspector.....	1,000	1,200
6 inspectors, at \$720 each.....	4,320	
2 inspectors, at \$1,000 each.....		2,000
2 inspectors, at \$900 each.....		1,800
2 inspectors, at \$840 each.....		1,680
1 driver.....	720	780
3 drivers, at \$720 each.....	2,160	2,160
Hostler.....	540	540
Traveling expenses.....	400	400
Total.....	15,140	16,560
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.		
Washington Asylum:		
For superintendent.....	1,800	1,800
Visiting physician.....	1,080	1,200
Resident physician.....	480	480
Clerk.....	840	840
Property clerk.....	1,200	1,200
Baker.....	600	600
Principal overseer.....	1,500	1,500
16 overseers, at \$480 each.....	10,560	10,560
Engineer.....	720	900
Assistant engineer.....	480	480
Second assistant engineer.....	480	480
Engineer at hospital for seven and one-half months, at \$50 per month.....	375	375
Engineer at new workhouse for seven and one-half months, at \$50 per month.....	375	375
2 watchmen, at \$480 each.....	960	960
2 night watchmen, at \$548 each.....	1,096	1,096
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	500	500
Carpenter.....	500	500
Driver for dead wagon.....	365	365
Hostler and driver.....	240	240
Keeper at female workhouse.....	300	300
Keeper at female workhouse.....	180	180
Hospital cook.....	600	600
Chief cook for workhouse.....	600	600
4 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	720	720
Trained nurse who shall act as superintendent of nursing.....	720	900
2 graduate nurses, at \$425 each.....	850	850
Graduate nurse for receiving ward.....	425	425
2 nurses for annex wards, at \$480 each.....	960	960
6 orderlies, at \$300 each.....	1,800	1,800
Pupil nurses, not less than 20 in number (nurses to be paid not to exceed \$120 per annum during first year of service, and not to exceed \$150 per annum during second year of service).....	2,625	3,000
Registered pharmacist who shall act as hospital clerk.....	720	720
Gardner.....	540	540
Herdsmen.....	365	365
Florist.....	300	300
Tailor.....	180	180
Housekeeper.....	300	300
Laundryman.....	600	600
Temporary labor, not to exceed.....	2,400	2,400
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....	60,000	65,000
For repairs to buildings, plumbing, painting, lumber, hardware, cement, lime, oil, tools, cars, tracks, steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	2,000	2,000
For payment to the beneficiaries named in section 3 of "An act making it a misdemeanor in the District of Columbia to abandon or wilfully neglect to provide for the support and maintenance by any person of his wife or his or her minor children in destitute or necessitous circumstances," approved March 23, 1906, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia on itemized vouchers duly audited and approved by the auditor of said District.....	2,000	2,400
For installing electric wires and fixtures.....		1,000
Home for the Aged and Infirm:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Matron.....	600	600
Clerk.....	900	900
Baker.....	420	480
2 female attendants, at \$300 each.....	600	600

408 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1910.	Estimated 1911.
REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—continued.		
Home for the Aged and Infirm—Continued.		
Chief cook.....	\$600	\$900
2 male attendants, at \$360 each.....	720	720
Chief engineer.....	900	900
Assistant engineer.....	720	720
Second assistant engineer.....	480	480
3 firemen, at \$300 each.....	900	900
Physician and pharmacist.....	480	480
2 trained nurses, at \$360 each.....	720	720
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....	360	.....
Assistant cook.....	.....	300
Second assistant cook.....	.....	180
Blacksmith and woodworker.....	540	540
Farmer.....	540	540
3 farm hands, at \$360 each.....	1,080	1,080
Dairyman.....	.....	360
Tailor.....	240	360
Seamstress.....	240	240
Laundryman.....	540	540
Hostler and driver.....	240	240
3 servants, at \$144 each.....	432	432
Temporary labor.....	600	1,000
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items.....	22,500	26,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	1,500	3,000
For installing a dairy, including the erection of buildings, purchase of cattle, and the necessary fixtures for the same.....	2,500	.....
For purchase and laying of farm-land drain tile.....	500	.....
For completing fire protection.....	.....	1,500
For extension of colored men's ward and of dining room.....	.....	20,000
National Training School for Boys:		
For care and maintenance of boys committed to the National Training School for Boys by the courts of the District of Columbia under a contract to be made by the Board of Charities with the authorities of said National Training School for Boys, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	22,000	27,000
Reform School for Girls:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Treasurer.....	600	600
Matron.....	600	600
3 teachers, at \$600 each.....	1,800	1,800
Overseer.....	720	720
6 teachers of industries, at \$480 each.....	2,880	2,880
Engineer.....	600	600
Assistant engineer.....	420	480
Night watchman.....	480	480
2 laborers, at \$300 each.....	600	600
For groceries, provisions, light, fuel, soap, oil, lamps, candles, clothing, shoes, forage, horseshoeing, medicines, medical attendance, hack hire, transportation, labor, sewing machines, fixtures, books, stationery, horses, vehicles, harness, cows, pigs, fowls, sheds, fences, repairs, and other necessary items.....	12,000	12,000
For completing dormitory for male employees in accordance with original plan.....	675	.....
For painting and repairing preparatory building.....	1,800	.....
For erecting additional building.....	.....	50,000
Transportation of prisoners:		
For conveying prisoners to the workhouse, including salary of driver, not to exceed \$720, and the purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness.....	2,000	2,000
MEDICAL CHARITIES.		
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum by the Board of Charities, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	25,500	25,500
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	20,000	20,000
For repairs to Columbia Hospital.....	2,000	3,000
For new boiler, Columbia Hospital.....	.....	1,500
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Children's Hospital by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	14,000	14,000
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the National Homœopathic Hospital Association by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	8,000	8,000
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients, under a contract or agreement to be made with the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital by the Board of Charities.....	15,000	15,000

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1910.	Estimated 1911.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with the Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities.	\$7,500	\$10,000
For Washington Home for Incurables, maintenance.	4,000	
For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Washington Home for Incurables by the Board of Charities.		5,000
For the Women's Clinic, maintenance.	250	
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Georgetown University Hospital by the Board of Charities.	3,000	3,000
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities.	3,000	3,000
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Sibley Hospital by the Board of Charities.	3,000	
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Providence Hospital by the Board of Charities.	19,000	19,000
For care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Garfield Memorial Hospital by the Board of Charities.	19,000	19,000
For additional repairs and for furniture, and covered way connecting the main building and the new children's ward.	10,000	
Note.—The items for Garfield and Providence hospitals, while new items in this bill, are not new appropriations. These items have been carried in the sundry civil bill, and the appropriations were paid wholly from the United States Treasury. Now these appropriations are paid on the half-and-half basis, and these institutions are by law placed under the supervision of the District authorities. Hence these items are inserted in the estimates for the District bill instead of in the sundry civil bill as heretofore.		
Tuberculosis Hospital:		
For superintendent.	1,800	1,800
Resident physician.	480	480
Pharmacist and clerk.	720	720
Superintendent of nurses.	600	900
Matron.	600	600
Pathologist.	300	300
7 graduate nurses, at \$365 each.		
7 graduate nurses, at \$600 each.	2,555	
Chief cook.		4,200
Assistant cook.	480	600
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.		360
Engineer.	360	360
Assistant engineer.	720	720
Assistant engineer.	600	600
2 firemen, at \$300 each.	480	480
Elevator conductor.	600	600
Laundryman.	300	300
Laundress.	480	600
2 laundresses, at \$180 each.	180	
Laborer.		360
Night watchman.	360	360
3 orderlies, at \$300 each.	360	360
3 orderlies, at \$360 each.	900	
Ward maid.		1,080
2 ward maids, at \$180 each.	180	
4 servants, at \$180 each.		360
For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books and periodicals not to exceed \$50, temporary services not to exceed \$1,000, and other necessary items.	720	720
For necessary equipment for pathological laboratory, to be immediately available.	25,000	30,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.	500	300
Erection of mortuary.	750	1,500
For the preparation of plans and specifications and toward the erection of hospital buildings, including power house and domestic-service building, to be located and erected on the site now owned by the District of Columbia at Fourteenth and Upshur streets, with authority to contract for the completion of said buildings at a total cost not to exceed \$300,000.		3,000
Board of Children's Guardians:		100,000
For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July 26, 1892, namely:		
For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses.	3,100	3,100
For agent.	1,800	1,800
Executive clerk.	1,080	1,200
Placing officer.	900	
2 placing officers, at \$840 each.		
2 placing officers, at \$1,000 each.	1,680	
3 placing officers, at \$900 each.		2,000
Investigating clerk.		2,700
	840	960

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1910.	Estimated 1911.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Board of Children's Guardians—Continued.		
Accounting clerk.....		\$900
Record clerk.....	\$660	720
Visiting inspector.....	600	
2 visiting inspectors, at \$720 each.....		1,440
1 clerk.....	600	660
Messenger.....	360	360
For maintenance of feeble-minded children.....	16,000	22,000
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of the board.....	35,000	50,000
The said Board of Children's Guardians is authorized to accept voluntary aid in the placement and supervision of children under its care.		
The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.		
School for feeble-minded:		
For the erection of suitable buildings for a school for feeble-minded children to be located on the tract of land at Blue Plains now owned by the District of Columbia.....		50,000
Industrial Home School for Colored Children:		
For superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Matron of school.....	480	480
2 caretakers, at \$360 each.....	720	720
2 assistant caretakers, at \$300 each.....	600	600
2 teachers, at \$480 each.....	960	960
Sewing teacher.....	360	360
Manual-training teacher.....	480	
2 manual-training teachers, at \$480 each.....		960
Farmer.....	480	540
Watchman.....	300	300
Nurse.....		300
Cook.....	240	240
Laundress.....	240	240
Stableman.....		300
For temporary services, not to exceed.....	500	500
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness.....	5,000	9,000
For necessary furniture and manual-training equipment, to be immediately available.....	1,000	
For furniture and manual-training equipment.....		450
For purchase of piano.....		300
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	250	1,500
For necessary tiling and pipes.....	300	
For grading and making roads and sidewalks.....		500
For erection of residence for superintendent.....		5,000
<i>Provided, That all moneys received at said school as income from sale of products and from payment of board or instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1911.</i>		
Industrial Home School:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,500
Matron.....	480	480
3 matrons, at \$360 each.....	1,080	1,080
2 assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....	600	600
Housekeeper.....	360	360
Sewing teacher.....	360	360
Nurse.....	300	300
Manual-training teacher.....	600	600
Florist.....	720	720
Engineer.....	600	720
Farmer.....	480	540
Cook.....	240	240
Laundress.....	240	240
2 housemaids, at \$180 each.....	360	360
Temporary labor not to exceed.....	400	400
For maintenance, including purchase and care of horse, wagon, and harness.....	12,000	15,000
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	1,500	1,500
For cost of operating pumping plant to dispose of sewage.....	550	
For new boiler.....	1,000	1,000

Estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1911—Continued.

Title of officers and subject of estimate.	Appropriated 1910.	Estimated 1911.
MEDICAL CHARITIES—continued.		
Industrial Home School—Continued.		
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	\$9,900	\$9,900
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the Washington Hospital for Foundlings by the Board of Charities.....	5,400	5,400
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with St. Ann's Infant Asylum by the Board of Charities.....	5,400	5,400
For the care and maintenance of children under a contract to be made with the German Orphan Asylum by the Board of Charities, not to exceed.....	300	.....
TEMPORARY HOMES.		
For municipal lodging house and wood and stone yard, namely:		
For superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Cook.....	360	360
Foreman.....	360	360
Night watchman for six months, at \$25 per month.....	150	150
Maintenance, including rent.....	1,780	1,820
For temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, namely:		
Superintendent.....	1,200	1,200
Janitor.....	360	360
Cook.....	360	360
Maintenance, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and ex-soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war and the war with Mexico shall also be admitted to the home.....	4,000	4,000
For the care and maintenance of women and children under a contract to be made with the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission by the Board of Charities, maintenance.....	2,500	3,000
Hospital for the Insane:		
For support of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia in the Government Hospital for the Insane in said District, as provided by law.....	301,400	312,400
For deportation from the District of Columbia of nonresident insane persons, in accordance with the act of Congress "to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane in certain cases, and for other purposes," approved January 31, 1899.....	3,000	3,000
That in expending the foregoing sum the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the secretary of the Board of Charities, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require of said secretary, sums of money not exceeding \$300 at one time, to be used only for deportation from the District of nonresident insane persons, and to be accounted for monthly on itemized vouchers to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia.		
Relief of the poor:		
For relief of the poor, including pay of physicians to the poor at not exceeding \$1 per day each, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the recommendation of the health officer.....	12,000	12,000
Transportation of paupers:		
For transportation of paupers.....	3,000	3,000
For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, and under a contract to be entered into by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	6,000	6,000
For the instruction of indigent blind children of the District of Columbia, in Maryland or some other State, under a contract to be entered into by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, or so much thereof as may be necessary.....	6,000	6,000
Total.....	\$64,648	1,155,583

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith sundry statements and statistical tables relating to the work of this office and the various institutions subject to its supervision during the year ended June 30, 1909, as follows:

1. A series of tables showing the number of free patients admitted to the various hospitals subject to our supervision. These tables are arranged by months and summarized for the entire year. They show the number of persons admitted, classified by sex and color; also the

daily average of free patients maintained in the various hospitals and the average number of days that each patient was maintained.

2. A statement in reference to the work of the physicians to the poor, showing the number of persons treated by these physicians during the year and the number of families represented; also a table showing the various diseases treated by these physicians, and an additional table showing the number of visits made, office consultations held, and the cost of the service, including cost of medicine and physicians' salaries.

3. A statement in reference to the work of the ambulance service, setting forth the number of calls responded to and the nature of the service rendered.

4. A statement in reference to the transportation of paupers, showing the number of instances in which transportation was granted. The cost of this transportation is borne in part by the appropriation and in part by relatives and friends of the beneficiaries.

5. A statement in reference to the work of the deportation of non-resident insane chargeable to the District of Columbia, together with a table showing the number of District indigent patients cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane.

6. Tables covering all the institutions subject to our supervision, as follows:

(a) *Finances*.—These tables show the receipts of the various institutions from all sources and the disbursements for all purposes.

(b) *Movement of population*.—These tables show the number of persons admitted and discharged during the year and the daily average population of each of the institutions.

(c) *Comparative population table*.—This table shows the daily average number of persons cared for by the various institutions and organizations for each year from 1901 up to the present year.

(d) This table shows the per capita cost per day classified by items at each of the institutions.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary*.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1909.

CASUALTY.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	22	6	26	14	68	11.87
August.....	33	4	21	10	68	13.96
September.....	34	9	23	5	71	13.79
October.....	51	7	19	10	87	9.06
November.....	60	5	28	13	106	10.86
December.....	77	5	34	9	125	15.58
January.....	69	5	22	12	108	13.77
February.....	47	6	32	12	97	11.64
March.....	54	5	33	11	103	11.90
April.....	42	6	29	8	85	12.93
May.....	56	6	25	16	103	12.51
June.....	54	7	41	23	125	14.16
Total.....	599	71	333	143	1,146	12.70

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 413

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

CHILDREN'S.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	20	14	11	12	57	62.38
August.....	7	5	10	9	31	59.16
September.....	9	6	10	8	33	59.73
October.....	7	4	11	8	30	62.29
November.....	9	5	7	2	23	51.70
December.....	8	7	8	7	30	51.45
January.....	12	7	13	8	40	52.45
February.....	7	10	11	11	39	51.53
March.....	19	9	12	9	49	59.96
April.....	8	10	7	15	40	65.03
May.....	10	9	10	13	42	57.35
June.....	15	12	15	4	46	46.26
Total.....	131	98	125	106	460	56.66

COLUMBIA.

July.....	6	29	10	46	91	52.51
August.....	3	23	4	31	61	43.48
September.....	8	28	10	37	83	45.53
October.....	3	15	8	44	70	54.61
November.....	3	15	10	43	71	56.73
December.....	1	15	9	40	65	48.70
January.....	2	17	11	57	87	54.64
February.....	1	20	15	54	90	67.42
March.....	4	25	4	57	90	60.32
April.....	2	14	15	56	87	64.36
May.....	3	23	7	38	71	48.64
June.....	5	21	12	62	100	58.16
Total.....	41	245	115	565	966	54.47

EMERGENCY.

July.....	15	7	13	12	47	15.19
August.....	18	7	15	11	51	15.06
September.....	23	4	16	9	52	16.20
October.....	14	8	16	5	43	16.58
November.....	22	8	26	9	65	16.46
December.....	26	8	15	8	57	19.16
January.....	12	5	13	6	36	17.38
February.....	18	5	10	7	40	16.00
March.....	28	6	15	4	53	16.51
April.....	10	6	15	10	41	17.83
May.....	16	9	14	4	43	18.00
June.....	20	8	7	6	41	16.80
Total.....	222	81	175	91	569	16.77

FREEDMEN'S.

July.....	6	6	97	101	210	126.19
August.....	12	2	98	120	232	139.90
September.....	15	1	100	108	224	118.46
October.....	11	.....	98	116	225	147.29
November.....	13	2	86	126	227	159.76
December.....	11	1	82	88	182	150.00
January.....	7	.....	77	119	203	168.29
February.....	4	.....	67	102	173	171.39
March.....	7	1	89	115	212	181.61
April.....	4	1	86	111	202	178.93
May.....	13	.....	108	130	251	173.29
June.....	14	1	89	116	220	135.77
Total.....	117	15	1,077	1,352	2,561	154.19

414 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

GARFIELD.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	19	15	14	17	65	54.06
August.....	19	7	18	18	62	45.83
September.....	19	11	15	17	62	55.10
October.....	20	14	12	14	60	51.29
November.....	17	12	14	19	62	52.96
December.....	21	7	17	18	63	52.67
January.....	14	16	23	15	68	54.12
February.....	16	9	23	24	72	55.35
March.....	22	7	23	26	78	51.76
April.....	15	18	18	15	66	53.33
May.....	20	9	14	25	68	50.12
June.....	11	15	15	18	59	59.36
Total.....	213	140	206	226	785	52.96

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

July.....	8	5	2	1	16	11.77
August.....	6	4	3	1	14	13.80
September.....	2	5	1	2	10	9.10
October.....	6	2	1	1	10	9.12
November.....	1	2	10	3	16	10.26
December.....	4	5	6	4	19	15.19
January.....	6	5	5	2	18	15.74
February.....	6	6	11	5	28	19.50
March.....	5	6	8	3	22	19.29
April.....	1	.....	4	5	10	14.36
May.....	1	.....	2	.....	6	11.54
June.....	2	3	1	1	6	8.53
Total.....	48	45	54	28	175	13.16

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

July.....	10	7	.....	.....	17	7.19
August.....	5	6	.....	.....	11	8.90
September.....	6	8	.....	.....	14	8.30
October.....	4	6	.....	.....	10	7.19
November.....	2	10	.....	.....	12	8.40
December.....	6	11	.....	.....	17	11.67
January.....	8	14	.....	.....	22	16.32
February.....	9	9	.....	.....	18	14.75
March.....	9	8	.....	.....	17	14.74
April.....	1	6	.....	.....	7	8.23
May.....	6	5	.....	.....	11	7.86
June.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	4.36
Total.....	68	93	.....	.....	161	9.80

HOMEOPATHIC.

July.....	6	15	9	29	59	22.90
August.....	5	3	6	28	42	22.19
September.....	8	7	5	26	46	18.73
October.....	5	8	2	14	29	20.03
November.....	12	9	7	32	60	20.13
December.....	3	5	6	20	34	19.54
January.....	9	7	4	16	36	17.87
February.....	3	10	2	20	35	24.32
March.....	7	10	7	18	42	23.93
April.....	6	8	5	19	38	21.26
May.....	6	5	4	18	33	18.58
June.....	4	9	2	14	29	18.33
Total.....	74	96	59	254	483	20.52

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 415

Tables showing the number of free patients admitted to and the daily average present in the eleven hospitals under the supervision of the Board of Charities during the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

PROVIDENCE.

	Number of admissions.					Daily average number in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
July.....	45	27	7	10	89	95.70
August.....	57	30	7	12	106	95.83
September.....	48	27	14	14	103	96.56
October.....	48	28	13	13	102	97.48
November.....	54	26	14	10	104	102.86
December.....	75	18	12	15	120	95.90
January.....	68	21	13	6	108	112.41
February.....	47	24	11	12	94	99.53
March.....	60	27	10	5	102	89.00
April.....	45	23	15	12	95	98.56
May.....	58	28	12	9	107	90.38
June.....	50	24	8	17	99	98.70
Total.....	655	303	136	135	1,229	97.72

TUBERCULOSIS.

July.....	30	9	26	11	76	43.90
August.....	12	6	19	13	50	58.48
September.....	7	4	13	9	33	68.90
October.....	6	6	12	14	38	77.22
November.....	11	4	11	12	38	82.40
December.....	9	3	9	5	26	85.45
January.....	5	6	18	12	41	94.22
February.....	5	3	9	6	23	96.64
March.....	20	3	23	12	58	103.00
April.....	15	3	11	5	34	100.06
May.....	9	4	14	5	32	96.96
June.....	13	.....	17	12	42	92.86
Total.....	142	51	182	116	491	83.21

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

July.....	34	12	29	35	110	120.41
August.....	44	13	29	27	113	126.83
September.....	28	19	22	23	92	118.60
October.....	31	19	36	20	106	107.83
November.....	46	11	40	19	116	109.60
December.....	41	13	36	30	120	118.70
January.....	51	26	35	21	133	128.70
February.....	38	17	36	22	113	140.17
March.....	74	27	46	24	171	129.29
April.....	59	15	50	41	165	104.00
May.....	53	29	43	34	159	127.67
June.....	59	20	48	41	168	114.80
Total.....	558	221	450	337	1,566	123.20

SUMMARY.

Institutions.	Number of admissions.					Average daily number in hospital.	Average number days each patient was in hospital.
	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			
Casualty.....	599	71	333	143	1,146	12.70	4.00
Children's.....	131	98	125	106	460	56.66	39.32
Columbia.....	41	245	115	565	966	54.47	19.67
Emergency.....	222	81	175	91	569	16.77	10.46
Freedmen's.....	117	15	1,077	1,352	2,561	154.19	20.91
Garfield.....	213	140	206	226	785	52.96	22.74
Georgetown University.....	48	45	54	28	175	13.16	26.26
George Washington University.....	68	93	.....	.....	161	9.80	21.80
Homeopathic.....	74	96	59	254	483	20.52	14.72
Providence.....	655	303	136	135	1,229	97.72	26.90
Tuberculosis.....	142	51	182	116	491	83.21	61.85
Washington Asylum.....	558	221	450	337	1,566	123.20	25.96
Total.....	2,868	1,459	2,912	3,353	10,592	695.36	24.02

PHYSICIANS TO THE POOR.

Medical service to the poor in their homes has been rendered during the year by physicians to the poor to 4,109 persons, as against 4,919 the preceding year. Free medicine is also furnished to persons treated by them, through arrangements with druggists located in various sections of the city.

The physicians to the poor have again had the cordial cooperation of the nurses employed by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. These nurses care for cases brought to their attention, and their services have been of the highest value. The nurses are supported by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society without aid from the city. The city furnished necessary supplies, such as bandages and dressings.

A sufficient supply of ice was again available for free distribution to the indigent sick. The ice was furnished by the benevolence of a private individual and was distributed by the visiting nurses.

Summary of work of the physicians to the poor for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Number of persons treated by physicians to the poor:

White.....	1,011
Colored.....	3,098
Total.....	4,109

Number of families represented in above list:

White.....	767
Colored.....	2,753
Total.....	3,520

	Visits made.	Office consultations.	Physicians' salaries.	Cost of medicine furnished. ^a
July.....	580	11	\$681.00	\$44.70
August.....	688	14	668.00	28.10
September.....	488	11	660.00	64.20
October.....	516	12	682.00	33.50
November.....	539	11	660.00	37.90
December.....	485	11	682.00	47.65
January.....	969	14	681.00	73.15
February.....	856	5	616.00	51.05
March.....	882	10	682.00	68.00
April.....	795	10	660.00	60.55
May.....	627	10	682.00	62.60
June.....	544	9	660.00	98.90
Total.....	7,969	128	8,014.00	670.30

^a Medicines furnished by druggists on prescriptions written by physicians to the poor.

Materials furnished:

Antitoxin.....	\$53.40
Nurses' supplies ^a	389.27
Homeopathic medicines.....	288.00
Surgical supplies, crutches, etc.....	143.40
Printing, etc.....	138.76
Medicines in tablet form, supplied from office.....	66.69
Total.....	1,079.52

^a Nurses are employed and paid by the Instructive Visiting Nurse Society. The District furnishes supplies for use in nursing indigent patients.

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during year ended June 30, 1909.

Abscess.....	40	Gallstones.....	5
Adenitis:		Hysteria.....	9
Cervical.....	9	Heat exhaustion.....	3
Inguinal.....	20	Hemorrhoids.....	9
Asthma.....	37	Hernia:	
Arterio sclerosis.....	9	Inguinal.....	6
Amenorrhœa.....	18	Umbilical.....	2
Appendicitis.....	8	Hip disease.....	1
Abortion.....	35	Hydrocele.....	3
Alcoholism.....	41	Iritis.....	8
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	15	Injuries, slight.....	76
Apoplexy.....	5	Indigestion.....	190
Bronchitis.....	575	Impetigo, contagious.....	3
Burns.....	8	Intestinal indigestion.....	150
Brain:		Insanity.....	25
Concussion.....	2	Influenza.....	207
Embolism.....	1	Locomotor ataxia.....	1
Chorea.....	2	Labor.....	10
Cystitis.....	42	Laryngitis.....	30
Coryza.....	91	Liver:	
Convulsion:		Sclerosis.....	2
Infantile.....	7	Abscess.....	1
Uremic.....	1	Lupus vulgaris.....	1
Chicken pox.....	5	Mastoid disease.....	3
Conjunctivitis:		Measles.....	281
Catarrhal.....	15	Menopause.....	8
Gonorrheal.....	3	Malingerer.....	2
Purulent.....	5	Mitral regurgitation.....	15
Cancer:		Morphinism.....	3
Stomach.....	5	Malaria.....	82
Uterus.....	6	Myalgia.....	18
Rectum.....	3	Morasmus.....	50
Abdominal wall.....	1	Menorrhagia.....	22
Cocaine habit.....	1	Neurasthenia.....	11
Chilblains.....	5	Neuralgia.....	39
Constipation.....	110	Nephritic colic.....	3
Cholera morbus.....	1	Nephritis.....	43
Cholera infantum.....	3	Necrosis:	
Cephalalgia.....	19	Tibia.....	2
Cardiac disease.....	40	Maxilla.....	3
Dysentery.....	10	Osteo sarcoma.....	1
Diphtheria.....	13	Otitis.....	8
Diarrhea.....	94	Potts' disease.....	1
Debility.....	27	Poisoning:	
Dentition.....	8	Lead.....	2
Dementia.....	7	Ptomaine.....	2
Dysmenorrhœa.....	14	Pharyngitis.....	25
Delirium tremens.....	5	Pelvic trouble.....	48
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	Parturition.....	20
Dislocation, shoulder.....	1	Pregnancy.....	95
Endocarditis.....	13	Paralysis.....	19
Eczema.....	20	Pleurisy.....	15
Erysipelas.....	5	Pneumonia.....	105
Epididymitis.....	8	Parotitis.....	7
Endometritis.....	21	Pertussis.....	41
Enterocolitis.....	40	Rheumatism.....	282
Epilepsy.....	20	Rochitis.....	10
Fistula in ano.....	14	Salpingitis.....	33
Fractures:		Sciatica.....	21
Humerus.....	1	Stomatitis.....	6
Tibia.....	2	Stillbirths.....	3
Jaw.....	1	Scarlet fever.....	14
Gastritis.....	208	Syphilis.....	64
Goiter, Exophthalmic.....	3	Scabies.....	17
Gonorrhœa.....	33	Senility.....	32

Diseases treated by physicians to the poor during year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Tuberculosis:		Ulcers:	
Lungs.....	203	Leg.....	60
Bone.....	14	Stomach.....	3
Tapeworm.....	1	Face.....	2
Typhoid fever.....	61	Urticaria.....	10
Tonsilitis.....	110	Vaccination.....	12
Urine:		Varicose veins.....	8
Retention.....	2	Undiagnosed.....	252
Incontinence.....	7	Referred to family physician.....	20

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Runs made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Month.	To hos- pitals.	To insane asylum.	To city hall, po- lice sta- tions, etc.	To alms- house.	To rail- road sta- tions.	To pri- vate homes.	When no service was ren- dered.	Total.
July.....	244	18	21	12	3	17	34	349
August.....	228	23	14	8	1	17	29	320
September.....	214	17	14	9	2	8	29	293
October.....	191	18	12	12	12	4	16	265
November.....	207	22	11	9	6	8	22	285
December.....	223	31	13	12	5	5	37	326
January.....	240	17	17	7	3	13	33	330
February.....	229	19	12	15	4	8	44	327
March.....	239	10	11	5	4	14	44	327
April.....	256	21	11	13	5	15	33	354
May.....	224	25	15	7	6	17	29	323
June.....	211	32	14	14	7	16	28	322
Total.....	2,706	253	165	123	54	142	378	3,821

TRANSPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The work of the transportation of paupers was carried on in a manner similar to that of the preceding year, careful inquiry being made in all cases presented to us. In making investigations of applicants for transportation, nearly all of whom are nonresident persons, we have had the hearty cooperation of organized charities in other cities and have been materially assisted by the police department. As a result of this system we have eliminated many fraudulent applications and consequently have been able to assist more adequately all genuine cases. We have strictly followed the rule of sending dependent persons through to their destinations, thus avoiding the hardships entailed upon destitute persons sent to intermediate points where application must be made anew to the authorities for transportation toward their homes.

The number of persons for whom transportation was issued during the year was as follows:

Males, white.....	326
Females, white.....	129
Males, colored.....	53
Females, colored.....	58
Total.....	566
Number sent free.....	450
Where part or all was paid.....	116
Total.....	566

The reason why transportation is issued through this office in cases where the cost of such transportation is not borne by the office is the disposition of the transportation companies to regard the Board of Charities as the central agency for the investigation of cases of this character. For this reason, frequently when representatives of charitable organizations and benevolent individuals apply to the railroads for charity rates they are referred to the Board of Charities, and this office, if satisfied of the genuineness of the case in question, collects the usual charity rate and issues the necessary voucher for the transportation requested.

CARE OF THE INSANE.

The following table shows the number of persons chargeable to the District of Columbia cared for at the Government Hospital for the Insane during the past fiscal year:

Number on hospital roll July 1, 1908:	
Patients in the hospital	1,359
Patients out on visit	7
Patient out on elopement	1
	<hr/> 1,367
Number of admissions	316
Readmissions included in this number	7
	<hr/>
Actual number of patients admitted	309
	<hr/>
Total	<hr/> 1,676
	<hr/>
Number of discharges	174
Readmitted of this number during the year	7
	<hr/>
Actual number of persons discharged	167
Died	106
Number out on visit June 30, 1909	13
Number out on elopement June 30, 1909	3
Number of patients in the hospital	1,387
	<hr/>
Total number on hospital roll June 30, 1909	1,403
	<hr/>
Total	<hr/> 1,676
Daily average number in the hospital during the year, 1,373.	

DEPORTATION OF NONRESIDENT INSANE.

An agent of the board has devoted almost his entire time to the work of investigating cases of persons committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane as indigent patients chargeable to the District of Columbia. There continues to be a very large number of nonresident persons committed to this institution, and a large part of the time of this agent is devoted to the work of investigating these cases in order to determine the place of legal residence and in returning such persons to the place of their legal residence when it has been determined. In some instances it is found upon investigation that persons committed to the hospital as being indigent have considerable property, or have well-to-do relatives who should pay for their maintenance. Sometimes persons are committed as indigents chargeable to the District of Columbia who are properly United States cases because of their service in the army or navy.

During the year ending June 30, 1909, as a result of our investigations, 58 persons were taken from the list of those chargeable to the District of Columbia. Of this number, 51 were nonresidents, who were returned to their friends or the places of their legal residence, 3 were transferred from the indigent to the pay list, and 4 were returned to friends.

Finances.

I. REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.	National Training School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
RECEIPTS.			
Balance from workhouse cooking department.....	\$2,216.83		
From appropriation for salaries.....	38,676.00	\$25,700.00	\$9,900.00
From appropriation for maintenance.....	62,000.00	19,000.00	12,000.00
Laundry fixtures.....			462.00
Tank for filtered water.....			2,000.00
Motor-driven pump.....			1,080.00
Hot-air furnace.....			191.00
Repairs.....	3,500.00		
Extraordinary repairs.....		1,200.00	
District of Columbia boys under contract.....		25,300.00	
Transportation.....		1,000.00	
New buildings.....		40,788.00	
From work of boys.....		1,629.83	
Total.....	106,392.83	114,617.83	25,633.00
DISBURSEMENTS.			
For salaries.....	37,330.06	26,518.08	9,772.75
For food.....	33,980.82	16,910.45	3,682.43
Ice.....	979.50	510.40	129.28
Dry goods and clothing.....	6,765.93	7,341.39	1,039.63
Fuel.....	6,774.41	4,399.56	2,486.21
Light.....	3,091.90	1,231.70	356.50
Furniture and household furnishings.....	382.35	1,106.45	1,010.97
Medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	2,697.15	a 2,175.33	263.40
Expenses of stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....	5,495.44	5,106.61	1,208.68
Hardware.....	882.94	690.23	
Stationery and printing.....	389.91	b 1,103.77	95.35
Telephone.....	111.25		53.53
School supplies.....			222.69
Car tickets.....			80.00
Postage stamps.....			138.54
Current repairs and materials for same.....	1,800.12	1,821.45	624.29
Transportation.....		976.51	
Miscellaneous.....	246.86	974.39	193.58
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....	1,512.62	1,198.25	3,370.25
Building.....		33,091.22	
Workhouse cooking department.....	100.32		
Covered into Treasury.....		1,629.83	
Total.....	102,541.58	106,791.62	24,788.08
Balance.....	3,851.25	7,826.21	844.92
Daily average.....	607	c 333	79
Per capita cost.....	\$166.27	\$207.94	\$271.11

a Includes medical attention.

b Includes books also.

c Includes 246 District of Columbia boys.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 1, 1908.

From board of inmates

Emergency cases

Dispensary

Use of operating room

X ray

Ambulance

Nurses

Miscellaneous earnings

Ladies' aid societies

Interest and dividends

Rent

Contributions

Telephone receipts

Board of patients, loans, etc.

Miscellaneous

Legacies or endowments

Sale of property

Loans

Refund

Transferred from "annex"

Insurance

Appropriations under contract

Appropriations for maintenance

Appropriations for repairs

Appropriations for improvements

United States appropriation

Total

^b Repairs and equipment.

^a Allotment from fund for relief of the poor is \$400 per annum, but \$200 of allotment for 1908 was not paid until 1909.

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES—Continued.

		Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memo- rial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hospital.	National Homeo- pathic Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital.	Geor- ge- town Univer- sity Hospital.	Child- ren's Hospital.	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for In- curables.	Woman's Clinic.	Women's Dispen- sary.	Tubercu- losis Hospital.	Wash- ington Asylum Hospital.
EXPENDITURES.																
For salaries and extra																
Fees	\$18,674.30	\$15,275.50	\$16,044.79			\$7,872.54	\$11,645.38		\$8,255.96	\$8,987.49	\$3,869.04	\$4,094.97	\$230.28	\$120.00	\$11,843.70	
Food	17,815.64	10,667.37	16,135.17			8,008.49	13,355.35		8,230.36		3,941.11		7.50		13,540.32	
Ice	934.14	485.80	1,044.75			561.01	1,005.43		429.38		159.57				982.16	
Dry goods and cloth- ing	1,555.43					1,220.63	1,874.70				368.45				866.79	
Fuel	5,937.35	2,409.38	4,570.53			1,052.46	2,533.18		b 2,700.63	834.50	567.24		55.22		2,429.50	
Light	2,518.18	1,555.58	2,418.68			1,106.28				962.09	697.10		16.40		1,150.70	
Power	2,463.00		276.80													
Furniture and house- hold furnishings	1,596.76	1,184.53				562.94	3,664.01				248.62		1.23		142.37	
Medical and surgical supplies and instru- ments	4,311.04	2,614.18	4,712.42			2,567.84	3,553.02		1,445.92	2,782.86	1,437.94	294.02	210.46	232.23	1,053.25	
Stationery and print- ing	371.77	371.48	643.10				397.84		238.75		98.30		17.62		279.42	
Telephone	322.53	112.98	324.01			292.41	479.00			126.00	60.10		39.00		60.00	
Car tickets	5.00					11.50									60.00	
Postage stamps						50.00										
Current repairs and materials for same									338.04	443.25	929.18	1,397.56	20.75		996.78	
Interest	1,411.91	3,183.52	2,748.63			486.75	893.54		826.39	1,200.00	87.75	186.00	186.00	450.00		
Rent		42.00	3,875.00			1,975.00	920.00				8.42		4.80			
Water rent			107.95			58.56	94.80				5.70					
Taxes						132.71										
Insurance			111.30			186.70	107.00		164.00	71.10	53.38		8.00			
Ambulance expenses	539.91										831.99					
Damage by fire			239.00													
Rent of fire-alarm box		100.00														
Engineer's supplies		381.72														
Architect									250.00		34.21					
Refund						73.72	1,956.79		1,946.90	10,531.22	104.39	8,535.89	44.91	67.55		
Miscellaneous		910.88	2,248.67													
Extraordinary repairs and improvements	142.54		24,430.00							4,299.19					1,135.53	

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.	Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Associa- tion for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washing- ton Home for Found- lings.	German Orphan Asylum.
RECEIPTS.							
Balance from last year.....		\$5,157.18		\$4,000.44	\$285.69	\$4,566.14	\$1,064.89
From board of inmates.....		888.50		134.72	1,376.60		253.00
Labor of inmates.....		2,536.11	\$31.00				
Ladies aid societies.....							2,143.37
Legacies and endowment.....				179.11	450.00		93.12
Interest.....				1,350.50		6.32	1,320.49
Entertainments.....				104.87	1,100.00		321.70
Contributions and dues.....				24.81	1,225.74		460.37
Sale of products.....							353.06
Miscellaneous.....				60.30		3,625.29	102.50
Board of Children's Guard- ians.....		3,369.35	3,132.72				
Appropriation under con- tract.....				8,671.84	5,400.00	4,255.83	600.00
Appropriation for main- tenance.....	\$78,660.00	17,550.00	11,560.00				
Appropriation for repairs		2,000.00	300.00				
Appropriation for furni- ture and equipment.....			2,000.00				
Appropriation for tiling and pipes.....			500.00				
Loans and refund.....				4,071.10			
Relatives and friends.....	1,649.03						
Total.....	80,309.03	31,501.14	17,523.72	18,597.69	9,838.03	12,453.58	6,712.50
DISBURSEMENTS.							
For salaries and extra serv- ices.....	7,425.34	7,543.65	6,535.41	3,528.62	2,751.95		1,922.77
Food.....		9,960.90	2,520.20	4,169.07	3,395.68		493.27
Ice.....		303.92	80.00	108.08	15.00		53.35
Dry goods and clothing.....		3,285.88	975.94	658.31	165.00		333.22
Fuel.....		2,614.05	1,181.40	694.50	628.88		718.88
Light.....		464.99		124.80	75.90		131.80
Power.....		447.09			28.28		
Furniture and household furnishings.....		1,169.26	825.62	54.97	25.60		
Medical and surgical sup- plies and instruments.....		314.55	83.95	66.60	35.14		17.75
Stationery and printing.....			77.30	49.50			107.25
Telephone.....			96.00	29.24	29.33		29.55
Car tickets.....			35.00		30.00		
Postage stamps.....			11.00		36.40		
Current repairs and ma- terials for same.....		2,118.18	295.70	622.70	1,207.53		136.59
Rent.....				5.00			
Taxes.....				128.60			
Insurance.....				100.00	67.00		57.50
Dentist's services.....		86.00					
Stable, live stock, farm, and garden.....		551.39	2,224.26				
Materials used in industries		453.44		52.00			361.40
School expenses.....			113.90				
Miscellaneous.....	67,352.21	755.82	1,635.94	206.34	384.00	11,542.24	175.13
Extraordinary repairs and improvements.....			691.39		824.67		920.64
Error.....						12.06	
Total.....	74,777.55	30,069.72	17,383.01	10,598.33	9,700.36	11,554.30	5,459.10
Balance on hand.....	1,535.18	1,328.09		7,999.36	137.67	899.28	1,253.40
Returned to Treasury.....	3,996.30	103.33	140.71				
Percentage of private in- come, exclusive of legacies				16.19	40.67	46.04	89.2
Percentage of public in- come.....				83.81	59.33	53.96	10.8
Daily average number.....	1,747	133	42	84	127	28	56
Cost per capita.....	\$42.80	\$207.02	\$349.42	\$119.08	\$69.89	\$412.22	\$81.04
Whole amount paid under contract.....				\$8,671.84	\$5,400.00	\$4,186.25	\$600.00

a Includes medical attention.

b Five old women are also cared for.

c Includes expenditure of special appropriation of \$2,000.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for Ex- Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.	Government Hos- pital for the Insane, District of Columbia patients.
RECEIPTS.						
Balance June 30, 1908.....				\$24. 69	\$11,000. 99	
From board of inmates.....					168. 50	
Labor of inmates.....					340. 52	
Entertainments.....					173. 99	
Interest.....					127. 60	
Rent.....					285. 00	
Earnings.....				3,337. 72		
Training school.....				1,040. 00		
Donations.....				3,953. 32	2,167. 33	
National Florence Crittenton Mission.....				1,548. 57		
Repayments on loans.....					95. 00	
Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$3,700. 00	\$5,500. 00	\$37,468. 00			
Appropriation under contract.....				2,000. 00	574. 84	\$299,800. 00
Appropriation for repairs.....			1,500. 00			
Appropriation for duplicating watersupply.....			6,500. 00			
Appropriation for fire protection.....			1,500. 00			
Total.....	3,700. 00	5,500. 00	46,968. 00	11,904. 30	14,933. 77	299,800. 00
EXPENDITURES.						
For salaries.....	1,920. 00	1,920. 00	12,257. 54	2,170. 00		
Food.....	975. 32	1,886. 16	11,987. 54			
Ice.....		48. 86				
Dry goods and clothing.....	54. 80		2,566. 51			
Fuel.....	165. 60	259. 44	6,571. 81		334. 00	
Light.....	110. 50	122. 10				
Furniture and household fur- nishings.....	26. 35	122. 98	792. 72			
Medical and surgical supplies.....		6. 65	570. 73		11. 30	
Expenses for stable and live stock, and farm.....			1,784. 62			
Stationery and printing.....	12. 79	13. 50	48. 47	107. 75	66. 19	
Telephone.....	60. 00	60. 00	57. 20		33. 50	
Car tickets.....		10. 00	40. 00			
Postage stamps.....		12. 00	15. 00			
Current repairs and materials for same.....	60. 72		248. 28	758. 12	243. 41	
Materials for shops.....					335. 67	
Interest.....				90. 00	500. 00	
Rent.....	120. 00	900. 00				
Insurance.....					28. 21	
Miscellaneous.....	137. 87	138. 31	273. 05	8,515. 89	1,724. 63	
Extraordinary repairs.....			844. 69			
Building.....			420. 00			
Duplicating water supply.....			6,929. 22			
Drawings and auxiliary well.....			400. 00			
Investments.....					8,917. 08	
Total.....	3,643. 95	5,500. 00	45,807. 38	11,641. 76	12,193. 99	299,800. 00
Balance.....	56. 05		1,160. 62	262. 54	2,739. 78	
Percentage of private income, exclusive of legacies.....				83. 16	85. 02	
Percentage of public income.....	100. 00	100. 00	100. 00	16. 84	14. 98	
Daily average number.....	19	32	262	102	11	1,373
Cost per capita.....	\$191. 79	\$171. 88	\$142. 04	\$114. 13	\$266. 94	
Whole amount paid under con- tract.....				\$2,000. 00	\$574. 84	

Movement of population.

I. REFORMATORIES AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

	Washington Asylum.		National Training School for Boys.	Reform School for Girls.
	Workhouse.	Hospital.		
Number of inmates June 30, 1908.....	424	164	325	78
Received during the year.....	6, 167	1, 529	175	55
Recaptured.....	3		4	2
Readmitted.....			16	16
Births.....		44		
Total.....	6, 594	1, 737	520	151
Discharged during year.....	6, 115	1, 445	170	71
Escaped.....	5		11	1
Died.....	8	172	1	
Number of inmates June 30, 1909.....	466	120	338	79
Total.....	6, 594	1, 737	520	151
Daily average number of inmates.....	484	123	333	79
Cost per capita.....	\$136. 72	\$282. 54	\$207. 94	\$271. 11

II. MEDICAL CHARITIES.

	Freed- men's Hospital.	Columbia Hospital for Women.	Garfield Memorial Hospital.	Provi- dence Hos- pital. ^a	National Homo- pathic Hospital.	George Washing- ton Uni- versity Hospital. ^b	George- town Uni- versity Hospital.	Child- ren's Hospital. ^a	Central Dispen- sary and Emer- gency Hospital.	Eastern Dispen- sary and Casualty Hospital.	Home for Incur- ables.	Woman's Clinic.	Women's Dispen- sary.	Tuber- culosis Hospital.	Washing- ton Asylum Hospital.
Number of patients June 30, 1908.	131	67	99	97	50	53	48	66			46				164
Admitted during year.	2,346	965	1,470	1,229	801	1,195	1,139	400		13	30			487	1,529
Births.	244	414	99		130	65	65			5					44
Total.	2,721	1,446	1,668	1,326	981	1,313	1,252	526		1,287	76			487	1,737
Discharged during year.	2,331	1,264	1,404	1,146	922	1,195	1,083	399		1,201	6			219	1,445
Deaths.	261	90	117	74	25	61	75	92		69	15			181	172
Remaining June 30, 1909.	129	92	87	106	34	57	94	35		17	55			87	120
Total.	2,721	1,446	1,668	1,326	981	1,313	1,252	526		1,287	76			487	1,737
Number of emergency cases.	961		42	439	841		1,311			2,370					
Daily average number of patients treated in hospital.	154	74	99		34	63	70	65		16	52			83	123
Daily average number of free patients treated in hospital.	154	54	53	98	21	18	25	57		15				83	123
Number of cases treated in dispen- sary.	3,358		1,974	2,713		1,112	2,009	2,299					2,625		
Number of new cases treated in dis- pensary.		1,013	842		4,926	993	1,715			2,120			1,129		
Number of visits to dispensary by pa- tients.		2,107	2,816	12,033		4,453	5,481			7,084			3,652		
Number of prescrip- tions compounded.		1,339	1,500		9,478	2,310	2,059			3,969			5,321		30,110
Amount received from patients treated in dispen- sary.		\$193.23	\$96.00		\$639.85	\$57.00	\$5.85			\$321.55			\$596.08		
													\$376.26		

^a Charity cases only.^b Report for year ending August 31, 1909.

III. CHILD-CARING WORK.

	Board of Children's Guardians.			Industrial Home School.	Industrial Home School for Colored Children.	National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children.	St. Ann's Infant Asylum.	Washington Home for Foundlings.	German Orphan Asylum.
	Permanent wards.	Temporary care.	Feeble-minded.						
Number under care June 30, 1908.	1,526	166	61	122	36	102	124	27	58
New inmates or wards received.	202	266	6	57	56	6	94	25	7
Former inmates or wards returned.						10	1	6	
Total.	1,728	432	67	179	92	118	219	58	65
Discharged.	82	295	7	56	20	31	55	23	11
Died.	21					1	22	4	
Absconded.					22	1			
Number under care June 30, 1909.	1,625	137	60	123	50	85	142	31	54
Total.	1,728	432	67	179	92	118	219	58	65
Daily average number cared for.	1,573	113	61	133	42	a 84	127	28	56

a Five old women are also cared for in this institution.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

	Municipal Lodging House.	Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.	Home for the Aged and Infirm.	Florence Crittenton Home and Help Mission.	Aid Association for the Blind.	Government Hospital for the Insane, District of Columbia patients.
Number in institution June 30, 1908.		21	234	84	10	1,367
Number admitted during year.		710	217	457	2	309
Number born during year.				50		
Total.	7,424	731	451	591	12	1,676
Number discharged during year.		704	137	457		167
Number who died during year.		3	49	10	1	106
Number remaining June 30, 1909.		24	265	124	11	1,403
Total.	7,424	731	451	591	12	1,676
Daily average number.	19	32	262	102	11	1,373

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 429

Daily average number of persons cared for during nine years, 1901-1909.

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
REFORMATORY AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.									
Workhouse.....	260	295	357	323	324	335	373	403	484
National Training School for Boys...	220	234	257	275	304	260	248	303	333
Reform School for Girls.....	30	55	67	80		85	83	77	79
MEDICAL CHARITIES.									
Freedmen's Hospital.....	146	138	139	134	136	142	146	141	154
Columbia Hospital.....	53	58	58	56	58	53	52	53	54
Garfield Hospital.....	49	49	55	53	50	54	52	51	53
George Washington University Hos- pital.....							9	11	10
Georgetown University Hospital.....							11	11	13
Providence Hospital.....	112	129	117	108	98	95	92	102	98
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital.....		15	15	16	16	15	15	15	17
Children's Hospital.....	59	70	72	65	62	57	53	58	57
Homeopathic Hospital.....	18	23	24	24	24	21	23	21	21
Eastern Dispensary.....				1	2	6	6	9	13
Home for Incurables.....	38	37	40	41	40	43	41	43	52
Tuberculosis Hospital.....									83
Washington Asylum Hospital.....	93	95	103	119	113	116	131	142	123
CHILD-CARING CHARITIES.									
Board of Children's Guardians.....	761	995	1,171	1,255	1,373	1,471	1,471	1,564	1,747
Industrial Home School.....	119	123	124	123	127	127	132	134	133
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....								24	42
National Association for Colored Wo- men and Children.....	103	107	108	98	93	99	99	100	89
Washington Home for Foundlings.....	36	33	36	40	35	36	26	28	28
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	128	104	113	126	131	125	131	124	127
German Orphan Asylum.....	46	48	46	47	45	50	54	50	56
MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS.									
Almshouse.....	237	237	230	219	233	242	209	227	262
Municipal Lodging House.....	9	8	6	15	16	14	15	21	19
Temporary Home for Soldiers and Sailors.....	18	21	29	43	43	42	34	45	32
Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission.....	59	79	92	124	118	95	84	95	102
Aid Association for the Blind.....			10	10	11	11	11	10	11
Government Hospital for the Insane— District of Columbia patients.....	1,035	1,094	1,107	1,138	1,205	1,231	1,260	1,317	1,373

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS:

LOUIS F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent.*
 D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D., *Visiting Physician.*
 JOHN ALLEN, M. D., *Resident Physician.*
 W. G. LADD, *Principal Overseer.*
 A. MCCONNELL, *Record Clerk.*

GEORGE MARTIN, *Property Clerk.*
 MISS J. HARRIET MORAND, *Superintendent of Nurses*
and Training School.
 C. A. DEARDORFF, *Pharmacist.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith the annual report of the Washington Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

The statistical tables show a steady increase in the population. Last year the daily average was 626, as against 690 this year, showing an increase of 64. In the workhouse the increase was 81, and in the hospital the decrease was 18. The increase in the number of commitments to the workhouse over the preceding year was 996. The increase in the whites was 356, and in the colored 640.

The increase of certain classes of offenders is also marked. Vagrants increased from 132 to 685; larceny cases, from 51 to 151; assault cases, from 54 to 128; concealed weapons, from 28 to 44, and cases of "nonsupport" of wives and children, from 88 to 157.

In the hospital department the records show that the death rate dropped from 314 in 1908 to 172 in 1909. This is the lowest death rate we have had for a number of years. We have had 187 cases for mental examination; an increase of 3. The number of mental cases which it was found necessary to transfer to the Government Hospital for the Insane was only 92, as against 112 in the preceding year.

The financial tables also show marked changes. In the workhouse department the annual per capita cost of prisoners, exclusive of salaries, shows a decrease from \$90.05 to \$80.15. In the hospital department it shows an increase from \$112.09 to \$120.71. The per capita cost of the whole institution, inclusive of support and salaries of officers, shows a per capita cost of \$140.81, as against \$150.73 in the preceding year.

The special appropriation of \$2,400 for payment to beneficiaries under the nonsupport act was all paid out with the exception of a small balance of \$5.50. This special appropriation for the year 1910 was reduced to \$2,000, which amount will, I fear, fall considerably short of the demands upon it.

The action of Congress directing the purchase of large tracts of land as sites for a new workhouse and a reformatory (these institutions to be remote from each other) is in line with the forward movement in penology. As soon as the sites are acquired provision should be made for the construction of a complete plant in as short a time as possible, as it will be difficult to properly guard the prisoners in temporary structures. The labor of many of the prisoners can be utilized in preparing and handling materials for the permanent buildings. The steel cells in the buildings now in use can all be dissembled by prisoners, and again assembled by them in the new structures to be erected, under the direction of one or two competent mechanics.

As the new institutions are to be located in adjoining States, it will be necessary, before any prisoners can be transferred to and legally held on these reservations, to secure authority from the respective legislatures to vest police powers in the officers who are to manage the institutions. The large tract of land to be acquired will afford plenty of out-door work for many of the prisoners, and others of them can by their labor in the construction of buildings materially reduce their cost. The improvement of the land should produce sufficient food and fodder to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance. If transportation facilities by water are good, then it would be well to install a good laundry plant to do much of the laundry work for the various departments of the district government. Modern methods in quarry work and brick making might also be made useful and profitable to the District.

The two new wings of the present workhouse, after their present use is discontinued, could be put to good use for hospital purposes. With certain structural changes they could be used as psychopathic wards, and also for inebriates. For the purposes of a municipal hospital these buildings would furnish a modern and adequate plant for many years to come, and do it with a much smaller outlay than would be required for an entirely new outfit on another site.

With the prospect of beginning operations on the new site in the near future I have no recommendations to make regarding any present changes in the workhouse department.

In our hospital department the work during the past year has been encouraging. Our training school for nurses has grown in numbers and in efficiency. Provision should be made for a larger number of nurses in order that we may have a children's ward. We have a building available for this purpose, which can easily and without very heavy expenditure be made suitable for this class of patients, and such a ward, aside from the good service it would give the District, would also make the hospital more attractive for young women who desire to go into training. With a well equipped children's ward added to what we now have we would be in a position to give our pupil nurses their entire three years training ourselves, whereas at present we are obliged to send them to Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York for their third year's work, before we can graduate them. With our larger number of nurses we greatly need more room for their accommodation. Our present nurses' home is entirely too small. It can not take care of more than half of our nurses; the others must occupy rooms in the south wing of the old almshouse. I would recommend an appropriation for a wing to the nurses' home, excepting for the prospect of utilizing the almshouse building for a nurses' home after the workhouse buildings are vacated and perhaps fitted up for hospital purposes.

Our psychopathic ward has served a good purpose in the care and treatment of mental suspects, alcoholics, neuristhenics, dope fiends, and sick prisoners. The hydrotherapeutic apparatus installed within the past year has done valuable service in improving and restoring many of these classes of patients. This ward has been especially valuable in affording better facilities for treating our workhouse patients and in caring for the troublesome cases that fall into the hands of the police department.

I again recommend that the salary of the visiting physician be increased from \$1,080 to \$1,200. That provision be made to pay our senior and junior internes each at the rate of \$100 per annum. Also that the salary of the chief engineer be raised to \$900 per annum. It is very difficult to secure a competent and reliable man for the present wage. We were over three months without a chief engineer because competent men would not serve for \$60 per month. A competent engineer would save fuel, machinery, boilers, and equipment far beyond his small increase in pay. I also recommend that the superintendent of nurses be paid at the rate of \$900 per annum, and that provision be made for a few additional pupil nurses, which will mean much for improved hospital service.

The appropriation for electric lights, especially in the hospital department, should also be provided. When a number of mental and disturbed patients are being treated there is always more or less danger from the use of gas. The District health officer has called especial attention to this need for the proper safeguarding of irresponsible patients. The present field used for the burial of the unclaimed dead is practically filled, there being room for only about 20 more graves. I would recommend that when these few remaining graves are filled, all other bodies be disposed of in the new potter's field at Blue Plains.

During the past year 234 bodies were buried in potter's field as against 747 in the preceding year. Since the crematory was started but very few bodies have been buried, and in the future it is not likely that they will number more than 15 or 20 in the course of a year.

The following live stock is accounted for on the farm: Twenty horses, 1 mule, 17 cows, 6 heifers, 1 calf, 1 bull (7 months old), 58 hogs, 3 shoats, 32 pigs, 2 boars.

The farm furnished for food of prisoners, patients, and officers during the year 15,946 pounds of pork, 512 pounds of veal, and 9,465 gallons of milk.

I wish, in closing this report, to acknowledge the kindness of churches, societies, and benevolent individuals, who have carried on the religious work, and who by gifts of fruit, ice cream and cake, reading matter, and by personal visits have contributed much to the comfort and happiness of our wards.

Very respectfully,

L. F. ZINKHAN,
Superintendent.

Daily average number of inmates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Workhouse.....	169	16	221	78	484
Hospital.....	39	18	35	32	124
Total.....					608
Employees.....					82
Grand total.....					690

Cost per capita exclusive of salaries..... \$101.62
Cost per capita, inclusive of support and compensation of employees..... 140.81

Amount expended from appropriation for "Maintenance" for the different departments of the institution.

For hospital.....	\$19,314.34
Cost per capita for 160 persons, including 36 employees.....	120.71
For workhouse.....	42,484.12
Cost per capita for 530 persons, including 46 employees.....	80.15
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Daily average number of persons supported in the workhouse, including 46 employees.....	530
Increase in number of inmates.....	996
Daily average number of patients in the hospital, including 36 employees.....	160
Decrease in number of patients.....	15

Appropriations for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Appropriation for 1909, "Maintenance".....	\$50,000.00
Deficiency appropriation.....	12,000.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	62,000.00
Expended.....	61,462.25
Bills outstanding, estimated.....	336.21
<hr/>	
Unexpended.....	61,798.46
<hr/>	
For salaries.....	36,276.00
Expended.....	35,364.21
<hr/>	
Unexpended.....	911.79
<hr/>	
For temporary labor.....	2,400.00
Expended.....	1,965.85
<hr/>	
Unexpended.....	434.15
<hr/>	
For repairs to buildings.....	3,500.00
Expended.....	3,312.74
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Unexpended.....	187.26
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For relief of the poor.....	400.00
Expended.....	184.39
<hr/>	
Unexpended.....	215.61
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For the establishing of a workhouse cooking department, dining room for officers, dining room for female prisoners, buildings and grounds.....	2,216.83
Expended.....	100.32
<hr/>	
Unexpended.....	2,116.51
<hr/>	
For payment to beneficiaries named in section 3, act of March 23, 1906, making it a misdemeanor to neglect to provide for support of wife or minor children.....	2,400.00
Expended.....	2,394.50
<hr/>	
Unexpended.....	5.50

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Amounts expended from appropriation for "Maintenance" for items purchased during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Drugs and medical supplies.....	\$2,697.15
Dry goods.....	4,698.78
Flour and meal.....	5,530.20
Forage.....	5,365.72
Furniture and bedding.....	382.35
Fuel (coal and wood).....	6,774.41
Gas (illuminating).....	3,091.90
Groceries.....	17,043.89
Hardware.....	882.94
Ice.....	979.50
Kitchen utensils.....	22.20
Meats, fresh.....	10,423.52
Shoes.....	2,037.15
Miscellaneous.....	1,532.54
Total.....	61,462.25

Salaries.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Name.	Office.	Salary.
L. F. Zinkhan...	Superintendent.....	\$1,800.00	Catherine McCor-	Cook.....	\$15.00
D. P. Hickling...	Visiting physician...	1,080.00	mick.....		
J. C. Blackstone...	Resident physician...	381.33	Martha Thomas...	do.....	180.00
John Allen.....	do.....	98.67	Margaret H. Flint...	do.....	31.50
C. A. Deardorff...	Pharmacist.....	720.00	Annie Hill.....	do.....	140.00
Geo. Martin.....	Property clerk.....	1,200.00	Martha Matthews...	do.....	58.50
A. McConnell.....	Clerk.....	840.00	Effie Pritchard...	Graduate nurse...	192.00
J. Harriet Morand...	Superintendent of	686.00	Mary G. Rinker...	do.....	480.00
	nurses.....		Annie C. Zimmer...	do.....	177.08
W. G. Ladd.....	Principal overseer...	1,500.00	Laura G. Stott...	do.....	118.06
C. C. Bury.....	Overseer.....	275.00	Mary C. Stephen-	do.....	184.16
A. Youst.....	do.....	660.00	son.....		
C. J. Mahoney.....	do.....	660.00	Bessie N. Berta-	do.....	49.58
W. H. Arnold.....	do.....	660.00	lette.....		
H. E. Brockson...	do.....	660.00	Grace Armstrong...	do.....	230.67
Wm. Erskine.....	do.....	660.00	Mildred R. Spen-	do.....	177.08
M. J. Brown.....	do.....	660.00	cer.....		
F. W. Wenzel.....	do.....	110.00	Mary E. Silcott...	do.....	306.95
J. T. Kengla.....	do.....	660.00	Bessie Perkinson...	Pupil nurse.....	18.75
T. J. Dawson.....	do.....	660.00	Elizabeth King...	do.....	6.25
E. B. McDowell...	do.....	660.00	Wanda Smith.....	do.....	50.00
J. B. Dike.....	do.....	660.00	Evalyn L. Williams	do.....	85.42
S. B. Garratt.....	do.....	660.00	Sadie G. Jones...	do.....	97.92
T. J. Lerch.....	do.....	660.00	Sarah L. Burney...	do.....	54.58
Geo. Rathendale...	do.....	660.00	Edna M. Leopold...	do.....	126.67
Geo. Webster.....	do.....	550.00	Lillian M. Boyer...	do.....	143.33
J. P. Costello.....	do.....	357.50	Maud Oden.....	do.....	143.33
E. Wallingsford...	Night watchman...	548.00	Genevieve Pailca...	do.....	137.50
C. L. Lockwood...	do.....	548.00	Dessie G. Phelps...	do.....	123.49
E. Brockson.....	Watchman.....	480.00	Eugenia D. Stiles...	do.....	24.00
H. C. Mohler.....	do.....	225.34	Jennie E. Oakley...	do.....	125.84
Peter McCrink...	Engineer.....	650.00	Bertha M. Smith...	do.....	125.00
T. J. Mahoney...	Assistant engineer...	480.00	Annie T. Juve...	do.....	40.00
G. Fitzgerald...	do.....	480.00	Ida McCullough...	do.....	39.33
Philip M. May...	Engineer at hospital.	238.33	Virginia Watson...	do.....	111.67
Martin G. Acton...	do.....	66.66	Lavinia Stott...	do.....	110.00
Vance W. Grey...	Engineer at work-	400.00	R. B. Brashear...	do.....	50.00
	house.....		Minnie Gray.....	do.....	107.67
E. Maringer.....	Carpenter.....	500.00	Carrie R. Penne-	do.....	80.00
R. Rathendale...	Blacksmith.....	500.00	baker.....		
J. S. Martin.....	Driver for dead	365.00	E. Gertrude Britt...	do.....	85.00
	wagon.....		Harriet F. Brown...	do.....	65.00
J. Silas.....	Hostler.....	240.00	Rose Mulvihill...	do.....	56.33
Bessie James...	Keeper female work-	25.00	Mae Murdock...	do.....	54.00
	house.....		Leonore Green-	do.....	52.00
Bertha Hobbs...	do.....	15.00	baum.....		
Kate E. Zinkhan...	do.....	261.67	Kathryn Finegan...	do.....	13.33
Gertrude Berry...	do.....	129.50	Elsie Carpenter...	do.....	3.33
R. H. Woodyard...	Laundryman.....	600.00	Mary E. Coffren...	Housekeeper...	300.00
Geo. Erskine...	Gardener.....	540.00	E. Smith.....	Orderly.....	300.00
J. H. Webster...	Herdsmen.....	358.92	Chas. Easton...	do.....	300.00
Fritz Els.....	Florist.....	300.00	S. Tolliver.....	do.....	300.00
Jno. N. Ehret...	Tailor.....	180.00	Herbert E. Hoyd...	do.....	75.00
Jno. Geiger.....	Baker.....	600.00	Chas. H. Dennis...	do.....	289.17
Ernest Seaman...	Chief cook.....	600.00	B. F. R. Hall.....	do.....	200.00
M. Louise Jones...	Hospital cook...	575.00	Hubert Dennis...	do.....	225.00
C. E. Selby.....	Cook.....	180.00	Oscar L. Smith...	do.....	90.00

Appointments and resignations of officers and employees, July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Name.	Occupation.	Appointed.	Resigned.
George Ratherdale.....	Overseer.....	July 1, 1908	
Garrett Fitzgerald.....	Assistant engineer.....	do.....	
H. C. Mohler.....	Watchman.....	July 2, 1908	May 20, 1909
Geo. Webster.....	do.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1909
James Webster.....	Herdsmen.....	July 7, 1908	
Ida McCullough.....	Pupil nurse.....	July 1, 1908	Oct. 28, 1908
Mary G. Rinker.....	Graduate nurse.....	do.....	
Effie A. Pritchard.....	do.....	do.....	Nov. 24, 1908
Anna Burger.....	do.....	do.....	July 10, 1908
Virginia Watson.....	Pupil nurse.....	July 26, 1908	
Lavinia Stott.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1908	
R. B. Brashears.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1908
Kate E. Zinkhan.....	Keeper female workhouse.....	Aug. 17, 1908	
Minnie Young.....	Pupil nurse.....	Aug. 8, 1908	
Margaret H. Flint.....	Cook.....	Aug. 13, 1908	Oct. 15, 1908
Geo. Webster.....	Overseer.....	Sept. 1, 1908	
Jno. P. Costello.....	Laborer.....	do.....	
Margaret Updegrove.....	Pupil nurse.....	do.....	
Julia Trant.....	Keeper female workhouse.....	Sept. 14, 1908	Oct. 11, 1908
Annie Hill.....	Cook.....	Sept. 20, 1908	
Hubert Dennis.....	Orderly.....	Oct. 1, 1908	
Philip M. May.....	Engineer at hospital.....	Oct. 16, 1908	Mar. 8, 1909
Vance W. Grey.....	Engineer at workhouse.....	do.....	June 1, 1909
Carrie R. Pennebaker.....	Pupil nurse.....	Oct. 1, 1908	May 31, 1909
Mary E. Silcott.....	Graduate nurse.....	Oct. 11, 1908	
Gertrude Berry.....	Keeper female workhouse.....	Oct. 12, 1908	
E. Gertrude Britt.....	Pupil nurse.....	Oct. 16, 1908	
Martha Matthews.....	Cook.....	Nov. 4, 1908	Feb. 28, 1909
Mary C. Stephenson.....	Graduate nurse.....	Nov. 25, 1908	Apr. 30, 1909
Bessie M. Bertalette.....	do.....	Dec. 19, 1908	July 31, 1909
Harriet F. Brown.....	Pupil nurse.....	Dec. 16, 1908	
Jno. P. Costello.....	Overseer.....	Dec. 19, 1908	
W. E. Maguire.....	Laborer.....	Dec. 21, 1908	June 30, 1909
Grace Armstrong.....	Graduate nurse.....	Jan. 8, 1909	
Rose Mulvihill.....	Pupil nurse.....	Jan. 12, 1909	
Thomas Flemming.....	Orderly.....	Jan. 17, 1909	
Mae Murdock.....	Pupil nurse.....	Jan. 19, 1909	
Mabel Marshall.....	do.....	Jan. 24, 1909	Jan. 31, 1909
Leonore Greenbaum.....	do.....	Jan. 25, 1909	
Mildred M. Spencer.....	Graduate nurse.....	Feb. 1, 1909	
James Brisolari.....	Orderly.....	Mar. 1, 1909	Mar. 12, 1909
Oscar L. Smith.....	do.....	Mar. 13, 1909	
Mathew G. Acton.....	Engineer at hospital.....	Mar. 11, 1909	Apr. 20, 1909
John Allen.....	Resident physician.....	Apr. 17, 1909	
Kathryn A. Finegan.....	Pupil nurse.....	May 4, 1909	
Anna T. Roberts.....	do.....	May 24, 1909	
Vance W. Grey.....	Watchman.....	June 1, 1909	
Elsie Carpenter.....	Pupil nurse.....	June 21, 1909	

Statistical tables (workhouse).

Prisoners in workhouse July 1, 1908.....	424
Prisoners committed.....	6, 167
Prisoners recaptured.....	3
	6, 170
Total.....	6, 594
Prisoners discharged.....	6, 115
Prisoners eloped.....	5
Prisoners died.....	8
	6, 128
Total remaining in workhouse June 30, 1909.....	466

COLOR AND SEX.

White males.....	2, 130
White females.....	145
Colored males.....	2, 888
Colored females.....	1, 007
Total.....	6, 170

SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Color and sex.	Single.	Married.	Total.	Read and write.		
				Can.	Can not.	Total.
White males.....	1,592	538	2,130	2,080	50	2,130
White females.....	60	85	145	131	14	145
Colored males.....	1,742	1,146	2,888	2,939	454	2,888
Colored females.....	571	436	1,007	592	415	1,007
Total.....	3,965	3,205	6,170	5,237	933	6,170

AGES.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
From 16 to 20 years.....	62	3	239	75	379
20 years and over.....	2,068	142	2,649	932	5,791
Total.....	2,130	145	2,888	1,007	6,170

COMMITMENTS.

	White males.		White females.		Colored males.		Colored females.	
	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.	Committed.	Commitments.
Once.....	1,334	1,334	128	128	1,682	1,682	646	646
Twice.....	175	350	19	38	128	456	76	152
Three times.....	60	180	7	21	83	249	22	66
Four times.....	19	76	1	4	28	112	15	60
Five times.....	15	75	1	5	8	40	6	30
Six times.....	13	78			5	30	1	6
Seven times.....	5	35	1	7	10	70		
Eight times.....	5	40			4	32	1	8
Nine times.....	2	18			5	45		
Eleven times.....					2	22		
Thirteen times.....					1	13		
Fifteen times.....					1	15		
Seventeen times.....					1	17		
Total.....		2,186		203		2,793		968

TERM OF SENTENCE.

Days.	Commitments.	Days.	Commitments.	Days.	Commitments.
1.....	2	48.....	1	170.....	1
2.....	4	60.....	653	180.....	318
3.....	27	75.....	43	195.....	3
4.....	1	76.....	1	200.....	1
5.....	11	90.....	472	210.....	4
6.....	61	93.....	1	240.....	5
9.....	37	105.....	13	248.....	1
10.....	7	117.....	1	270.....	2
15.....	2,470	120.....	66	300.....	1
16.....	1	127.....	1	330.....	1
18.....	1	134.....	1	359.....	2
20.....	2	135.....	7	360.....	2
24.....	5	137.....	1	364.....	3
28.....	1	144.....	1	365.....	1
30.....	1,326	145.....	1	F. H.....	331
33.....	1	148.....	1		
35.....	2	150.....	17	Total.....	6,170
45.....	53	166.....	1		

NATIVITY.

State or country.	Number.	State or country.	Number.
NATIVE.		NATIVE—continued.	
Alabama.....	17	Wyoming.....	1
Arkansas.....	1	Rhode Island.....	12
Arizona.....	1	Missouri.....	23
California.....	4	Oklahoma.....	3
Colorado.....	1	Mississippi.....	5
Connecticut.....	8		
Delaware.....	8	FOREIGN.	
Florida.....	8	Chile.....	2
Georgia.....	39	England.....	31
Illinois.....	27	France.....	6
Indiana.....	11	Germany.....	41
Iowa.....	8	Ireland.....	144
Kansas.....	6	Italy.....	11
Kentucky.....	24	Russia.....	21
Louisiana.....	1	Scotland.....	13
Maine.....	2	Holland.....	2
Maryland.....	859	Wales.....	2
Massachusetts.....	48	Poland.....	4
Michigan.....	10	Australia.....	1
Minnesota.....	5	Roumania.....	1
New Hampshire.....	3	Norway.....	4
New Jersey.....	28	Switzerland.....	1
New York.....	133	Austria.....	10
Nebraska.....	2	Sweden.....	4
Nevada.....	1	Greece.....	2
North Carolina.....	95	Mexico.....	1
Ohio.....	55	Hungary.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	191	Canada.....	7
Texas.....	9	Newfoundland.....	1
Tennessee.....	23	Macedonia.....	1
Vermont.....	3	Japan.....	1
Virginia.....	1,170	West Indies.....	3
Wisconsin.....	5	Finland.....	1
West Virginia.....	37	China.....	1
District of Columbia.....	2,906	Bohemia.....	1
South Carolina.....	49		
North Dakota.....	1	Total.....	6,170
Montana.....	4		
Washington.....	2		

CHARGES.

	Number.		Number.
Adultery.....	2	Disorderly and violating police regula-	
Affray.....	12	tions.....	5
Assault.....	128	Disorderly conduct.....	4,077
Assault and affray.....	2	Disorderly house.....	4
Assault and battery.....	2	Disorderly, larceny, and destroying pri-	
Assault and dangerous weapons.....	3	vate property.....	1
Assault and destroying private property.....	1	Disorderly, threats, and assault.....	1
Assault and disorderly.....	14	Embezzlement.....	3
Assault, bawdyhouse, and sale of liquors.....	1	Evil life and fame.....	161
Assault, disorderly, and destroying pri-		Failing to connect sewer.....	2
vate property.....	3	False alarm of fire.....	2
Attempting false pretenses.....	1	Fornication.....	45
Bawdyhouse.....	1	Giving liquor to minors.....	1
Beggary.....	1	Giving liquor to minors and vagrancy.....	4
Colliding.....	1	Grand larceny.....	1
Concealed weapons.....	44	Habitual drunkenness.....	57
Concealed weapons and disorderly.....	9	Habitual drunkenness and disorderly.....	3
Concealed weapons and indecent ex-		Housebreaking.....	7
posure.....	1	Housebreaking and larceny.....	7
Contempt of court.....	1	Idle and disorderly.....	7
Cruelty to animals.....	33	Inciting dog fight.....	2
Cruelty to animals and violating police		Incident exposure.....	80
regulations.....	1	Larceny.....	151
Dangerous weapons.....	32	Larceny and destroying property of	
Depredation, private property.....	2	another.....	1
Destroying private property.....	35	Maintaining a nuisance.....	7
Disorderly and breaking glass in street.....	1	Nonsupport of wife.....	3
Disorderly and concealed weapons.....	7	Nonsupport of wife and minor children.....	157
Disorderly and cruelty to animals.....	1	Obstructing streets.....	1
Disorderly and destroying private prop-		Permitting games.....	1
erty.....	13	Petit larceny.....	1
Disorderly and indecent exposure.....	4	Public prostitute.....	1
Disorderly and taking property of another		Refusing to pay hack hire.....	6
Disorderly and threats.....	3	Repeatedly drunk and disorderly.....	1
Disorderly and vagrancy.....	1	Robbery and petit larceny.....	1

CHARGES—Continued.

	Number.		Number.
Taking property of another.....	17	Violating health ordinance.....	3
Taking property of another and violating police regulations.....	1	Violating pharmacy law.....	1
Threats.....	5	Violating plumbing law.....	1
Threats of personal violence.....	2	Violating police regulations.....	47
Throwing missiles.....	5	Violating police regulations and cruelty to animals.....	2
Trespassing on parking.....	4	Violating police regulations and disorderly.....	19
Unlicensed bar.....	51	Violating Section A, Code 833.....	3
Unlicensed huckster.....	2	Violating speed law.....	17
Unlicensed physician.....	1	Violating speed law and concealed weapons.....	1
Vagrancy.....	685	Violating speed law and disorderly.....	1
Vagrancy and deadly weapons.....	2	Violating speed law and taking property of another.....	2
Violating cocaine law.....	3		
Violating dog law.....	4		
Violating dog law and disorderly.....	1		

OCCUPATIONS.

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Actor.....	1	Machinist.....	22
Baker.....	47	Marble setter.....	3
Barber.....	34	Marine.....	1
Bartender.....	1	Mattress maker.....	1
Blacksmith.....	32	Meat cutter.....	2
Boiler maker.....	7	Mechanical engineer.....	2
Bookbinder.....	2	Merchant.....	4
Bookkeeper.....	1	Metal worker.....	2
Brakeman.....	1	Miner.....	1
Brewer.....	1	Minister.....	3
Bricklayer.....	58	Molder.....	1
Butcher.....	24	Musician.....	4
Butler.....	1	Operator.....	4
Cabinetmaker.....	4	Organ builder.....	1
Card writer.....	1	Packer.....	1
Carpenter.....	77	Painter.....	142
Cement worker.....	1	Paper hanger.....	15
Chauffeur.....	1	Paster.....	1
Cigar maker.....	4	Paver.....	1
Clerk.....	196	Peddler.....	1
Coachman.....	2	Pilot.....	1
Cook.....	28	Plasterer.....	68
Cooper.....	1	Plumber.....	43
Cowboy.....	1	Porter.....	7
Cutter.....	3	Printer.....	27
Dentist.....	1	Reporter.....	1
Doctor.....	1	Rigger.....	7
Domestic.....	1,175	Roller.....	1
Draftsman.....	1	Roofer.....	1
Driver.....	8	Sailor.....	20
Electrician.....	8	Salesman.....	4
Engineer.....	10	Saw filer.....	1
Engraver.....	1	Seaman.....	1
Farmer.....	9	Shirt maker.....	4
File worker.....	1	Shoemaker.....	1
Fireman.....	52	Shop boy.....	1
Florist.....	2	Soldier.....	169
Foreman.....	2	Steam fitter.....	16
Gardener.....	6	Steel worker.....	1
Gas fitter.....	2	Stonecutter.....	13
Glass blower.....	1	Stone mason.....	2
Granite cutter.....	4	Street worker.....	1
Groom.....	1	Tailor.....	30
Harness maker.....	3	Teamster.....	1
Horseman.....	1	Tinner.....	42
Horseshoer.....	5	Trimmer.....	1
Hostler.....	2	Undertaker.....	1
Huckster.....	5	Upholsterer.....	3
Iron worker.....	17	Walter.....	32
Janitor.....	2	Waitress.....	2
Laborers.....	3,583	Wall scraper.....	1
Lather.....	5	Watchman.....	1
Laundress.....	3	Whitewasher.....	1
Laundryman.....	1	Wire worker.....	1
Lawyer.....	1	Window cleaner.....	2
Lineman.....	6		
Locksmith.....	1	Total.....	6,170

Articles of clothing, etc., made during the fiscal year 1909 in the tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Aprons.....	142	Pillow cases.....	633
Bags.....	65	Shirts, hickory.....	821
Bath robes.....	35	Sheets.....	823
Bibs.....	3	Skirts.....	106
Caps.....	24	Suspenders.....	79
Chemises.....	166	Spreads.....	15
Coats (prison).....	251	Shrouds.....	12
Covers.....	143	Scarfs.....	2
Curtains (sash).....	48	Straps.....	4
Diapers, rubber.....	118	Ticks, pillow.....	97
Drawers.....	149	Ticks, bed.....	128
Dresses.....	32	Tablecloth.....	1
Gowns.....	304	Towels.....	736
Iron holders.....	95	Vests.....	141
Mats.....	8	Waists.....	7
Napkins.....	28	Wrappers.....	159
Overalls (denim).....	57		
Pants (prison).....	469	Total.....	5,927

Articles repaired in the tailor shop and sewing room.

Article.	Number.	Article.	Number.
Pieces.....	3,909	Straight jackets.....	2
Stockings.....	1,065	Shirt.....	1
Sheets.....	75	Mangle covers.....	31
Pillow cases.....	20	Laundry pieces.....	13
Laundry bags.....	22	Wrappers.....	31
Overalls.....	20	Ironing covers.....	12
Gowns.....	317	Rack covers.....	15
Chemises.....	108	Operating gowns.....	5
Drawers.....	79		
Skirts.....	102	Total.....	5,827

Amount of produce raised on farm during the fiscal year 1909 and estimated cost of same.

Article.	Quantity.	Cost.	Total.
Apples, green..... bushels..	18½	\$1.00	\$18.50
Asparagus..... bunches..	316	.12	37.92
Beans:			
String..... bushels..	79½	.80	63.60
Lima..... do.....	60½	1.25	75.31
Beets..... do.....	734	.60	440.40
Do..... bunches..	2,635	.03	79.05
Cabbage..... heads..	2,921	.06	175.26
Cantaloupes.....	1,216	.04	48.64
Carrots..... bushels..	246	.50	123.00
Cherries..... do.....	½	2.50	1.25
Celery..... bunches..	4,423	.05	221.15
Corn..... dozens..	594	.15	89.10
Cucumbers..... do.....	66	.12	7.92
Eggplants.....	7	.25	1.75
Kale..... bushels..	746½	.80	597.20
Leeks..... dozens..	516½	.06	30.99
Lettuce..... heads..	3,699	.02	73.98
Milk..... gallons..	9,465	.28	2,650.20
Onions..... bunches..	3,742	.02	74.84
Do..... bushels..	102	1.20	122.40
Parsley..... bunches..	7,219	.02	144.38
Parsnips..... bushels..	280½	.50	140.25
Peas..... do.....	5	1.20	6.00
Pears..... do.....	38½	1.25	48.43
Pork..... pounds..	15,946	.11	1,754.06
Potatoes..... bushels..	1½	1.00	1.50
Radishes..... bunches..	1,000	.02	20.00
Rhubarb..... do.....	112	.06	6.72
Strawberries..... boxes..	309	.10	30.90
Tomatoes..... bushels..	272½	.70	190.40
Turnips..... do.....	410	.50	205.00
Veal..... pounds..	512	.10	51.20
Total.....			7,471.30

440 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement showing number of inmates, officers, and horses employed in work on streets, farm, and in shops during fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

Location.	Days worked.	Rate per day.	Amount.
Grading and cutting through streets on C street between Seventeenth and Eighteenth ne. and on Seventeenth between B and C streets and C and D streets ne.:			
Men.....	22,244	\$1.00	\$22,244.00
Officers.....	1,425	1.00	1,425.00
Horses.....	788	1.00	788.00
Grading streets at Fourteenth and Shepherd streets, Fourteenth and Oak streets, Fourteenth and Spring streets, Rhode Island avenue nw., and Twenty-third street in Langdon and Twenty-third and E streets nw.:			
Men.....	5,604	1.00	5,604.00
Officers.....	1,154	1.00	1,154.00
Horses.....	248	1.00	248.00
At Rock Creek Park:			
Men.....	924	1.00	924.00
Officers.....	219	1.00	219.00
Horses.....	73	1.00	73.00
Grading streets at Rhode Island avenue, near Twentieth and Monroe streets ne., Thirty-second and Canal, and Twenty-eighth and Q streets nw.:			
Men.....	2,643	1.00	2,643.00
Officers.....	472	1.00	472.00
Horses.....	70	1.00	70.00
Farm gang.....	11,598	1.00	11,598.00
Grading C street se. between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets:			
Men.....	218	1.00	218.00
Officers.....	26	1.00	26.00
Horses.....	38	1.00	38.00
At bathing beach:			
Men.....	447	1.00	447.00
Officers.....	70	1.00	70.00
Horses.....	70	1.00	70.00
Industrial Home School:			
Men.....	30	1.00	30.00
Officers.....	6	1.00	6.00
Horses.....	6	1.00	6.00
Shovelling snow from schoolhouses, markets, etc.:			
Men.....	120	1.00	120.00
Officers.....	20	1.00	20.00
Horses.....	12	1.00	12.00
Cleaning about markets, etc.:			
Men.....	475	1.00	475.00
Officers.....	147	1.00	147.00
Horses.....	294	1.00	294.00
Total value of labor outside institution.....			49,441.00
Detailed in shops, bakery, kitchen, stables, etc.: Men.....	17,499	.50	8,749.50
Detailed in old almshouse building and hospital:			
Men.....	2,564	.50	1,282.00
Women.....	5,954	.50	2,977.00
In sewing room: Women.....	3,096	.25	774.00
In laundry: Women.....	6,746	.25	1,686.50
Total value of labor furnished.....			64,910.00

REPORT OF VISITING PHYSICIAN.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STAFF.

Consulting board.—Dr. G. Lloyd Magruder, Dr. W. P. Carr, Dr. W. S. Bowen, Dr. J. Taber Johnson, Dr. H. S. Dye, Dr. Frank T. Chamberlain, Dr. George M. Kober, Gen. George M. Sternberg, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson.

Visiting physician.—Dr. D. Percy Hickling.

Resident staff.—Dr. John Allen, A. B., resident physician; Dr. John C. Griffin, senior interne; Dr. James Albert Potter, junior interne; Irney J. Weisard, assistant; Louis M. Babendrier, pathologist; C. A. Deardorff, Ph. G., pharmacist and clerk; Miss J. H. Morand, superintendent of nurses.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the medical and surgical work done at the Washington Asylum for the year ending June 30, 1909, also such recommendations that, in my judgment, are necessary for the care and treatment of the patients in the hospital department.

The statistics of the medical work were compiled by Doctor Allen and Mr. Deardorff of the resident staff.

During the past year there have been treated in both departments of the institution 4,878 patients, which was 319 patients less than last year. Of the 4,878 patients, 3,141 were from the workhouse department and 1,737 from the hospital department. Of this last number 187 were cases for mental examination and treatment. The number of cases treated in the workhouse department were 89 more than last year. This includes the re-dressing cases, which are counted as new cases at each re-dressing, while the hospital department shows 408 less than the last report.

In the hospital department 1,737 patients were treated, 1,529 patients being admitted during the year, and 44 births occurred in the institution; 164 patients remained in the hospital at the close of the last report. Of this number 650 were discharged cured, 627 discharged improved, 168 discharged unimproved, and 172 patients have died, leaving 120 patients in the hospital under treatment.

The greatest number of patients under treatment any one day was 150, 28 less than the highest number last year. There were 187 cases for mental examination, being an increase of 3 over the preceding year, 92 of whom were transferred to the Government Hospital for the Insane, which is 20 less than the number transferred last year. It would seem that this decrease in the number of cases which had to be transferred is due to the better facilities which have been provided for these cases. There were 140 surgical operations performed and 30,110 prescriptions compounded. Of 1,529 patients admitted during the year, 982 were admitted by order of the Board of Charities. Fifty-seven were brought to the institution directly by the police department, 312 were admitted from the male workhouse, 97 from the female workhouse, and 43 were admitted as emergency cases. Eighty-two were admitted on authority of the superintendent of the institution.

The medical work has been much more satisfactory during the past year owing to the fact that the hospital has not been overcrowded to the extent of preceding years.

The opening of the hospital annex for the reception of patients and the recently installed hydrotherapeutic department have materially added to the efficiency of the institution.

I desire to commend the untiring efforts of the nurses of the institution and to especially note the efficiency of our superintendent of nurses.

I would urgently recommend that provision be made for a children's ward in the second story of the annex building. During the past year we have had to care for 48 children under 16 years of age, and the same number were treated last year. It is obvious that these children should not be treated in the general wards, and, moreover, a children's ward is necessary in order to give our pupil nurses a complete training, so that they will meet the legal requirements of the nurse's examining board in the District of Columbia and other cities, which uniformly require practical training in this branch of nursing. I would respectfully call attention to the fact that the number of pupil nurses should be increased to 30, as the supervision of the night nursing corps is entirely inefficient for an institution of this kind and size, besides, the work of the hospital annex and hydrotherapeutic department requires nursing supervision, which at the present time has to be taken from the regular wards of the hospital.

I would also recommend that the nurses' home be enlarged so as to accommodate all the female nurses of the institution.

I would also recommend that the 3 internes who are now serving without pay be provided for at the rate of \$100 per annum each. I would also recommend that the salary of the superintendent of nurses be increased to \$900 per annum and that an assistant superintendent of nurses be provided for at a salary of \$700 per annum. I also respectfully recommend that the salary of the visiting physician be increased for reasons submitted in the last annual report, also that an office boy be provided for duty in the office. I would also recommend that telephones be provided between the various buildings of the hospital department, also that the porches connecting the wards be partially protected by glass sashes so that the patients may be more comfortable and remain for a longer time out of doors. With a high appreciation for your many acts of kindness, I am,

Very sincerely,

D. PERCY HICKLING, M. D.,
Visiting Physician.

To Mr. L. F. ZINKHAN,
Superintendent Washington Asylum.

442 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Statement showing the medical and surgical work of the hospital department during the year.

Patients in hospital, June 30, 1908.....	164
Patients admitted during year.....	1,529
Births during the year.....	44
	<hr/> 1,737
Patients discharged cured.....	650
Patients discharged improved.....	627
Patients discharged unimproved.....	168
Patients who have died.....	172
Patients in hospital, June 30, 1909.....	120
	<hr/> 1,737
Daily average for the year.....	123
Patient, days.....	44,880
Lowest number on any day.....	100
Highest number on any day.....	150
Deaths within 24 hours after admission.....	17
Deaths between 24 and 48 hours after admission.....	7
Mental examinations.....	187
Transferred to Government Hospital for the Insane.....	92
Births.....	44
Stillbirths.....	4
Prescriptions compounded.....	<hr/> 30,110

Sex and color classifications:	
White males.....	621
White females.....	236
Colored males.....	514
Colored females.....	366
	<hr/> 1,737
Authorities for admission:	
Board of Charities.....	982
Police department.....	57
Male workhouse.....	312
Female workhouse.....	97
Superintendent Washington Asylum.....	82
Emergency.....	43
Patients in hospital, June 30, 1908.....	164
	<hr/> 1,737
Children treated under 16 years:	
Male white.....	5
Female white.....	9
Male colored.....	16
Female colored.....	18
	<hr/> 48

Nativity of patients treated.

NATIVE.	
District of Columbia.....	484
Virginia.....	339
Maryland.....	245
North Carolina.....	40
South Carolina.....	14
West Virginia.....	6
Florida.....	5
Missouri.....	8
Vermont.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	49
Alabama.....	4
Georgia.....	13
Illinois.....	12
New York.....	46
Kentucky.....	6
Indiana.....	2
Maine.....	1
Wisconsin.....	4
Connecticut.....	2
New Jersey.....	8
Texas.....	1
Rhode Island.....	7
Massachusetts.....	9
Ohio.....	6
Tennessee.....	9
Delaware.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1
Oregon.....	1
Kansas.....	1
California.....	1
Mississippi.....	1
Minnesota.....	2
Louisiana.....	2
North Dakota.....	1

NATIVE—continued.	
Iowa.....	1
Unknown.....	40
	<hr/> 1,376
FOREIGN BORN.	
Ireland.....	84
Germany.....	28
England.....	19
Italy.....	13
Russia.....	11
Jamaica.....	1
Scotland.....	8
France.....	4
Norway.....	1
Finland.....	2
South America.....	1
Austria.....	7
Australia.....	1
West Indies.....	1
Prussia.....	6
Canada.....	1
Hungary.....	1
Sweden.....	3
Denmark.....	1
Poland.....	1
China.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 197
Total native.....	1,376
Total foreign.....	197
Patients in June 30, 1908.....	164
	<hr/> 1,737

Medical and surgical cases treated.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>General diseases.</i>										
Alcoholism:										
Acute.....	164	35	14	9	222	185	26	2		9
Chronic.....	14	5	9		28	13	3		11	1
Adiposa dolorosa.....		1			1				1	
Cocainism.....		1		1	2	1	1			
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	1	1		3		1		2	
Exhaustion.....	2			1	3	1	1			1
Influenza.....	11	4	5		20	17	3			
Lumbago.....	5		4		9	3	4			2
Morphinism.....	3	11			14	4	8	2		
Marasmus.....	1	1	2		4	1	1		2	
Malnutrition.....				1	1	1				
Malaria.....	8	1	2	4	15	10	2			3
Mercury poisoning, acute.....			1		1	1				
Phenol poisoning.....	1	1			2	1			1	
Patients not sick.....	1	5	1	4	11	11				
Rheumatism:										
Acute.....	5	2	4	3	14	10	4			
Chronic.....	7	2	17	6	32	2	26	1		3
Acute articular.....	1		1	1	3	1	2			
Muscular.....	1		1	1	3	1	1	1		
Syphilis:										
Congenital.....			1	2	3		2		1	
Secondary.....	8	13	9	26	56		44	2		9
Tertiary.....			3	2	5		3		2	
Syphilitic ulcer.....			1		1		1			
Senility.....	11	5	5	4	25		15	5	5	
Strychnia poisoning.....		1			1				1	
Myalgia.....	1	2			3		3			
Acute miliary tuberculosis.....	2				2				2	
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	30	5	27	13	75		47	8	19	1
Typhoid fever.....	7	1	10	6	24	18			4	2
Total.....	284	95	120	84	585	281	198	21	52	31
<i>Diseases of respiratory system.</i>										
Bronchial asthma.....	2		1	2	5		5			
Bronchitis:										
Acute.....	10	2	13	5	30	29				1
Chronic.....	12	1	7		20		16			4
Laryngitis.....		1			1		1			
Pneumonia:										
Hypostatic.....				1	1				1	
Pleuro.....			1		1				1	
Broncho.....									1	
Lobar.....	1				1				1	
Pleurisy.....	4	2	7	3	16	8	1		7	1
Tonsillitis.....	3		3	2	8	1	5	1		
Follicular.....	4		3	2	9	5	2			2
Pertussis.....			2	1	3	3				
Tracheotomy (old).....			1		1		1			
Coryza.....			1	1	1	1				
Total.....	36	6	39	17	98	48	31	1	10	8
<i>Diseases of circulatory system.</i>										
Arteriosclerosis.....	4	2	12	3	21		16	1	3	1
Aortic insufficiency.....	2	2	2	1	7		4		3	
Anæmia.....	2	1		2	5	2	3			
Anæmia, pernicious.....	1				1				1	
Anæmia and bed sores.....				1	1				1	
Cardiac asthma.....			1		1		1			
Aortic regurgitation.....			1		1		1			
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	2	7	2	13		6	1	6	
Cardiac insufficiency.....				1	1		1			
Epistaxis.....			1	1	2		2			
Endocarditis.....			2		2		1		1	
Hemorrhoids.....		1	3	1	5	3	2			
Mitral regurgitation.....	19	9	42	17	87		58	2	22	5
Aortic regurgitation.....	1		1	1	3		3			
Mitral insufficiency.....		1	7	3	11		5		2	4
Purpura hemorrhagica.....										
Pericarditis, suppurative.....	1				1	1				
Pseudoangina.....			1		1				1	
Varicose veins.....	2		2		4		1			
Total.....	35	18	82	33	168	6	108	4	40	10

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of nervous system and special senses.</i>										
Aphasia.....	1				1		1			
Albuminuric retinitis.....	1				1			1		
Concussion spine.....	1	1			2		2			
Disseminated sclerosis.....			1		1			1		
Cerebro-spinal meningitis.....			1		1			1		
Contused eye.....	1		1	1	3		2			1
Epilepsy.....	8	3	10	4	25		18	5	2	
Epilepsy, traumatic.....	1				1		1			
Echymosis eye.....			2		2	1	1			
Hemiplegia.....	8	2	9	5	24		15	3	3	3
Hysteria.....		4	1	4	9	4	4		1	
Neuralgia:										
Intercostal.....	1				1		1			
Trifacial.....	4			1	5	2	3			
Iritis.....	2			2	4	1	1	1		1
Keratitis.....			1		1		1			
Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1		2		1			1
Multiple sclerosis.....	1	1	1		3		1		2	
Migraine.....			1		1	1				
Meningitis.....				1	1			1		
Chronic leptomeningitis.....	1				1				1	
Multiple neuritis.....	1				1		1			1
Monoplegia.....		1			1		1			
Neuritis.....	3	3	2		8		5	1		2
Neuritis, alcoholic.....			2		2		1			1
Neurasthenia.....	7		4		11	2	7	2		
Paralysis agitaus.....	1		1		2			2		
Partial paraplegia.....			1		1			1		
Paraplegia.....			1		1			1		
Otitis media.....			1		1		1			
Sciatica.....	2	1			3	1	1			1
Transverse myelitis.....		1			1			1		
Tabes dorsalis.....	2		1		3		2		1	
Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.....		1			1		1			
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	1				1		1			
Emphysema.....		1			1		1			
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1	1		3	2	1			
Total.....	49	20	43	18	120	14	74	21	10	11
<i>Diseases of genito-urinary system.</i>										
Atony of bladder.....		1	1		2		1			1
Pelvic adhesions.....		1		1	2	1	1			
Bubo.....	2		7	3	12	7	4	1		
Condylomata.....				4	4	1	3			
Chancroids.....	1		2	7	10	6	2			2
Cystitis.....	1		1		2	1	1			
Dysmenorrhea.....				1	1	1				
Epididymitis.....	3		1		4		3			
Endometritis.....		2		2	4	1	2			1
Gonorrhea.....	4	2	7	2	15	5	6			4
Hydrocele.....	2		2		4	1	1	1		1
Lacerated cervix.....		2			2	1	1			
Nephritis:										
Acute parenchymatous.....			1	3	4	1			3	
Chronic parenchymatous.....	2	5	5	8	20		5	1	14	
Chronic interstitial.....			3	3	6				6	
Ovaritis.....				1	1	1				
Posterior urethritis.....	1				1	1				
Orchitis.....	2		2		4	2	2			
Phimosis.....	2		4		6	4	2			
Pelvic peritonitis.....		1			1		1			
Pelvic cyst.....				1	1	1				
Pharaphimosis.....			1		1	1				
Stricture of urethra.....	3		4		7	2	3			2
Salpingitis.....		1		2	3	2	1			
Syphilitic condylomata.....			1		1		1			1
Rupture of urethra.....			1		1					1
Vaginitis.....	23	15	43	38	119	41	39	3	23	13
Uterus:		2		7	9	4	5			
Fibroid.....				1	1		1			
Retroversion.....		1		4	5	1	4			

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of genito-urinary sys- tem—Continued.</i>										
Urinary fistula.....	1				1			1		
Uremia.....		1			1	1				
Vulvo-vaginal abscess.....				3	3	1	1	1		
Traumatic stricture of urethra..	1				1		1			
Total.....	25	19	43	53	140	48	51	5	23	13
<i>Diseases of skin, cellular and con- nective tissue, and puerperal conditions.</i>										
Abortion.....		2		5	7	7				
Incomplete.....		2			2	2				
Threatened.....				2	2	1	1			
Abscess foot.....		1	1		2		1			2
Births.....	2	4	21	17	44	42				1
Burns, second degree.....	1		1		2	2				
Carcinoma:										
Breast.....				1	1				1	
Jaw.....	1				1			1		
Neck.....	1		1		2			1	1	
Shoulder.....			3		3		3			
Uterus.....				7	7				7	
Contused wound.....			1		1	1				
Cervical adenitis.....			2	1	3		1	2		
Contusions feet.....	1				1		1			
Contused:										
Head.....	4				4	1	3			
Shoulder.....	1				1		1			
Hip.....	1				1		1			
Side.....		1			1	1				
Face.....			1		1	1				
Ankle.....			1		1	1				
Convalescent of delivery.....		1			1			1		
Dermatitis.....	1				1			1		
Decubitus with sepsis.....		1			1				1	
Eczema.....	2			1	3		2			1
Epidemic parotitis.....			1		1	1				
Erysipelas.....	2	1			3	3				
Frostbite.....		1	4		5	3	2			
Fibroid tumor.....				1	1			1		
Fibroid polypus.....			1		1	1				
Goiter, exophthalmic.....				1	1	1			1	
Gangrene:										
Leg.....				1	1				1	
Foot.....			1		1		1			
Hip joint.....				1	1				1	
Right hand.....	1				1				1	
Head injury, birth.....		1			1				1	
Infected wounds.....	5	1	2	2	10	6	4			
Infected knee.....	1				1	1				
Impetigo contagiosa.....				1	1	1				
Infected amputated stump.....					1	1				
Infected finger.....	2				2	1	1			
Infected toe.....				1	1	1				
Infected vaccination.....	1				1					1
Leg ulcers.....		2			2	2				
Leg ulcers, infected.....	11	3	10	9	33	6	20	2		5
Lipoma of inguinal region.....	1				1		1			
Lacerated wound:			1		1			1		
Arm.....				1	1		1			
Hand.....				1	1					
Scalp.....	1				2		1			1
Pediculosis:				1	1		1			
Corporis.....	3		1		4	4				
Capitis.....	1				1	1				
Pregnancy.....		9		42	51	44		3		4
Perineal ulcer.....				1	1					
Puerperium.....				2	2	2	1			
Syndactylism.....			1		1		1			
Stuns of leg.....			1		1					
Rhus poisoning.....			1		1					1
Scabies.....	1				1	1				
Sarcoma.....	3	1	1	3	8	7	1	1		
			2	1	3		2	1		

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of skin, cellular and connective tissue, and puerperal conditions—Continued.</i>										
Tubercular adenitis.....		1	1	2	4		4			
Tubercular testicle.....			1		1	1				
Ulcer:										
Of toes.....	1	1	1		3	1	2			
Of foot.....			1	1	2	1				1
Urticaria.....		1			1		1			
Varicose ulcer.....		1			1		1			
Tumor of perineum.....	1				1					1
Wound of foot.....	1				1	1				
Abscess thigh.....			1		1		1			
Onychia.....				1	1			1		
Toxæmia of pregnancy.....				1	1				1	
Total.....	51	35	60	108	257	148	60	15	16	18
<i>Diseases of digestive system.</i>										
Appendicitis:										
Acute.....	1	1	1		3	1	1			1
Chronic.....	2	1	1		4	3	1			
Cirrhosis liver.....	3	1	3	2	9		4		5	
Carcinoma stomach.....			1		1				1	
Constipation:										
Acute.....			3	1	4	4				
Chronic.....				1	1		1			
Dysentery.....	2	2			4	2	2			
Diarrhea.....	1				1	1				
Enteritis.....			1	1	2		2			
Fistula in ano.....	2		6		8	5	3			
Fatty degeneration liver.....			1		1				1	
Gastritis:										
Acute.....	3		7	5	15	11	2		1	1
Chronic.....	5		2		7	7	7			
Gastro-intestinal catarrh.....			1		1	1				
Gallstone colic.....	1				1		1			
Gastric enteritis.....	2	2	2	1	7	6	1			
Gunshot wound abdomen.....	1				1				1	
Hernia:										
Inguinal.....	7		9		16	10	2	2		2
Ventral.....	1				1	1				
Umbilical.....				1			1			
Intestinal indigestion.....	1		1	1	3	3				
Intestinal catarrh.....	5	1	1		7	4	2		1	
Tubercular peritonitis.....			2		2	1				1
Ulcer stomach.....		1			1		1			
Acute yellow atrophy liver.....		1			1				1	
Ulceration tooth.....		1			1		1			
Edema palate.....			1		1	1				
Chronic ileocolitis.....	1				1				1	
Total.....	38	11	43	13	105	54	32	2	12	5
<i>Mental diseases.</i>										
Alcoholic psychosis.....	6	3	12	1	22	9	5	8		
Dementia:										
Presenile.....	1			1	2			1		
Senile.....	10	5	10	8	33		9	16	3	5
Precoc.....	25	4	10	6	45		4	36		5
Delusional insanity.....	3	1	2		6			6		
Epileptic dementia.....			1		1			1		
Epileptic psychosis.....			1		1			1		
General paresis.....	2	1	5	1	9		2	4	2	1
Hysterical insanity.....				1	1			1		
Imbecility.....	5	2	15	2	24		13	10		1
Idiocy.....				1	1			1		
Mania, depressive.....	4	5	2	2	13		4	8	1	
Mental exultation, not insane.....	10		8	1	19	19				
Melancholia.....	1				1	1				
Organic dementia.....			1		1			1		
Paranoia.....	4		1		5		1	4		
Toxic psychosis.....	1		1	1	3	2	1			
Total.....	72	21	69	25	187	31	41	97	6	12

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re- main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of bone.</i>										
Arthritis deformans.....				3	3				2	1
Areola abscess.....			1		1	1				
Arthritis.....	2	1		1	4	1	1			2
Dislocation, jaw.....	1				1	1				
Dislocation, clavicle.....				1	1		1			
Fracture, ribs.....	7	1			8	5	3			
Fractures:										
Tibia.....	5	1			6	1	5			
Do.....	3				3	1	2			
Jaw.....	1				1	1				
Hip, old.....	1	1			2		2			
Arm, convalescent.....		1			1			1		
Ulna and radius.....			3		3		3			
Skull, depressed.....				1	1		1			
Frontal bone.....				1	1	1				
Metacarpus.....				1	1	1				
Inferior maxillary.....	1		1		2		1			1
Scarpa.....	1				1	1				
Wrist.....	1				1		1			
Ilio sacrum.....			1		1			1		
Lumbar sprain.....		1		1	2	1	1			
Pott's disease.....			2	2	4		4			
Osteo myelitis.....	1				1					1
Osteo sarcoma.....				1	1				1	
Tuberculosis, hip.....				1	1		1			
Tubercular arthritis.....	1			1	2		1			1
	25	6	10	12	53	15	27	2	3	6
Sacro-iliac disease.....				1	1		1			
Sprained wrist.....		1			1					1
Sprained back.....	2			1	3	1	2			
Sprained ankle.....	3	3	1		7	4	3			
Sprained shoulder.....		1			1					1
Rachitis.....			1	1	2		1			1
Inferior maxillary necrosed.....	1				1		1			
Total.....	31	11	12	15	69	20	35	2	3	6

WORKHOUSE.

<i>General diseases.</i>										
Influenza.....	10		19	2	31	25	6			10
Alcoholism:										
Acute.....	26	4	10	4	44	29	15			28
Chronic.....	12	2	4	1	19	10	9			19
Rheumatism:										
Acute.....	37		40	3	80	45	35			4
Chronic.....	32		42	4	78	6	70	2		7
Chronic, redressed.....	2				2		2			
Muscular.....	14	1	28	9	52	12	40			
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	7		3	2	12		11	1		3
Pott's disease.....				1	1			1		1
Syphilis:										
Primary.....	2		86	2	90	83	7			
Secondary.....	5	2	59	8	74	3	69	2		18
Tertiary.....	2				10		10			
Lumbago.....	71	7	83	17	178	108	70			2
Morphinism.....	1	3			4		4			4
Malaria.....	14	1	12		27	20	6	1		4
Typhoid fever.....	1		1		2	2				2
Total.....	236	20	395	53	704	343	354	7	0	102
<i>Diseases of respiratory system.</i>										
Tonsillitis:										
Follicular.....	20	1	31	13	65	44	21			3
Pharyngitis, acute.....			2		2	2				2
Laryngitis.....	15	1	18	10	44	40	4			
Bronchitis:	2		5		7	6	1			
Acute.....										
Chronic.....	192	17	172	51	432	263	169			12
	5		9		14		14			

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

WORKHOUSE—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Died.	Re-main- ing.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.						
<i>Diseases of respiratory system—Continued.</i>										
Pleurisy.....	12	1	8	4	25	10	15			
Rhinitis.....	12	1	8	4	25	14	11			
Lobar pneumonia.....	1			1	2	1	1			2
Coryza.....	21		29	6	56	50	6			2
Tachycardia.....	1				1		1			
Asthma, bronchial.....			1		1		1			
Total.....	281	21	283	89	674	430	244	0	0	21
<i>Diseases of circulatory system.</i>										
Mitral:										
Insufficiency.....	1		8	2	11		10	1		2
Regurgitation.....	13		7	2	22		20	2		6
Aortic:										
Regurgitation.....	5				5		5	0		1
Stenosis.....				2	2		2			
Hemorrhoids.....	17	3	14	5	39	11	28			3
Anemia, simple.....	4	2	6	3	15	10	5			2
Angina.....	1		3		4	4				1
Pseudoangina.....	1				1		1			1
Varicose veins.....	1		1		1		1			1
Epistaxis.....			2		2		2			
Hypertrophic liver.....	1				1		1			
Total.....	43	5	41	14	103	25	75	3	0	17
<i>Diseases of bone.</i>										
Dislocation:										
Clavicle.....	1			1	2	1	1			2
Jaw.....	1				1	1				
Shoulder.....	1				1	1				
Redressed.....	2				2	2				
Fractures:										
Scapula.....	1				1		1			1
Metacarpal.....			2		2	1	1			1
Inferior maxillary.....	2				2		2			2
Wrist.....	1				1		1			
Ribs.....	2		2		4		4			
Nose.....			1		1	1				
Redressed.....			1		1	1				
Old fracture.....	2		4		6	2	4			
Sprained:										
Knee.....	1		2		3	1	2			1
Back.....	7	1	10		18	16	2			
Wrist.....	3		4		7	7				
Shoulder.....	1				1	1				
Ankle.....	9		4		13	11	2			2
Redressed.....	4		4		8	8				
Thumb.....			1		1	1				
Neuroma of leg.....	2				2	2				
Bursitis.....	4				4	4				
Amputated finger, redressed.....			1		1		1			
Fibroid of stumps.....	1				1		1			
Arthritis.....	2				2		2			1
Redressed.....	7				7		7			
Otitis media.....			1		1		1			
Redressed.....			9		9		9			
Total.....	54	1	46	1	102	61	41	0	0	10
<i>Diseases of skin cellular tissue.</i>										
Eczema.....	12		4	4	20	5	15			
Redressed.....	8				8	2	6			
Dermatitis.....	3		1	1	5	4	1			
Scabies.....	11	3	21	2	37	30	7			2
Tinea circinata.....			1	1	2	2				
Carbuncle.....			1		1	3				
Infected vaccination.....	2				2	3				
Redressed.....	6	1	9		16	16				2
Blepharitis.....	2		18		18	18				

Medical and surgical cases treated—Continued.

WORKHOUSE—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Cured.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Died.	Re-main-ing.
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.						
<i>Diseases of skin cellular tissue—Continued.</i>										
Leg ulcers.....	11		13	3	27	13	14			2
Redressed.....	18		34		52	46	6			
Pediculosis:										
Pubis.....	2		5	2	9	9				2
Corporis.....	1		1		2	2				
Wounds:										
Incised.....	7		16	2	25	25				
Redressed.....			24		24	24				
Infected.....	28	2	20	3	53	45	8			
Redressed.....	26		30	6	62	58	4			
Lacerated.....	22		34	8	64	57	7			
Redressed.....	20		21		41	41				
Contused.....	38		27	3	68	64	4			
Redressed.....	28		11		39	34	5			
Punctured.....	3		4		7	4	3			
Gunshot (old).....			4		4	2	2			
Abrasions, scalp.....	2		2		4	4				
Areolar abscess.....			1		1		1			1
Impetigo contagiosa.....	1		1		1		1			
Papilloma.....			1		1	1				
Furunculosis.....	3		7		10	6	4			
Frostbite.....	1		4		5	5				
Fibrous polypus.....				1	1	1				1
Pityriasis rosacea.....		1			1		1			
Cellulitis.....	1				1	1				
Varicose ulcer.....			1		1		1			
Redressed.....			5		5		5			
Burns of first, second, and third degree.....	4		6	2	12	12				
Redressed.....	6		2		8	8				
Verruca.....	1		1		2	2				
Redressed.....	4				4	4				
Psoriasis.....	4				4		4			
Fibroid tumor.....			1		1		1			
Epidemic parotitis.....			1		1		1			1
Acne.....	1				1		1			
Pruritus.....	2				2		2			
Rhus poisoning.....	1				1	1				
Abscess of ear.....			3		3	3				
Total.....	279	7	334	38	658	554	104			11
Gastritis:										
Acute.....	32		33	20	85	48	31	4	2	10
Chronic.....			3	2	5	4	1			
Diarrhoea.....	25	2	10	3	40	34	6			4
Constipation.....	6		11	2	19	19				2
Intestinal catarrh.....	1		2		3	3				1
Enteritis.....	6		5	1	12	12				3
Hernia.....	6		4		10	2	5	3		6
Hyperchlorhydria.....	5		2		7	7				2
Stomatitis.....	4		4	3	11	10	1			
Appendicitis.....	1		1		2		2			2
Fistula in ano.....	1		4		5		5			5
Odontalgia.....	6	2	10	5	23	23				
Caries of tooth.....	12		8	3	23	16	7			
Total.....	105	4	97	39	245	171	65	7	2	35
<i>Diseases of genito-urinary system.</i>										
Hydrocele.....	4				4		4			
Cystitis.....	25		10	6	41	13	28			
Gonorrhoea.....	22		62	6	90	50	38	2		2
Phimosis.....			5		5	2	2	1		2
Redressed.....			19		19		19			
Bubo.....	3		32	4	39	20	19			6
Redressed.....	10		30		40	26	13	1		
Chancrelids.....	4		45	4	53	37	16			4
Redressed.....			65		65	42	23			
Lacerated cervix.....				3	3		3			

Surgical Operations.

No.	Diseases.	Operation.	Results.
5	Abortions, incomplete	Curettement	Cured.
	Abscesses:		
1	Pelvic	Incision and drainage	Do.
1	Abdominal, multiple	do.	Improved.
1	Alveolar	do.	Cured.
6	Ischio rectal	Curettement and drainage	Do.
1	Liver abscess	Laparotomy and drainage	Do.
1	Vulvo vaginal	Excision	Do.
	Adenites:		
5	Cervical	do.	Do.
1	Do	Curettement and drainage	Improved.
6	Inguinal (bubo)	Excision	Cured.
2	Do	Curettement and drainage	Do.
4	Appendicitis	Appendicectomy	Do.
	Do	do.	Died.
	Arthritis:		
1	Knees	Aspiration	Cured.
5	Do	Incision and injections	Improved.
1	Do	Curettement and injection	Do.
3	Ascites	Paracentesis	Do.
1	Carbuncle	Excision	Cured.
1	Cirrhosis of liver	Talma's	Improved.
1	Do	do.	Died.
3	Condylomata	Cautery	Cured.
1	Cystic ovary	Oophorectomy	Do.
	Dislocations:		
1	Inferior maxillary	Reduction	Do.
1	Shoulder	do.	Do.
2	Endometritis	Curettement	Do.
3	Epididymitis	Incisions	Do.
	Fractures:		
1	Clavicle, old	Reset and wired	Do.
1	Coccyx	Excision	Do.
1	Inferior maxillary	Reset	Do.
1	Radius and ulna	Reset and wired	Do.
1	Skull, depressed	Trephined	Do.
1	Gunshot wounds, abdomen	Laparotomy and repair of intestines	Died.
	Gangrene:		
1	Hand	Amputation	Do.
1	Leg	do.	Cured.
1	Do	do.	Unimproved.
1	Stump	do.	Died.
4	Hemorrhoids	Excision	Cured.
	Hernia:		
3	Inguinal	Radical cure	Do.
1	Inguinal double	do.	Do.
1	Ventral	do.	Do.
2	Hydrocele	do.	Do.
3	Lacerated perineum	Perineorrhaphy	Do.
1	Leg ulcer	Curettement	Improved.
1	Mastoiditis	Incision and curettement	Cured.
	Necrosis of bones:		
1	Frontal	do.	Do.
1	Finger	Amputation	Do.
1	Great toe	Curettement	Do.
1	Osteomyelitis	do.	Unimproved.
1	Peritonitis, tubercular	Laparotomy	Improved.
15	Phimosis	Circumcision	Cured.
1	Pleurisy with effusion	Aspiration	Improved.
4	Retroversion	Ventral suspension	Cured.
7	Salpingitis	Salpingo oophorectomy	Do.
	Strictures:		
2	Urethral	Dilatation	Do.
3	Do	Internal urethrotomy	Do.
1	Rectal	Dilatation	Do.
1	Syndactylitis	Separation of fingers	Do.
5	Testes, tuberculosis of	Castration	Do.
1	Tracheotomy (old opening)	Closed	Do.
2	Varicose veins	Excision	Do.
3	Sarcoma	do.	Died.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

SIR: I have the honor to present the eleventh annual report of the Capital City Training School of the Washington Asylum Hospital.

One of the important things to mention is the graduation of the class of 1909.

These young women, Miss Edith Sigafosse, Miss Elizabeth E. King, and Miss Bessie M. Perkinson, are the first pupils to graduate under the affiliation between the Capital City School of Nursing and Bellevue and allied hospitals, New York. And especially noteworthy is the fact that these young women received appointments to head nurseship in the Harlem Hospital on completion of their course.

Another gratifying item is the increased number of applicants to the training school, 101 blanks having been furnished on request.

Applications returned.....	69
Probationers received.....	23
Probationers accepted.....	12
Pupils resigned.....	4
Pupils dropped from roll.....	5

The present staff consists of—

Superintendent of training school.....	1
Night supervisor (graduate).....	1
Graduated nurses in charge of wards.....	4
Pupils in senior class.....	8
Pupils in junior class.....	6
Probationers.....	4
Number of pupils (third year) in Bellevue.....	3

The present home for nurses, though perfectly planned, is not large enough to accommodate hygienically and comfortably the pupils; many of them are occupying one of the wards in the old almshouse. I would suggest that an addition of 8 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms be added onto the home and the dining room be enlarged.

Another very important addition to the hospital was opened in February last, namely, the psychopathic wards, of 35 beds; also a splendidly equipped hydrotherapeutic department, where every appliance for the giving of hot packs, hot-air baths, Scotch douche, spray bath, Swedish shampoo, continuous baths, and all medicated baths ordered throughout the hospital. Therefore it will readily be seen that the present school of 20 pupils is inadequate to give the nursing, care, and treatments required without adding extra duty and time to the twelve-hour day, thereby very materially interfering with the students' hours of study and greatly needed hours of recreation. I therefore recommend that the number of pupils in the school be increased to not less than 30, besides the probationers.

The number of probationers varies from 2 to 6. The present health of the school is very good, no serious illness occurring during the past year.

Again we extend our grateful appreciation to the dean of the training school and visiting physician, Doctor Hickling, for his ever ready help and guidance in the education and training of the pupils; to the members of the staff, for the lectures given weekly during the school year, and to our superintendent, who has helped in many difficulties.

The following course of lectures was given during the school year 1908-9, from October to June: Ethics of nursing, Dr. Paul Tabor Johnson; anatomy, Dr. Wm. C. Carr; surgical landmarks, Dr. Paul Johnson; surgery, Dr. D. Percy Hickling; obstetrics, Dr. Harry Hurtt; fractures, dislocations, etc., with practical demonstration, Dr. J. A. Talbut; surgical emergencies, Dr. Wm. R. Reeves; chemistry, Dr. R. A. Tobin; nursing in diseases of children, Dr. Noble P. Barnes; communicable and preventable diseases, Dr. Llewellyn Eliot; fever nursing, Dr. H. W. Reisinger; physiology, Dr. Thomas H. Lee; bacteriology and hygiene, Dr. Raymond C. Fisher; symptomatology, Dr. T. H. Lee; surgical technique, Dr. D. Percy Hickling; the imponderable remedies, Doctor —; medical emergencies, Dr. J. A. Blackstone; foods and hospital construction, Dr. George M. Kober; diseases of the eye, Dr. D. K. Shute; gynecology, Doctor Lemon; massage, Professor Anderson; intubation, Doctor Richardson; materia medica, —; diseases of the skin, —; dietetics, Mrs. M. L. Everett.

These lectures, together with class instruction by the superintendent of nurses and bedside instruction by the head nurses, constitute the full course of instruction given to the pupils in the school.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HARRIET MORAND,
Superintendent of the Training School.

OCTOBER, 1909.

L. F. ZINKHAN, *Superintendent, etc.*

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 3, 1909.*

SIR: In accordance with law, I have the honor to submit the report of the board of trustees of the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year 1909.

The number of boys in the school at the beginning of the last fiscal year was 325; during the year there were received 195, making a total of 520, as against 492 for the preceding year. Of those received during the year, 140 were committed by the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, 3 by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, 32 by United States courts outside of the District; 16 paroled boys and 4 escaped boys were returned.

During the year there were discharged by order of the board of trustees, 128; by expiration of sentence, 38; returned to court by order of court, 4; escaped and still absent, 11; died, 1; leaving in the school 338 June 30, 1909.

During the year the school suffered from two outbreaks of diphtheria, which, although serious, were most efficiently dealt with by the school physician and force and the requisite additional medical attendance and trained nurses.

All the boys in the school had to be twice immunized. There were 54 cases of the disease and no deaths resulted, which speaks well for the methods pursued in suppressing these most serious outbreaks.

With this exception the general health of the school has been good, the boys receiving the customary good care and being well provided for in respect to health, comfort, food, clothing, and all other particulars.

In the schoolrooms and manual-training department work has been as well kept up as possible, considering that many of the boys have done work in connection with the building going on, both valuable to the school and beneficial to themselves.

All requisite repairs have been done, including rebuilding, painting, etc.

There has been covered into the Treasury to the credit of the United States the sum of \$1,629.83, derived as follows: Gains from work in shops, \$1,200; sales of products from farm and greenhouse, \$412.72; miscellaneous sources, \$17.11.

As the result of unfavorable weather conditions the farm crops during the year have not been satisfactory. Owing to this and to the higher prices paid for many of the school supplies, the school having to care for an average of 30 more boys than during any previous year, and also to the unusual expenses incurred on account of the two outbreaks of diphtheria, an additional appropriation became necessary.

The estimates of the appropriations required for the school for the fiscal year 1910-11, including a brief explanation of the various increases and changes recommended, have been recently submitted to you and a copy is also inclosed with this report.

It has been found impossible to secure and permanently retain the services of officers, teachers, and employees of high character, intelligence, and ability without commensurate compensation, and this is largely the ground for increases asked.

BUILDINGS.

The new wings to the administration building are nearly completed and will be ready for use in the early winter. The bricks for these wings have been made at the school brick plant. In the work of making as well as laying these bricks the boys have rendered good service.

This is also true of the new and admirably planned and constructed shop building, a great saving having been realized in the bricks and labor.

The site for the new hospital building has been chosen, and the erection of this structure will soon be commenced.

INCREASE OF INDUSTRIES.

Under the direction of instructors in the manual-training department and with the supervision of skilled foremen the boys are making constant advances in knowledge and skill in practical handicrafts and industries.

The brick plant, which is run by a force composed of boys of the school under a skilled foreman, turned out for the use of the school about 1,000,000 bricks during the year.

The new shop building, which is 160 feet long, 49 feet wide, and 3 stories high, has been arranged with the idea of carrying on instruction and work along the following lines: Steam laundry, tailoring, shoe-making, paper-box making, masonry, steam fitting, painting, iron working, carpentry, and manual training, including furniture making. All this is in addition to the regular day-school instruction.

The grouping of all the shops in one commodious building means economical administration of all these branches of instruction and work.

It also affords opportunity for the constant instruction and employment of a larger number of boys than has hitherto been possible.

The report of the treasurer of the school, showing the receipts and expenditures in detail during the fiscal year, is submitted as an exhibit with this report.

The superintendent's report, containing in detail the tabulated statistics of the school population and conditions and a summary of the year's work, is also submitted as an exhibit.

There is also herewith submitted the report of the physician of the school.

The expenditures during the year, as stated in the report of the treasurer, on account of support of inmates, repair of buildings, fuel, and other current needs, were as follows:

Groceries.....	\$7, 225. 56
Butter, butterine, and cheese.....	2, 070. 36
Ice.....	516. 40
Flour and table meal.....	3, 813. 26
Feed.....	3, 131. 57
Meats.....	3, 801. 27
Medicine and medical attention.....	2, 175. 33
Dry goods and notions.....	5, 352. 71
Leather and shoe findings.....	1, 988. 68
Gas.....	1, 231. 70
Fuel.....	4, 399. 56
Hardware and tools.....	690. 23
Tableware and house ware.....	789. 39
Furniture.....	317. 06
Books, stationery, and printing.....	1, 103. 77
Farm stock and veterinary services.....	925. 00
Fertilizer and seeds.....	914. 64
Harness and repairs to same.....	8. 50
Blacksmithing.....	126. 90
Ordinary repairs.....	1, 821. 45
Finding homes for paroled boys.....	26. 10
Compensation for emergency help.....	898. 25
Miscellaneous.....	948. 29
Total.....	44, 275. 98

NOYES MEMORIAL WINDOW.

A committee of citizens of the District desiring to place in the school some memorial of the services to it of Crosby Stuart Noyes, who for many years was deeply interested in its work, and who was president of the board of trustees at the time of his death, presented the school with a beautiful and appropriate memorial window placed in the assembly hall.

Impressive presentation and dedication ceremonies took place on June 20, 1909, in the assembly hall following the usual Sunday afternoon services. In addition to numerous invited guests, there were present members of the board of trustees, school officers, and over three hundred of the boys of the school.

SCHOOL BATTALION.

Through the kind interest of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, War Department, the school's battalion of boys has been equipped with guns, side arms, etc. It has also been supplied with a number of army blouses, which had been discarded on account of not being of the style now required in the regular service.

For these the school is indebted to the kind offices of Gen. James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster-General, War Department, and of Gen. George H. Harries, commanding the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

As a result of these acquisitions there has been increased interest and a marked improvement in the proficiency and military appearance of the battalion. It may be noted in this connection that the

work of the school generally, as carried on by the superintendent, Mr. O. E. Darnall, and his able force of officers, teachers, and assistants, has been successful and in every way satisfactory to this board.

HISTORICAL.

In view of the completion of the new buildings and the improved conditions in the school work generally, and also in consideration of recent legislation enlarging the responsibilities of the school more especially with relation to boys committed to it by United States courts, it seems not amiss to collate facts and give at this time some brief account of its origin and history.

This school for boys, developing from a former institution known as "The Guardian Society," incorporated in 1862, was created by act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, under the name of the "House of Correction," incorporating the trustees and appropriating \$12,000. Other appropriations followed.

It was located on land known as the "Government farm," about half a mile from the Potomac River, 3 miles northwest from Georgetown.

This location proving unhealthy, Congress being asked for an appropriation, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated May 15, 1872, for the purchase of the present site and suitable buildings.

The original purchase under this appropriation, made July 20, 1872, was 150 acres, and a later purchase added over 100 acres, extending the holdings of the school to the Anacostia River.

The present site of the buildings, known during the civil war as "Fort Lincoln," is quite elevated, overlooking the surrounding country for many miles. It is about 3 miles northeast of the Capitol on the old Bladensburg turnpike road and close to the District line.

The first buildings erected were the then "Main" and "A" family buildings. Such buildings as were needed, including "B" and "C" family buildings, a barn, bakery, greenhouse, shops, manual-training school, etc., were added from time to time.

A suitable assembly hall was also built.

In the early morning hours of December 19, 1905, the old main building was totally destroyed by fire. All efforts on the part of the District fire department, the officers and employees of the school, assisted by many of the boys, proved unavailing.

A more detailed account of this fire has been given in a former report.

The nearest District water main being over half a mile distant rendered the work of fighting the fire slower and less effective.

The 12-inch main now being laid and which is to be extended into the school grounds to the summit of the hill on which are grouped the buildings, will doubtless in future minimize this source of danger.

In place of the destroyed main building a new main or administration building has been erected. Two new family buildings, "D" and "E," have also been completed and occupied, resulting in a much desired improvement in the subdivision of families.

Besides the new main or administration building, the school now has five family buildings, every one of which is occupied by its family of boys.

As noted in a former report, the sundry civil act approved May 27, 1908, contains a provision changing the name of the school from that

of "Reform School for Boys," by which it had formerly been known, to that of the "National Training School for Boys."

Under the laws governing the commitment to the school of boys from the District of Columbia the board of trustees has power in its discretion to discharge such boys on their parole, under such conditions as in its judgment may be consistent with the best interests of the community as well as of the individual boy.

The powers and duties of the school, as depending upon various statutes, were confirmed and enlarged by the following, approved February 26, 1909, entitled "An act to provide for the parole of juvenile offenders committed to the National Training School for Boys, Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes:"

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every male juvenile offender who is now or may hereafter be committed to the National Training School for Boys, and who has by his conduct given sufficient evidence that he has reformed, may be released on parole as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the board of trustees of said school that there is reasonable probability that any boy detained in the said school will, if conditionally released, remain at liberty without violating the laws, then said board of trustees may in its discretion parole such boy under such conditions and regulations as the said board of trustees may deem proper: *Provided*, That the parole of all such juvenile offenders committed by courts other than those of the District of Columbia shall be subject to the approval of the Attorney-General of the United States.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed. Approved, February 26, 1909.

The school has been constantly growing and increasing in usefulness, and has been, with the exception of a few years in its early history, largely under the supervision of the Department of Justice. Its lands being owned by and title vested in the United States, it has become to a great extent national in scope, having for its predominating idea the reclamation and reformation of boys sent to it, the length of time of their detention being left as far as possible to those in whose immediate care and under whose constant observation they are placed.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM M. SHUSTER,
President Board of Trustees.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Estimates of appropriations required for the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, submitted October 22, 1909.

	Appropriations for 1910.	Estimates for 1911.
Superintendent.....	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00
NOTE.—The \$500 increase asked is believed to be the smallest increase that should be made, when the character of the services rendered and the work and responsibility are considered. In other institutions of like character and extent similar services are generally rated much higher.		
Assistant superintendent.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Matron of school.....	600.00	600.00
Parole officer.....	900.00	900.00
Office clerk.....	720.00	720.00
Assistant office clerk.....	480.00	480.00
Teachers and family officers.....	7,800.00	7,800.00
Five matrons of families, at \$240 each.....	1,200.00	1,200.00
Foremen of and skilled helpers in industries.....	3,800.00	3,800.00

458 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Estimates of appropriations required for the National Training School for Boys, Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, etc.—Continued.

	Appropriations for 1910.	Estimates for 1911.																										
For general help, including farmer, assistant farmer, florist, engineer, assistant engineer, cooks, shoemaker, tailor, assistant tailor, laundress, assistant laundress, dining-room attendants, housemaid, and nurses.....	5,520.00	6,500.00																										
<p>NOTE.—In the matter of compensation of these employees it has been found that having their pay so rigidly fixed in amount as not to be departed from is not conducive to securing and retaining the best service generally. It is therefore thought best to have these items provided for in a lump sum, so as to allow some discretion in the allotments from time to time as exigencies may require.</p> <p>As an approximate guide, the items under this head for the current year are given, as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Farmer.....</td><td>\$600</td></tr><tr><td>Assistant farmer.....</td><td>420</td></tr><tr><td>Florist.....</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>Engineer.....</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>Assistant engineer.....</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>Baker.....</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>Cook.....</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>Shoemaker.....</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>Tailor.....</td><td>480</td></tr><tr><td>Laundress.....</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>2 dining room attendants and 1 housemaid, \$180 each.....</td><td>540</td></tr><tr><td>Nurse.....</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5,520</td></tr></table> <p>The increase of \$980 over the current year will be needed for substantial increases in the pay of many of the above employees, if efficient help is to be permanently retained.</p>			Farmer.....	\$600	Assistant farmer.....	420	Florist.....	480	Engineer.....	480	Assistant engineer.....	360	Baker.....	480	Cook.....	480	Shoemaker.....	480	Tailor.....	480	Laundress.....	360	2 dining room attendants and 1 housemaid, \$180 each.....	540	Nurse.....	360		5,520
Farmer.....	\$600																											
Assistant farmer.....	420																											
Florist.....	480																											
Engineer.....	480																											
Assistant engineer.....	360																											
Baker.....	480																											
Cook.....	480																											
Shoemaker.....	480																											
Tailor.....	480																											
Laundress.....	360																											
2 dining room attendants and 1 housemaid, \$180 each.....	540																											
Nurse.....	360																											
	5,520																											
Watchmen, not to exceed 8 in number.....	2,880.00	2,880.00																										
Secretary and treasurer to board of trustees.....	600.00	1,000.00																										
NOTE.—The amount is the same asked for last year, the reasons for the increase being then given.	28,000.00	29,880.00																										
FOR SUPPORT.																												
For support of inmates, including groceries, flour, feed, meats, dry goods, leather, shoes, gas, fuel, hardware, furniture, tableware, farm implements, seeds, harness and repairs to same, fertilizers, books, stationery, plumbing, painting, glazing, medicines and medical attendance, stock, vehicles, fencing and repairs to buildings and other necessary items, including compensation not exceeding \$1,500 for additional labor or services, and for transportation and other necessary expenses incident to securing suitable homes for discharged boys, not exceeding \$500.....	16,000.00	16,000.00																										
For extraordinary repairs to buildings, fences, roadways, including the installation of interbuilding telephone system, a fire alarm system, a watchmen's time-registering system; repairs to A, B, and C family buildings, including areaways to A and B family buildings; needed new window frames and sash, and material repairs to roofs, floors, and porches and painting same; replastering the assembly hall, enlarging the coal vault, and putting new roofs on the boiler house and coal vaults.....		4,300.00																										
<p>NOTE.—The full amount estimated will be needed for the above items. The roof on A family building is the same that was put on at the time of its construction, 37 years ago, barring repairs from time to time. The roofs on B and C family buildings are in bad repair. Some of the window frames and sash are so badly decayed as to make substantial repairs imperative, and the buildings generally are in bad repair. The coal vaults are not of sufficient capacity for the storing of sufficient coal to an advantage, and the boiler house and coal vault need roofs.</p>																												
FOR BUILDINGS.																												
For removal of barn and outbuildings and their reconstruction on new site and for new cow barn.....		\$10,000.00																										
<p>NOTE.—Same amount as asked and approved for the current year. The need for this becomes more urgent with the addition of every building.</p>																												
For electric-light plant, wires, conduit, and fixtures.....		10,000.00																										
<p>NOTE.—This, together with shops and equipment, was asked and approved for the current year. All the new buildings have been arranged with a view to the use of the electric current.</p>																												
For the construction of a central school building, including gymnasium, baths, etc.....		45,000.00																										
<p>NOTE.—This is the same amount asked and approved for the current year.</p>																												
For 1 additional family building, for F family.....		25,000.00																										
<p>NOTE.—This is the same amount asked and approved for fiscal year 1909.</p>																												
For additional shops and equipment.....		5,000.00																										
<p>NOTE.—Same amount as asked and approved for the current year.</p>																												
		95,000.00																										

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 459

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

OCTOBER 9, 1909.

SIRS: I have the honor to submit this report of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

RECEIPTS.

From appropriation for—	
Salaries, and support of inmates.....	\$41, 700. 00
Support, deficiency.....	3, 000. 00
Extraordinary repairs.....	1, 200. 00
Support of prisoners, transportation of boys.....	1, 000. 00
New buildings.....	40, 788. 00
From District of Columbia, under contract for support of inmates.....	25, 300. 00
	<hr/> 112, 988. 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and pay roll.....	\$25, 619. 83
Support and repairs.....	44, 275. 98
Extraordinary repairs.....	1, 198. 25
Transportation of boys.....	976. 51
New main and D building.....	6, 743. 40
E family building.....	263. 64
New wings to main building.....	21, 846. 01
Additional shops.....	3, 125. 24
Advances, building account, prior fiscal year.....	1, 112. 93
	<hr/> \$105, 161. 79
Unexpended balance.....	7, 826. 21
To the credit of the following accounts:	
For salaries and pay roll.....	80. 17
Support of inmates and repairs.....	24. 02
Extraordinary repairs.....	1. 75
Transportation of boys.....	23. 49
New buildings.....	7, 696. 78
	<hr/> 7, 826. 21

A statement in detail of the foregoing disbursements is submitted with this.

I have also received from the superintendent of the school during the year, being the net proceeds of the farm and shops, the sum of \$1,629.83. In accordance with the act approved March 3, 1905, I have covered the same into the Treasury to the credit of the United States.

S. W. CURRIDEN, *Treasurer.*

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

OCTOBER 9, 1909.

SIRS: I submit herewith my report as superintendent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

STATISTICS.

Total number of boys received from the opening of the school on January 13, 1870, up to and including June 30, 1909.....	4, 120
Average age of the boys received since the opening (years).....	14+
Number of boys in the school June 30, 1908.....	325
Total number received during the year:	
By commitment from the juvenile court of the District of Columbia..	140
By commitment from the supreme court of the District of Columbia..	3
By commitment from the United States courts.....	32
By paroled boys returned.....	16
By escaped boys returned.....	4
	<hr/> 195
Total for the year.....	520

Discharged, etc., during the year:

By order of the board of trustees, upon honor parole.....	48
By order of the board of trustees, upon special parole.....	79
By order of the board of trustees, full discharge.....	1
By expiration of sentence.....	38
Returned to court by order of court.....	4
Escaped and still absent.....	11
Died.....	1
	<hr/> 182
Remaining in school, June 30, 1909.....	338
Maximum number during the year.....	349
Minimum number during the year.....	318
Average number of boys during the year.....	333+
Average age of boys received during the year.....	15.2
Number received on first commitment.....	175
Number received on second commitment.....	17
Number received on third commitment.....	3
Total number received.....	<hr/> 195
Record of personal habits before commitment:	
Number having kept bad company.....	92
Number having a doubtful record.....	79
Number having a doubtful record, but coming from a good home.....	24
Total.....	<hr/> 195
Number having been in other institutions.....	27
Number having smoked cigarettes.....	84
Number having used tobacco other than cigarettes.....	15
Number who did not use tobacco in any form.....	96
Total.....	<hr/> 195
Number who have used intoxicants prior to commitment.....	18
Employment prior to commitment:	
Number not employed in any way.....	59
Number employed part of the time.....	88
Number employed regularly.....	19
Number attending school regularly.....	9
Number attending school part of the time.....	20
Total.....	<hr/> 195
Cause of commitment:	
Assault.....	18
Affray.....	1
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2
Carnal knowledge.....	1
Contributing to delinquency of minor child.....	2
Counterfeiting.....	2
Destroying private property.....	2
Disorderly conduct.....	12
Destitute of a suitable home.....	5
Disorderly assembly.....	1
Housebreaking.....	2
Incorrigibility.....	21
Indecent exposure.....	1
Jumping on street cars.....	1
Larceny.....	66
Larceny from federal grounds.....	2
Return from parole.....	16
Return from escape.....	4
Violation United States postal laws.....	28
Vagrancy.....	8
Total.....	<hr/> 195

Religious associations:

Parents attending Baptist Church services.....	94
Parents attending Catholic Church services.....	21
Parents attending Christian Church services.....	1
Parents attending Church of Christ services.....	1
Parents attending Dunkard Church services.....	1
Parents attending Episcopal Church services.....	7
Parents attending Jewish Church services.....	1
Parents attending Lutheran Church services.....	1
Parents attending Methodist Church services.....	26
Parents attending Presbyterian Church services.....	3
Parents attending Seventh Day Adventist Church services.....	2
Parents not attending any church services.....	37

Total..... 195

Nationality of boys received during the year:

American.....	191
German Jew.....	1
Irish.....	1
Italian.....	1
Chinese father, Irish mother.....	1

Total..... 195

Parental relations when received:

Number having both parents living.....	75
Number having both parents living, but separated.....	22
Number having lost father by death.....	47
Number having lost mother by death.....	27
Number having lost both parents by death.....	24

Total..... 195

Number who have lost one or both parents by death or separation..... 120

Educational standing of boys when received:

Class A: Those who could read with ease.....	41
Class B: Those who could read only with effort.....	103
Class C: Those who knew only the letters of the alphabet.....	30
Class D: Those who did not know the letters of the alphabet.....	21

Total..... 195

Number who had no knowledge of penmanship..... 22

Number who could write name only..... 30

Number who could write imperfectly..... 80

Number who could write fairly well..... 63

Total..... 195

Number who never attended school..... 13

It may be seen from the foregoing statistics that the enrollment of the school is growing. The average daily attendance of the school for this fiscal year was 30 more than for any prior year in the history of the school.

FINANCIAL.

I have turned over to the treasurer of the school money collected by me during the year, as follows:

Gains from work in shops.....	\$1, 200. 00
Sales from greenhouses.....	281. 43
Sales from farm products.....	131. 29
Miscellaneous collections.....	17. 11

Total..... 1, 629. 83

INDUSTRIES STATEMENT.

Receipts.

July 1, 1908, working capital on hand.....	\$856.88
June 30, 1909, collections for the year.....	6,240.77
	<hr/>
	7,097.65

Expenditures.

June 30, 1909. Amount paid for wages during the year.....	\$2,340.66
Amount paid for material.....	2,390.90
Amount of working capital on hand.....	1,166.09
	<hr/>
	\$5,897.65
Amount turned over to the treasurer of the school.....	1,200.00

GENERAL.

In reviewing the work of the school for the fiscal year 1909, I am reminded that there is little I can present to you that is new, owing to your very active and intelligent interest in and direction of the affairs at the school.

The school has had a very decided physical growth during the year, and this is only indicative of its larger usefulness to our boys. The brick plant not only turned out for the use of the school 1,000,000 brick during the summer of 1908 (fiscal year 1909), but was instrumental in keeping employed a large number of boys, who were strengthened in mind and body as a result, many of whom by reason of the training there received being able to find more profitable employment than they could have done otherwise. These brick enabled us to build some of the buildings so much needed at the school at a very much less cost than would have been possible under the usual contract system, which is an item of no mean proportions. The larger gain, however, that comes from the school doing its own construction work lies in the opportunity offered to our boys to learn useful trades, thus assuring to society a larger number of bread-winners than would otherwise be possible and minimizing the number who will prey upon it.

Under the direction of competent instructors, who are on the regular pay roll of the school, or who are especially employed for that purpose, our boys do all concrete work on buildings, putting in footers, floors, etc. They lay all brick, set stone, do a large portion of carpentering, roofing, lathing, plastering, all steam fitting and painting—indeed, practically build the building. In our manual-training department bookcases, teachers' desks, chairs for school and officers' rooms—400 chairs for dining room, all solid oak, mission style, have been made by our boys. With the good work being done as above and in addition thereto the very satisfactory progress being made by our boys under the direction of skilled foremen in the blacksmithing department, shoe shop, tailor shop, box shop, bakery, stationary-engineering department, greenhouses, farm, cooking, housework, dining-room work, etc., it is very evident that the school is giving a good account of its stewardship. All of the above is supplementary to the schoolroom instruction given, which is most commendable, considering the handicap of no central school building.

The wings to the administration building will be ready for occupancy in the early autumn, as will also the new shop building. The

shop building can merely be made fit for occupancy from our present appropriations. The \$5,000 asked for last year will be needed if the building is to be properly finished and equipped. It is a splendid building, well located and arranged, and should be fully completed and equipped if the boys are to receive the benefits which they should therefrom.

The old building used for shops, one of the group of old buildings which has so long been a menace to the good buildings on account of fire and which was poorly built and illy arranged, has been torn away, the material being used in the new buildings being constructed. With the completion of the wings, shop, and hospital, we can remove the others. This entire group, including the barn, should be removed as early as possible. This done, and the school having the use of city water for fire protection and general use, as recently provided for by act of Congress, apprehension of danger from fire will be minimized.

I wish to emphasize what I have said in previous reports in regard to the need of more family buildings, that fewer boys may be placed in each family, thus enabling us to do more effective work than is possible under the present crowded conditions.

Through the courtesy of Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, War Department, there were transferred from that department for the use of the boys in the school, guns, side arms, and accessories for the entire battalion.

Through the good offices of Gen. J. B. Aleshire, Quartermaster-General, and Gen. George H. Harries, commander of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, a number of good blouses, discarded on account of the adoption of new styles for the regular service, were transferred to the school for the use of our boys.

Upon hearing that the War Department had transferred guns to the school for the use of the boys in their military work, a gentleman who has shown great interest in the boys suggested that they ought to have a band, and gave me a check for \$540 for band instruments, which have been bought, and the boys are receiving instructions on same. This was unquestionably the most magnanimous gift the boys of the school have ever received. The band will be a great uplift to the school, will afford much pleasure to the boys, officers, and employees as well, and it also offers splendid training for the boys, who from time to time receive needed instruction.

The farm crops were not good during the year, owing to the weather conditions being very unfavorable. The orchard gave us practically no yield of fruit; higher prices were paid for flour and other commodities, and the school cared for an average of 30 more boys than were ever cared for during any previous year. Two outbreaks of diphtheria occurred during the year, requiring much additional medical attendance and additional trained nurses. The entire school was immunized twice—the school having a total of 54 cases, with no fatalities. These conditions were responsible for the deficit in the current fund of the school for the year.

One of the urgent needs of the school at the present time is the installation of an interbuilding telephone system, fire-alarm system, and a watchman's time-registering system. Such a system as this was just being installed at the time of the fire which destroyed the main building.

For a number of years only minor repairs have been made to A, B, and C family buildings. These buildings need material repairs. The

roofs are in bad condition, the floors are well worn, the porches are in need of repair, and areaways should be built to A and B family building and new entrances provided. Many of the window frames and sashes are rotted out, so that it is difficult to keep the glass in place. A sufficient appropriation for the installation of telephone, fire-alarm, and registering systems, and for repairs to these buildings and to roadways and fences is important.

I wish to express sincere thanks to the ministers of the gospel who came to us from Sunday to Sunday during the year, oftentimes at a great sacrifice, and conducted our devotional services.

I wish also to express earnest gratitude to anyone who has helped to make our boys better and happier—by singing or otherwise entertaining and instructing them, or by furnishing good reading matter, as has been done by the Public Library and the Post-Office Department.

Great credit is due the officers and employees of the school for their tactful, patient labor for and with our boys. Some especially meritorious work has been done, with which you are entirely familiar. In almost every instance we have been able to get higher-grade people than seemed possible for the salary paid, and to-day we are justly proud of our associates in this work. They realize that you are always interested in their welfare, providing, as far as possible, better accommodations and salaries, which they appreciate.

Again I thank you for the support you have always given me in my work. I fully appreciate your great interest in our boys and your intelligent direction of the school to the end that they may receive the maximum amount of benefit therefrom.

O. E. DARNALL,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN.

OCTOBER 9, 1909.

SIRS: I hereby submit my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

During the fiscal year we had two outbreaks of diphtheria—one in August, when we had 7 cases showing clinical symptoms of the disease. At this time a culture was taken from the throats of each person in the school. Examination of these specimens by the District bacteriologist showed that 47 contained the diphtheria bacillus. All the boys and as many of the employees as would accept were given immunizing doses of the serum. The 1st of October two more cases developed and the immunizing dose of serum was again given. We have had no further outbreak. From the first every precaution was taken to stop the spread of contagion. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the District health officers for their valuable and untiring efforts in our behalf.

I regret to report the death of Charles Haney, at the Tuberculosis Hospital, on September 24.

One boy was operated on at the Washington Asylum Hospital the 1st of June for tubercular peritonitis; another was operated on at Freedmen's Hospital for tubercular glands of the neck.

The 1st of June we had quite an epidemic of a severe form of measles. All the patients did well, the care of them taxing our resources to the utmost.

The close of the year finds the health of the school very good and free of serious contagion. The buildings and grounds are in excellent sanitary condition.

During the year I have endeavored, with the aid of the nurse, to keep a daily record of the cases treated, showing from what family the patient came and the nature of his complaint. I submit the accompanying tabulated statement of cases treated, by families and in total:

	Family.					Total first-treatment cases.	Total additional-treatment cases.	Total cases.
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.			
1908.								
July.....	52	27	77	15	30	201	119	320
August.....	52	23	33	7	19	134	106	240
September.....	58	16	36	30	66	206	111	317
October.....	35	22	22	14	56	149	130	279
November.....	41	21	34	5	22	123	123	246
December.....	19	17	30	18	25	109	105	214
1909.								
January.....	51	18	12	12	44	137	108	245
February.....	40	14	20	20	25	119	84	203
March.....	41	8	15	31	8	103	83	186
April.....	41	17	29	18	31	136	108	244
May.....	29	5	11	15	12	72	61	133
June.....	25	12	11	26	22	96	66	162
Total.....	484	200	330	211	360	1,585	1,204	2,789

GUY W. LATIMER, M. D.,
Physician of the School.

The BOARD of TRUSTEES.

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE REFORM SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

WASHINGTON, *September 30, 1909.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the board of trustees of the Reform School for Girls for the fiscal year 1909.

At the beginning of the year there were 76 girls in the school. During the year there have been 55 commitments, 52 have been paroled, and 2 were in hospitals at the close of the year. The highest number at any one time has been 83, the lowest 75, and the average attendance 79. The capacity of the school is 79.

HEALTH.

The health of the inmates has been exceedingly good. Very frequently girls when received are in need of immediate attention for venereal troubles, and these, as well as those who are about to become mothers, have to be sent to hospitals of the city, there being no facilities at the school for caring for such cases.

NEW BUILDING.

A new building is an imperative necessity. An appropriation for this purpose has been recommended by your predecessors for the past five years. This institution can no longer serve the useful purpose for which created if we are compelled to release inmates to make room for new commitments. The latter equal the releases; as a newcomer enters one door an inmate leaves by another. This is an actual necessity; the only alternative is to close our doors absolutely until releases can be made solely on merit. The premature release of partly reformed girls frequently means wasted effort; but we are compelled to pursue this course for the want of capacity.

The population of the District of Columbia is growing rapidly, and it is but natural that commitments should be on the increase. During the past year we had 55 commitments, as against 34 the preceding year. At present the newcomer is forced to associate with the worst girls in the school, and there is no provision for caring for those who are encephalic or those afflicted with venereal diseases. By means of a new building we can overcome these difficulties, and thus avoid having new girls forced into companionship with the worst characters of the school unless they deserve similar classification.

This is the only place where certain female offenders may be incarcerated, and although under the law the board of trustees may decline to receive more commitments than can be properly accommodated, yet we feel that possibly less harm may follow a premature release than a refusal to receive one who has never been under the influence for good that surrounds the daily lives of those in this school. But this practice can not continue indefinitely. With the increased commitments it is absolutely essential that something be done to remedy the present situation. We have even been forced to sacrifice the space reserved as a hospital, and should any malady break out in the school we would be very greatly embarrassed in the discharge of our duties.

Believing that the Congress will appropriate funds for the erection of a new building, tentative plans have been prepared. These contemplate the erection of a heating plant common to all the buildings of the school in lieu of separate heating systems. In this way a great saving in fuel will be effected, and by locating the plant some distance from the buildings soft coal may be used. It is also proposed to place the steam and sewer pipes in conduits, to which access may be readily had when repairs are necessary. The cost of the building and heating plant is estimated at \$75,000.

ESTIMATES.

Hereto attached I submit an estimate of the appropriation required for services and maintenance of this school for the coming fiscal year.

In the appropriation for services an increase of \$60 in the salary of the assistant engineer is again recommended. As stated in our last annual report, our present equipment demands that this employee should have knowledge of electricity as well as steam engineering, and it is impossible to obtain a competent and reliable man at the low wages now authorized by law.

Our superintendent is in thorough sympathy with her work, and our excellent corps of teachers, acting with her, have brought about the manifest marked improvement in the institution. Some changes have been made among the male employees, but those now with us are faithful in the discharge of their duties, and since the incumbency of the present overseer conditions on the farm have been materially improved. During the year Mrs. Anna F. Dean resigned as treasurer, which post she filled for many years to the entire satisfaction of our board. Miss Lottie R. Richardson was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The report of the superintendent is submitted herewith.

Very respectfully,

J. NOTA MCGILL,
President.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The work during the year has progressed steadily and quietly. I appreciate the assistance rendered at all times by the board of trustees and the faithful cooperation of the teachers. The girls have made unusual efforts to improve and the whole atmosphere has been one of harmony and earnest effort.

There have been few changes in the teaching force. Those in charge of the various departments have worked faithfully and with much success. The director of music has, with the limited time at her disposal, improved the singing very much.

DISCIPLINE AND HEALTH.

There is less and less so-called "discipline" needed. One evidence of the improvement in conduct is the fact that the number of pages in the records heretofore allotted to the recording of misdemeanors is in excess of present needs.

One great factor in good behavior is good health. A healthy child is usually an amiable child. The health of the school remains phenomenal. We have had no epidemics and no diseases of any kind.

INDUSTRIES.

The girls pursue the various household industries, being transferred from one department to another as they learn to do good work. The older girls make beautiful baskets and jardinières in raffia. Quite an elaborate exhibit of this work was sent to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. This industry is part of the course in the academic department.

PAROLED GIRLS.

Fifty-two girls were paroled. The visitor, who is the domestic science teacher, made, with assistance from the substitute teacher, 330 visits. Each home is investigated before a girl is paroled, and she is visited regularly after her parole. In many cases reports continue excellent, notwithstanding the fact that we are obliged, because of lack of room, to parole many girls before they are prepared to go.

NEW BUILDING.

The injury to the school through the lack of quarters is disastrously apparent in many ways. Our capacity is never equal to the demand. Just as soon as a new girl is received an old girl has to be paroled to give the new girl a bedroom. These paroles are not thus always the result of successful efforts on the girl's part and deliberate action on our part, but they are obligatory, and we are driven to select, not a girl whom we think is strong enough to be sent out into life's battles with a prospect of success, but, in many cases, it is the one who seems least unprepared, and we send her out with many regrets that she has not been allowed more time to develop and strengthen in character by overcoming weaknesses that were the cause of her commitment. We provide every possible safeguard, but in some cases failure meets them, as is inevitable, and they are returned, obliging some other girl, perhaps equally unprepared, to be sent out that the other may be given her place. So it goes, receiving and dismissing; subjecting undeveloped characters to strains and tests that they are unable to stand, and we are helpless to save them from this cruel injustice which might be avoided had we more room.

Circumstances have proved conclusively that another duty must devolve upon us, and that is providing here a home for the children who meet in untimely fashion the responsibilities of motherhood. Washington has no home for mothers and infants. We tried keeping a mother and baby here, to the utter demoralization of all school decorum and discipline. The incorrigible young mother can not roam at large unattended with her baby about the buildings. The presence of a baby is impossible in a reading class or workroom. It is cruel to shut them up hours at a time in a bedroom. We tried everything and every way under the rules governing the institution as an industrial school, and failure for the best good of mother and child was written large. We need provision for just these cases, with the elasticity of regulation that is found in the family. The mothers must be taught how to prepare themselves to care for and train their children. The babies while here must be given careful attention, that they may start life with every opportunity for correct development; but this can be possible only in a separate building. Mothers at 15 and 16 are now dismissed from the hospitals to their homes, there to become at once wage-earners during the day. The baby is left to grow up as it may, with such scraps of attention as the mother can give it at night. The mother is exposed to old conditions of environment and temptation, with no added strength of character, through training, to keep her strong. She is deprived of a mother's right to the intimate daily association with her baby, which itself uplifts, dignifies, and safeguards her. This institution must help her if she is to be helped.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Weekly fire drills are held. The buildings can be emptied without warning in one minute and a half.

The fire hose is tested periodically and is in perfect condition.

At the suggestion of the House committee plans have been regularly incorporated into the school programme for teaching the girls how best to utilize whatever yard space they may have at their disposal around their homes when paroled. A plot of ground has been allotted for this purpose, and class and individual instructions are given on the preparation of the soil, selection of seeds, care of plants, and harvesting.

Morning and evening prayers are held throughout the year, with special services on each Sabbath afternoon. Each Sunday morning each girl recites a lesson in a catechism of her own church. Christmas and Easter are observed by the singing of special music. We have been obliged, owing to a population beyond our capacity, to throw up temporary partitions in the hospital to provide sleeping rooms. While we are so far blessed that we have not needed the hospital for sick girls we regret being obliged to use it in this way.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

The filtering plant is installed and giving perfect satisfaction. All the water is filtered and runs clear as crystal all the time.

The driers, one in each laundry, are of great service and much appreciated.

The electric motor for pumping the water from the reservoir is installed and working well.

The men's dormitory was made thoroughly comfortable all winter by the new furnace.

The barn buildings and front fence were painted.

Cement walks were laid in several places and new gates made.

THANKS.

For assistance in our Sunday services we take pleasure at this time in thanking the board of trustees for officiating at the first Sunday of each month; to Senator Jacob H. Gallinger and Representative Washington Gardner for their highly interesting addresses; the Rev. Dr. G. C. Bratenahl for taking charge each first and fifth Sundays throughout the year; Rev. Robert M. Moore for supplying a Methodist minister each fourth Sunday; Reverend Fathers Doyle and Elliott for supplying a priest for each fourth Sunday; and to Reverend Father Yingling for monthly visits.

We are very grateful for help received from the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital; the Washington Asylum Hospital and Freedmen's Hospital; to Mrs. H. S. B. Beale for a period of Bible instruction given each week; to the friends who unflinchingly send us the following periodicals: The Onward, Verona, N. J.; The Silent Worker, Trenton, N. J.; The Dawn, Meriden, Conn.; The Daily, Glen Mills, Pa.; The Advance, Janesburg, N. J.; Our Companion, Cincinnati, Ohio; The Whittier Magazine, Whittier, Cal.; Howard Times, Howard, R. I.; Berkshire Farm Record, Canaan Four Corners, N. Y.; Junior Republic Citizen, Freeville, N. Y.; Industrial Enterprise, Lansing, Mich.; School Journal, Lancaster, Ohio; and Christian Science Sentinel.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Ice cream and cake for all and a box of prizes from Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore; an upright piano, pianola, 48 records and a cabinet, a pile of sheet music, 23 books, 4 prizes, from Miss Maude K. Wetmore.

A candy treat for all from Mrs. H. S. B. Beale.

From the Dead Letter Office, 490 magazines and 4,000 cards.

From Mr. J. Nota McGill, 117 magazines.

POPULATION.

Fifty-five new girls received; 52 girls paroled; 2 in hospital; 83 the highest number at any one time; 75 the lowest number at any one time; 79 the average.

FARM PRODUCE.

Eggs.....	dozens..	199½
Sugar corn.....	do.....	800
Milk.....	gallons..	3,076
Potatoes.....	bushels..	325
Sweet potatoes.....	do.....	90
String beans.....	do.....	90
Onions.....	do.....	85
Tomatoes.....	do.....	275
Lima beans.....	do.....	30
Turnips.....	do.....	100
Parsnips.....	do.....	82
Carrots.....	do.....	4
Apples.....	do.....	75
Beets.....	do.....	80
Field corn.....	do.....	40
Cabbage.....	heads..	4,500
Lettuce.....	do.....	1,000
Radishes.....	bunches..	1,000
Rhubarb.....	do.....	30
Veal.....	pounds..	415
Pork.....	do.....	2,118
Strawberries.....	boxes..	8
Pumpkins.....	do.....	450
Chickens.....	do.....	14
Canteloupes.....	do.....	100
Kale.....	barrels..	30

ELIZABETH A. WHITNEY,
Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

ADVISORY VISITING STAFF.

Edward A. Balloch, M. D.,
Edward D. Williston, M. D.,
John R. Francis, M. D.,

William F. Sowers, M. D.,
J. B. Nichols, M. D.,
James J. Richardson, M. D.,

William L. Robins, M. D.

STAFF.

W. A. Warfield, M. D., *Surgeon in Chief.*
S. L. Carson, M. D., *Assistant Surgeon.*

VISITING STAFF.

MEDICAL.

J. B. Nichols, M. D., Caryl Burbank, M. D., Thomas Martin, M. D., Harry P. Parker, M. D., Robert W. Brown, M. D., William B. Hudson, M. D., James R. Wilder, M. D.

SURGICAL.

Edward A. Balloch, M. D., William F. Sowers, M. D., William A. Jack, Jr., M. D., Edwin M. Hasbrouck, M. D.

GYNECOLOGICAL.

Austin M. Curtis, M. D., William C. McNeill, M. D., Howard Hume, M. D.

OBSTETRICS.

John N. Perry, M. D., Edward D. Williston, M. D., John R. Francis, M. D., Edward E. Morse, M. D.

PEDIATRICS.

John W. Mitchell, M. D., Noble P. Barnes, M. D.

EYE.

Robert S. Lamb, M. D. Assistants: Albert R. Collins, M. D., Martha M. B. Lyon, M. D.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.

James J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Reginald R. Walker, M. D., Hamilton Martin, M. D.

GENITO-URINARY.

H. Atwood Fowler, M. D. Assistant: Milton A. Francis, M. D.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

William L. Robins, M. D. Assistant: Joseph C. Tappan, M. D.

ORTHOPEDICS

William G. Erving, M. D. Assistant: Karl C. Corley, M. D.

DERMATOLOGY.

Arthur J. Hall, M. D.

BACTERIOLOGIST.

Walter W. Alleger, M. D. Assistant: Charles H. Bowker, M. D.

NECROSCOPIST.

Daniel S. Lamb, M. D.

PATHOLOGIST.

Collins Marshall, M. D.

X RAY.

Herbert C. Scurlock, M. D.

OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

H. W. Lawson, M. D., C. A. Tignor, M. D., E. B. Jones, M. D., E. H. Reede, M. D., U. G. Daniels, M. D.,
H. H. Hazen, M. D., H. W. Freeman, M. D.

MINOR SURGERY.

Milton A. Francis, M. D., C. W. Childs, M. D.

EYE.

Robert S. Lamb, M. D. Assistants: Martha M. B. Lyon, M. D., Albert R. Collins, M. D., James C. Dowling, M. D.

EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.

James J. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Reginald R. Walker, M. D., Hamilton Martin, M. D.

NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASES.

William L. Robins, M. D. Assistant: Joseph C. Tappan, M. D.

GYNECOLOGY.

William C. McNeill, M. D. Assistants: Mary L. Brown, M. D., Charles H. Marshall, M. D.

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Julia A. Duffy.

PHARMACIST AND ASSISTANT.

Edgar B. Keemer, J. L. Fitzgerald.

CLERK AND ASSISTANT.

Harry H. Cardozo, Thomas H. Greene.

WASHINGTON, *July 28, 1909.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a report of the work done at the Freedmen's Hospital during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

This period represents the first complete fiscal year the institution has occupied the new building.

The work of the hospital has been conducted with a marked degree of success, due in great measure to the harmonious relations of its several departments and efficiency of service by those connected therewith. At the close of the preceding fiscal year there were 131 patients remaining in the hospital. During the year just ended 2,346 were admitted and 244 births occurred, a total of 2,721 under care.

Of these 1,836 were residents of the District of Columbia and 885 were from the States.

Two thousand five hundred and ninety-two were discharged, their conditions being as follows: 1,288 recovered, 915 improved, 121 unimproved, 7 not treated, and 261 died, leaving 129 in the hospital July 1, 1909. Of the deaths, 57 occurred within forty-eight hours after admittance, being absolutely beyond human aid when received and were only admitted as an act of humanity.

In the out-patient department the following were treated: Medical, 1,457; surgical, 300; ear, nose and throat, 479; eye, 313; gynecological, 192; nervous, 134; skin, 258; genito-urinary, 225; total, 3,358, making a total of 6,210, in and out patients, receiving the benefits of the hospital.

Eight hundred and seventy-seven surgical operations were performed—a larger proportion of which being of a major nature than ever before.

Patients from the District of Columbia are admitted under a contract with the Board of Charities at the following rates: Adults \$1.10 per day, children \$0.65 per day, and infants \$0.40 per day. The appropriation by Congress for this purpose was \$25,500. The bills rendered for the care and treatment of District patients amounted to \$38,846.40, or \$13,346.40 more than the appropriation. It would seem reasonable that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia should make their estimates to Congress based upon the actual number of District patients sent to the hospital.

The number of persons refused admission was 141, fifty-five of which were due to lack of available beds at the time of application and 86 were not proper subjects for treatment in this hospital.

The following tables show in classified detail the medical and surgical work, with results:

Medical and surgical diseases.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1909.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Bones and joints.</i>													
Bones:													
Osteo-myelitis—													
Finger.....				1		1		1				1	
Sternum.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Tibia.....				2	1	3							1
Femur.....				1		1							1
Vertebra.....					2	2	1					1	1
Necrosis of nasal bones..					1	1					1	1	
Periostitis.....				3	2	5		4	1			5	
Joints:													
Tuberculosis—													
Chondro-sternal.....				1		1		1				1	
Elbow.....				1		1		1				1	
Hip.....				6	5	11	1	10				11	
Knee.....				1	2	3	1	2				3	
Sacrum.....				1	1	1					1	1	
Spine.....				1	3	4	1	2			1	4	
Wrist.....				2		2		2				2	
Charcot's knee.....				1		1	1					1	
Deformed toe.....				1		1	1					1	
Contracted forearm.....					1	1		1				1	
Ankylosis of knee.....				1		1							1
Ankylosis of elbow.....					1	1							1
Genu valgum.....				1	1	2	2					2	
Subluxations—													
Ankle.....		1		4	2	7	4	2				6	1
Hip.....				1	3	4		4				4	
Knee.....					1	1	1					1	
Wrist.....	2				1	3	2	1				3	
Synovitis—													
Knee.....	1			3	1	5		5				5	
Wrist.....				1		1		1				1	
Gonorrheal arthritis.....		1		14	1	16	3	12				15	1
Luxations—													
Femur.....				1	1	2		2				2	
Humerus.....		2		6	2	10	1	9				10	
<i>Skin diseases.</i>													
Dermatitis.....		1	1	2	1	5	2	1				3	2
Eczema.....	1			1		2	2					2	
Scabies.....				1	3	4	2	2				4	
Frost bite.....				2	1	3	2	1				3	
<i>Abscess, ulcers, and infections.</i>													
Abscess:													
Alveolar.....				4	1	5	2	3				5	
Axillary.....				1		2	1	1				2	
Cervical.....		1		1		1		1				1	
Breast.....					3	3		2				2	1
Ear.....					1	1						1	
Hand.....					1	1			1			1	
Inguinal.....					1	1		1				1	
Ischio-rectal.....	2			10	8	20	8	11	1			20	
Liver.....					1	1					1	1	
Lung.....					1	1		1				1	
Leg.....				1		1						1	
Pelvic.....					6	6	2	2	1		1	6	
Peri-nephritic.....				1		1					1	1	
Peri-urethral.....	1			1		2		2				2	
Psoas.....	2			1	1	4		1			2	3	1
Subphrenic.....				2		2	1				1	2	
Scapular.....				1		1		1				1	
Testicle.....				1		1		1				1	
Thigh.....				1		1		1				1	
Vulva.....					1	1		1				1	

Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1909.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Abscess, ulcers, and infections—Continued.													
Ulcer:													
Arm.....				1	1	2		2				2	
Axilla.....					1	1		1				1	
Foot.....				2	2	4	2	2				4	
Gastric.....				1		1		1				1	
Leg.....	4		1	7	21	33	14	13	1			28	5
Infection:													
Arm.....				1	2	3	2	1				3	
Axilla.....						1	1					1	
Foot.....				3	2	5	2	3				5	
Hand.....				4		4	1	3				4	
Leg.....				4	1	5	2	2				4	1
Post operative.....		1		3	4	8	2	6				8	
Thigh.....				3		3		2				2	1
Infectious diseases.													
Erysipelas.....			1			2	1		1			2	
Malaria.....	1	2		7	7	17	7	8	1			16	1
Measles.....				4		4	3	1				4	
Typhoid.....	5	2		41	16	64	49	4			10	63	1
Tetanus.....				2		2					2	2	
Influenza.....				3	5	8	3	5				8	
Constitutional diseases.													
Senile debility.....	1				1	2		1				1	1
Heat exhaustion.....		1		5	1	7	4	2			1	7	
Rachitis.....	3					3		3				3	
Marasmus.....			1	11	8	20	3	4			13	20	
Rheumatism:													
Acute.....	8	2		31	11	52	10	37			2	49	3
Chronic articular.....		1		1	4	6	1	3				4	2
Muscular.....		1		5	3	9	2	6				8	1
Syphilis:													
Hereditary.....				3	1	4	1	3				4	
Primary.....		1		29	18	48	2	38	4			44	4
Secondary.....	2			10	6	18		17				17	1
Tertiary.....				11	5	16		10			3	13	3
Tumors.													
Carcinoma:													
Breast.....	2				6	8	1	3	1		2	7	1
Bladder.....					2	2					2	2	
Cæcum.....					1	1							1
Jaw.....					1	1	1						
Liver.....	1					1					1	1	
Neck.....				2	1	3	1				1	3	
Pectoral fascia.....				1		1			1		1	1	
Rectum.....				1	2	3					1	3	
Stomach.....		1		4		5		1	2		2	5	
Fibroma:													
Breast.....					2	3	2	1				3	
Foot.....	1				1	1	1					1	
Leg.....					1	1		1				1	
Lipoma:													
Breast.....					1	1	1					1	
Neck.....					1	1						1	
Shoulder.....				1		1		1				1	
Sarcoma:													
Breast.....					1	1	1					1	
Femur.....					1	3	1	1				2	1
Foot.....					1	1	1					1	
Humerus.....						1							
Inguinal.....				2		2		2				2	
Jaw.....					1	1							1
Rectum.....				1	3	4	2	1	1			4	
Tongue.....					1	1		1				1	
Scalp.....				1		1			1			1	
Hip.....				1		1	1					1	
Golter.....					1	1		1				1	

Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1909.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Eye, ear, nose, and throat.</i>													
Cataract:													
Senile.....	1			2	4	7	2	3				5	2
Traumatic.....				3		3		3				3	
Congenital.....					1	1		1				1	
Conjunctivitis.....					1	1	1					1	
Choroiditis, disseminated.....				1		1		1				1	
Glaucoma.....				1		1		1				1	
Ineised wound of eyeball.....				1		1	1					1	
Irido-cyclitis.....					1	1		1				1	
Iritis.....	1			3	2	6	1	5				6	
Hordeolum.....					1	1		1				1	
Hypopyon.....				1		1	1					1	
Keratitis.....				6	3	9	2	6				8	1
Neuroretinitis.....		1		2		3		3				3	
Ophthalmia, gonorrheal.....				2	3	5	2	3				5	
Ptoxis.....				1		1	1					1	
Ear:													
Mastoiditis.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Otitis media.....				2	1	3		2			1	3	
Stenosis, eustachian tube.....				1		1		1				1	
Nose:													
Sinitis, frontal.....				1		1		1				1	
Ozena.....		1				1		1				1	
Rhinitis.....		1		1		2		2				2	
Throat:													
Pharyngitis—													
Acute.....				1		1	1					1	
Chronic.....				1		1			1			1	
Tonsillitis—									1				
Acute.....				6	6	12	4	8				12	
Chronic.....	1			3	1	5	3	2				5	
<i>Obstetrics and gynecology.</i>													
Abortion:													
Complete.....					32	32	28				3	31	1
Incomplete.....	2				4	6	6					6	
Antiversion.....					2	2	2					2	
Amenorrhea.....					1	1			1			1	
Cystic ovary and pyosalpinx.....					3	3	1				2	3	
Cystic ovary and salpingitis.....					20	20	18	1	1			20	
Dysmenorrhea.....					1	1	1					1	
Eclampsia, puerperal.....					3	3					3	3	
Endometritis.....	3				29	32	15	15	2			32	
Ectopic gestation.....	1				5	6	3				1	4	2
Fibroid of uterus.....					22	22	17	2	3			22	
Carcinoma of cervix.....					33	33	1	9	11		11	32	1
Cystic ovary.....					33	33	13	9	8	1		31	2
Cystic ovary and fibroid.....	1				5	6	6					6	
Premature birth.....			1	10		18					18	18	
Pregnancy.....	16		2		308	326	291		15		2	308	18
Births.....	12	1	1	124	106	244	240					240	4
Pyosalpinx.....	3				32	35	22	7	6			35	
Hydrosalpinx.....					2	2	2					2	
Lacerated cervix.....					11	11	6	2	3			11	
Lacerated perineum.....	2				5	7	5	2				7	
Leucorrhea.....					1	1		1				1	
Ovaritis.....					15	15	1	9	1	1		12	3
Procidencia.....	1				3	4		2				3	2
Infants with mothers.....				4		7						5	2
Retained placenta.....					14	14	12			5		12	2
Retroflexion.....					1	1						1	
Subinvolution.....	2				1	2	2					2	
Miscarriage.....					6	6	6					6	
Menopause.....					1	1		1				1	
Prolapsed uterus, cystic ovary.....					3	3	2	1				3	
Lacerated cervix, cystic ovary.....					2	2	1	1				2	
Hydrosalpinx, cystic ovary.....					2	2	2					2	
Parovarian cyst, cystic ovary.....					1	1	1					1	
Appendicitis, cystic ovary.....					2	2	2					2	
Retroverted uterus, cystic ovary.....					1	1	1					1	
Multilocular ovarian cyst.....					1	1	1					1	

Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1909.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Obstetrics and gynecology—Con.</i>													
Lacerated perineum, cystic ovary.					1	1			1			1	
Ovarian cyst.					1	1					1	1	
Retroflexed uterus, cystic ovary.					2	2	2					2	
Prolapsed uterus.					5	5	2	3				5	
Hyper emesis gravidarum.					4	4	2	2				4	
Multilocular adeo-cystoma.					1	1					1	1	
Puerperal septicæmia.					5	5					5	5	
Recto-vaginal fistula.					2	2		1			1	2	
Vesico-vaginal fistula.					3	3	1	1			1	3	
Dermoid cyst, salpingitis.					1	1	1					1	
Salpingitis.					4	4	2					4	
Mastitis.					2	2		2				2	
Submucous fibroid, cystocele.					1	1	1					1	
Fibroid and dermoid cyst.					1	1	1					1	
Fibroid and salpingitis.					1	1	1					1	
Polypus, cervical.					3	3	2					2	1
Fibroid, pyosalpinx.					2	2	1	1				2	
Hematoma of ovary.					2	2	2					2	
Adeno-papillomata.					1	1							1
Fibroid and pregnancy.					1	1							1
Ruptured hymen.					1	1		1				1	
Hypertrophy of cervix.					1	1		1				1	
Rectocele.					1	1		1				1	
Phlegmasia alba dolens.					1	1	1	1				1	
Dyslocia.					1	1	1					1	
Phantom tumor.					1	1		1				1	
Cervicitis and cystitis.					1	1		1				1	
Pelvic adhesions.					1	1		1				1	
<i>Nervous system.</i>													
Aphasia.				1		1		1				1	
Cephalalgia.	4					4		4					4
Cerebral concussion.				4	1	5	1	3			1	5	
Cerebral embolus.				3	4	7	2	4			1	7	
Cerebral hemorrhage.				5	6	11		1	1		8	10	1
Cerebral thrombosis.	1			2	3	5		2				2	1
Dementia, senile.				1	1	2		2				2	
Epilepsy.	2			9	2	13		13				13	
Hysteria.				1	13	14	5	7	2			14	
Hemiplegia.				1		1		1				1	
Herpes zoster.				1		1		1				1	
Insanity, delusional.				1		1		1				1	
Locomotor ataxia.					4	4		3	1			4	
Paralysis, facial.				2		2		2				2	
Paralysis, spastic spinal.				1		1		1				1	
Paresis.				1		1		1				1	
Meningitis.				1	2	3							3
Neuralgia, facial.				1	3	4		1	1		3	4	
Neurasthenia.				2	1	3	2	1				3	
Neuritis.	2			1	9	12	1	10	1			12	
Myelitis, transverse.	1				1	2		1				1	1
Vertigo.					1	1		1				1	
Cerebral congestion.		1		3	1	5	1	4				5	
Microcephalus.			1			1		1			1	1	
<i>Respiratory system.</i>													
Asthma:													
Bronchial.		1		3	2	6		6				6	
Cardiac.													
Bronchitis:	2					2		2				2	
Acute.													
Subacute.				14	4	18	12	6				18	
Chronic.				3	3	6	4	2				6	
Emphysema.		1		1	5	7	2	3				5	2
Pleurisy:				2	2	4		2			2	4	
Acute.													
Chronic.		1		9	10	20	7	11				18	2
Pneumonia:				3	2	5	2	3				5	
Lobar.													
Lobular.		1		31	15	47	25	8			13	46	1
				5	2	7		2			5	7	

Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1909.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Respiratory system—Continued.</i>													
Tuberculosis:													
Pulmonary.....	1	1		25	15	42		14	17		10	41	1
General.....			1	3	4	7			3		4	7	
Oedema of lungs.....				1	1	2					1	1	
Congenital atelectasis.....											2	2	
<i>Digestive system.</i>													
Appendicitis.....	1			13	25	39	22	9			7	38	1
Cholera infantum.....	2					2		2				2	
Constipation.....				6	5	11	6	5				11	
Diarrhea.....		1		3	1	5		5				5	
Dysentery.....	1					1		1				1	
Enteritis.....				8	3	11	6	2				8	3
Fissure of rectum.....				2		2		2				2	
Fistula in ano.....		1	1	6	8	16	6	10				16	
Gastro-enteritis.....				10	5	15	3	8			4	15	
Gastritis:													
Acute.....		2		22	17	41	8	31			1	40	1
Chronic.....		2		8	8	18		16				16	2
Hernia:													
Inguinal.....				31	1	32	27	4				31	1
Femoral.....					2	2		2				2	
Umbilical.....				6	3	9	9					9	
Intestinal obstruction.....				3	3	6	2				4	6	
Liver:													
Cirrhosis.....				2	1	3		2			1	3	
Cholecystitis.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Peritonitis.....				1		1							1
Prolapsed rectum.....				1		1	1					1	
Stomatitis.....	1					1		1				1	
Stricture of rectum.....				1	2	3		1	2			3	
<i>Genito-urinary.</i>													
Balanitis.....				1		1	1					1	
Carcinoma of penis.....				3		3			2			3	
Chancroid.....				44		44	11	29	2	1		42	2
Condylomata.....				4	8	12	2	10				12	
Cystitis—													
Acute.....	3			4	4	11	5	5				10	1
Chronic.....				1		1							1
Epididymitis.....				7		7	2	5				7	
Gonorrhea—													
Acute.....	6	2		14	4	26	13	11	2			26	
Chronic.....				2	3	5	1	2	2			5	
Hematuria.....				3		3	1	2				3	
Hydrocele.....		1		6		7	4	2	1			7	
Fistula, urethral.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Nephritis:													
Interstitial.....		1		15	16	32	2	14	3		12	31	1
Parenchymatous.....		2		11	6	19	1	7			11	19	
Oorchitis.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Phimosis.....				23		23	19	1	2			22	1
Prostatic hypertrophy.....		2		10		12	2	8			1	11	1
Pyelitis.....				2	1	3	1	1				2	1
Retention of urine.....				5	1	6	2	4				6	
Calculi:													
Renal.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Urinary.....					1	1	1					1	
Stricture, urethral.....		1		18		19	6	13				19	
<i>Circulatory system.</i>													
Angina pectoris.....		1				1		1				1	
Aneurism:													
Aortic.....				1	1	2		2				2	
Popliteal.....	1			1		2		1			1	2	
Aortic insufficiency.....				16	3	19		14			5	19	
Aortic stenosis.....			1	2	2	5		3			2	5	
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	4		3	3	11		9			2	11	
Epistaxis.....	2			1		3	3					3	

Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Admitted.				Total.	Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1909.
		White.		Colored.			Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
Circulatory system—Continued.													
Endocarditis.....				2	1	3		3				3	
Gangrene.....				3	5	8	6				2	8	
Hemorrhage.....				2	3	5	1					5	
Hemorrhoids.....	2	1		11	4	18	11	5	1		4	17	1
Lithemia.....		1				1		1				1	
Mitral insufficiency.....	5			15	13	33		14			15	29	4
Septicemia.....		2	2	5		9	1				8	9	
Pericarditis.....					1	1	1					1	
Varicose veins.....		4		2	3	9	3	5	1			9	
Lymphatics and peritoneum.													
Adenitis:													
Cervical.....	1			5	18	24	8	12	2			22	2
Inguinal.....	4			1		5	5					5	
Submaxillary.....					1	1		1				1	
Elephantiasis.....					1	1			1			1	
Lymphangitis.....					1	1		1				1	
Tubercular peritonitis.....				2	4	6					5	5	1
Injuries.													
Burns:													
Arm.....					2	2		1				1	1
Body.....	1			3	2	6	2				4	6	
Face.....		1		2	1	4	4					4	
Leg.....				2		2	1	1				2	
Fractures:													
Colles.....	1				2	3		3				3	
Femur.....	1	1		6	3	11	3	1			5	9	2
Fibula and tibia.....		1		5	1	7	6					6	1
Finger.....		1		3		4	4					4	
Humerus.....	1			9	2	12	8				2	10	2
Jaw.....	1					1	1					1	
Ribs.....	2				1	3	1	1			1	3	
Skull.....		3	2	3		8	4				4	8	
Nose.....				1		1		1				1	
Clavicle.....				1		1			1			1	
Fibula.....		1		4	1	6	6					6	
Ulna.....				1		1	1					1	
Patella.....		1			1	1	1					1	
Wounds:													
Contused—													
Abdomen.....					1	1		1				1	
Ankle.....				2	1	3		3				3	
Back.....		2				2		2				2	
Chest.....				3		3	1	2				3	
Face.....				1	1	2	1	1				2	
Knee.....				2	1	3	1	2				3	
Leg.....	1			2		3		3				3	
Neck.....				1		1		1				1	
Scalp.....				1		1		1				1	
Shoulder.....				1		1						1	
Thigh.....				4		4	2	2				4	
Gunshot—					2	2		2				2	
Ankle.....				2		2	2					2	
Back.....					1	1	1					1	
Chest.....					1	2						2	
Face.....				2		2	2	1				2	
Knee.....				2		2						2	
Leg.....	1	1		1		2		1				1	
Thigh.....				1		2	2					2	
Incised—	1			1		2	1				1	2	
Face.....													
Leg.....				2		2		2				2	
Scalp.....						2	1					2	
Lacerated—		1		1	1	3		3				3	
Face.....													
Leg.....		1		1		2		2				2	
Scalp.....		1		2	2	5	1	3				5	
Scrotum.....		1	1	1		3		2	1			3	
Vulva.....				1		1		1				1	
					1	1		1				1	

Medical and surgical diseases—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Admitted.					Discharged.						Remaining July 1, 1909.
		White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.								
<i>Injuries—Continued.</i>													
Wounds—Continued.													
Punctured—													
Abdomen.....				1		1	1					1	
Foot.....				1		1		1				1	
Foreign bodies—													
Foot.....				1		1		1				1	
Knee.....				1		1	1					1	
Hand.....		1		3	1	5	5					5	
Poisons—													
Alcoholism.....		26	1	29	12	68	25	34	2		4	65	3
Autointoxication.....				1	1	2		2				2	
Carbolic acid.....					1	1		1				1	
Gas, illuminating.....		1				1	1					1	
Mercury.....					1	1	1					1	
Morphine.....		1				1		1				1	
Coroner's cases.....			2	2		4					4	4	
Total.....	131	105	20	1,082	1,383	2,721	1,288	915	121	7	261	2,591	129

Operations and results.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Appendectomy.....	Appendicitis.....			4	12	16	13	1		2
	Appendicitis, ruptured.....			1	1	2	1			
	Appendicitis, gangrenous.....			1	1	2	2			
Amputation.....	Chronic mastitis of breast.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Gangrene of leg.....			3	2	5	4			1
	Gangrene of toes.....			1	1	2	2			
	Gangrene of fingers.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Gangrene of foot.....			1	1	2	2			
	Tuberculosis of foot.....			2		2	2			
Halsted's.....	Hypertrophy of cervix uteri.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Carcinoma of breast.....			1	1	2	1	1		
	Epithelioma of penis.....			2		2	2			
Arthrectomy.....	Tuberculosis of knee.....			3		3	1	2		
Circumcision.....	Elongated prepuce.....	2		8		10	9	1		
Cauterization.....	Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....			2	2	4	2	1	1	
	Condylomata of vulva.....				3	3	2	1		
	Condylomata of anus.....			2		2	2			
Curettage.....	Retained placenta.....				18	18	14	1		3
	Chronic dysmenorrhœa.....				6	6	6			
	Chronic endometritis.....				5	5	5			
	Chancroidal ulcer of vulva.....			2	2	4	2			
	Tuberculosis of tibial fascia.....				1	1		1		
Cranectomy.....	Microcephalus.....		1			1				1
Cholecystotomy.....	Cholelithiasis.....			1	1	2	2			
Cystotomy, subpubic.....	Vesical calculus.....				1	1	1			
Celiotomy:										
Salpingo-oophorectomy.....	Ectopic gestation.....			4		4	3			1
	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary.....			21	21	42	19			2
	Hydrosalpinx and cystic ovary.....			7	7	14	7			
	Pyosalpinx and cystic ovary, bilat.....			11	11	22	11			
	Myo-fibroma, cystic ovary.....			8		8	8			
Hystero-salpingo-oophorectomy.....	Fibroid of uterus and bilateral pyosalpinx.....				6	6	6			
Salpingectomy.....	Pyosalpinx, bilateral.....				8	8	8			
Oophorectomy.....	Multi-locular cyst of ovary.....				5	5	4			1
	Cyst of ovary.....				6	6	6			
	Cyst of ovary, bilateral.....				5	5	5			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Celiotomy—Continued.										
Oophorectomy and appendectomy.	Cystic ovary and appendicitis.				7	7	7			
Hysterectomy.	Fibroid of uterus.				12	12	11			1
	Carcinoma of cervix.				1	1				1
	do.				2	2		1		1
	Pyosalpinx, cystic ovary and appendicitis.				5	5	4			1
Hysterectomy, vaginal.	Fibroid of uterus.				4	4	4			
Salpingo-Oophorectomy, appendectomy.	Fibroid of uterus, pregnancy.				1	1	1			
Myomectomy.	Tubercular peritonitis.				2	2		1	1	
Porro's casarian.	Procidentia.				3	3	2	1		
Exploratory.	Carcinoma of pylorus.			2		2	1			1
Ventral fixation.	Stricture of rectum.				1	1				1
Gastro-enterostomy.	Stricture of urethra.			4		4	3	1		
Colotomy, inguinal.	Cataract.				1	4	5			
Dilatation and perineal section.	Incised wound of eyeball.				1		1			
Enucleation.	Hypertrophy of prostate.				3		3		1	
Extirpation.	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.				2		2			
	Fibrous tumor of leg.				1		1			
	Cervical adenitis.		1	2	16	19	18	1		
	Cervical adenitis, bilateral.			4	1	5	5			
	Inguinal adenitis.			2	1	3	3			
	Needle in knee.			1		1	1			
	Sarcoma of breast.			1		1				1
Excision.	Varicose veins.				4	4	4			
	Recto-vaginal fistula.				2	2	2			
	External hemorrhoids.	2		3	2	7	7			
	Polypus.				1	1	1			
	Sarcoma of lower jaw.				1	1				
	Fistula in ano.	3		10	3	16	13	2	1	
	Rectal ulcer.				1	1	1			
	Hypertrophy of labia minora.				1	1	1			
	Adeno-fibroma of breast.				2	2	2			
	Peri-rectal fistula.				1	1		1		
	Sequestrum of tibia.			5	1	6	4	2		
	Tuberculosis of sacrum.				1	1				1
	Lipoma of back.			2	1	3	3			
	Tuberculosis of sternum.			1	1	2		2		
	Ptoxis.				2	2		2		
	Epithelioma of lip.				1	1	1			
	Cicatritial tissue of thigh.				1	1	1			
	Chancroidal ulcer of penis.				4	4	4			
Exploratory incision.	Fracture of base of skull.				1	1				1
Herniotomy.	Umbilical hernia.			2	3	5	5			
	Strangulated inguinal hernia.			3		3	3			
	Incarcerated inguinal hernia.			1		1	1			
	Congenital inguinal hernia.			6		6	6			
	Inguinal hernia.			9		9	9			
	Inguinal hernia, bilateral.			3		3	3			
	Inguinal hernia, direct.			2		2	2			
	Inguinal hernia and hydrocele of cord.			1		1	1			
Incision, drainage.	Femoral hernia.				1	1				1
	Abscess of arm.	1		2		3	3			
	Abscess of leg.				1	1		1		
	Abscess of breast.				3	3	3			
	Abscess of inguinal glands.			1	2	3	2	1		
	Stricture of urethra, multiple.			2		2	2			
	Stricture of rectum.				2	2	1			1
	Cellulitis of forearm.				2	2	2			
	Cellulitis of foot.	1	1	2	4	8	8			
	Cellulitis of hand.	6	1	18	12	37	35	2		
	Cellulitis of arm.				1	1	1			
	Cellulitis of arm and forearm.	1		1		2	1			1
	Cellulitis of leg.				2	2	1	1		
	Cellulitis of knee.				1	1	1			
	Peri-nephritic abscess.				1	1	1			
	Chancroid and phimosi.				2	2	2			
	Gunshot wound of knee.				1	1	1			
	Ischio-rectal abscess.			3	1	4	4			
	Ulcer of leg.				2	2	2			
Incision, stretching.	Neuritis of musculo-spiral nerve.	1				1		1		
Ligation.	Varicose veins of leg.			1	1	2	2			
Laminectomy.	Fracture of lumbar vertebra.				1	1	1			

Operations and results—Continued.

Operation.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.					
Mastoidectomy.....	Mastoiditis.....			2	1	3	3			
Nephrectomy.....	Pyelitis, suppurative.....			1		1	1			
Osteotomy.....	Genu valgum.....				1	1	1			
Perineal section.....	Stricture of urethra.....			3		3	3			
Plastic work.....	Sloughing serotum.....			1		1		1		
Phlebectomy.....	Thrombo-phlebitis.....				1	1		1		
Perineorrhaphy.....	Lacerated perineum.....				4	4	3	1		
Prostectomy.....	Hypertrophy of prostate.....			2		2	2			
Resection.....	Tuberculosis of knee.....			2		2		1	1	
Reduction.....	Fracture of humerus.....				1	1	1			
	Fracture of femur.....				1	1	1			
Radical cure.....	Hydrocele.....			2		2	2			
Shade's operation.....	Varicose veins.....		1	4	6	11	8	2	1	
Skin grafting.....	Varicose ulcer.....			1		1	2			
Suturing.....	Lacerated scalp.....	7		39	5	51	51			
	Lacerated face.....			8	2	10	10			
	Lacerated hand.....	3		25	2	30	28	2		
	Lacerated leg.....	1		2	3	6	6			
	Incised scalp.....	19	1	48	6	74	70	4		
	Incised arm.....	1		3	1	5	5			
	Incised hand.....	16		34	9	59	50	9		
	Incised ear.....			2	1	3	3			
	Incised chest.....			2		2	2			
	Incised foot.....			4		4	4			
Trephining.....	Fracture of skull, compound.....	2	1	1		4	1			3
Trachelorrhaphy.....	Lacerated cervix.....				6	6	6			
Tonsillotomy.....	Hypertrophy of tonsil.....			42	34	76	76			
Tonsillotomy by dissection.....	do.....			6	4	10	10			
Wiring of bone.....	Fracture of femur.....			2		2	1			1
	Fracture of clavicle.....			2		2	1	1		
	Fracture of humerus.....			1		1	1			
Whithead's.....	Hemorrhoids.....			3	1	4	3	1		
Turbineotomy.....	Hypertrophy of turbinates.....			19	7	26	26			
Adenectomy.....	Adenoids.....			16	9	25	25			
Incision.....	Peri-tonsillar abscess.....			7	8	15	15			
Total.....		61	12	435	369	877	793	52	5	27

Obstetrical record.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Forceps.	Podalic version.	Placenta prævia.	Lacerations.	Postpartum hemorrhage.	Head.	Breech.	Foot.	Primipara.	Multipara.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.											
July.....			10	8	18	1				1	17	1		9	9
August.....			13	8	21	1			1		20		1	9	12
September.....			11	5	16		1				16			9	7
October.....			13	8	21	1				1	21			7	14
November.....			12	12	24						23			12	12
December.....			9	7	16		1				15	1		8	8
January.....	1		4	15	20		1		2		20			10	10
February.....			11	9	20	2		1			20			12	8
March.....		1	10	11	22	2					19	2	1	10	12
April.....			11	13	24	2					24			13	11
May.....			13	12	25						25			11	14
June.....			9	8	17	2			1		15	1	1	10	7
Total.....	1	1	126	116	244	11	3	1	4	2	235	6	3	120	124

Cases treated in out-patient department.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Medical.						Surgical—Continued.					
Anemia.....			2	11	13	Adenitis:					
Asthma:						Cervical.....		3	1		4
Bronchial.....	3		9	6	18	Inguinal.....		14	1		15
Cardiac.....	1				1	Arthritis.....		2			2
Adenitis, cervical.....			1	4	5	Balanitis.....		1			1
Aneurism.....			3		3	Burns.....		1	1		2
Aortic insufficiency.....			2	1	3	Condylomata.....			3		3
Aortic stenosis.....				1	1	Chancroids.....		12	2		14
Appendicitis.....			1		1	Cysts.....		4	3		7
Arterio-sclerosis.....			16	3	19	Chondromata.....		2			2
Ascaris lumbricoides.....			1	1	2	Dog bite.....		1			1
Bronchitis:						Endometritis.....			2		2
Acute.....			112	112	224	Epididymitis.....		1			1
Chronic.....	4	1	49	61	115	Fractures:					
Cardiac hypertrophy.....			2	3	5	Clavicle.....		2	1		3
Cardiac neurosis.....			1	3	4	Metacarpal.....		2			2
Chlorosis.....				1	1	Jaw.....		1			1
Cholera infantum.....			2		2	Radius.....			1		1
Constipation.....			36	90	126	Ribs.....		2			2
Contusions.....	1		13	4	18	Scapula.....		1			1
Coryza.....			17	15	32	Tibia.....			1		1
Debility.....			4	9	13	Wrist.....			1		1
Debility, senile.....			2	15	17	Foreign bodies in throat.....		8	2		10
Diabetes mellitus.....			1		1	Fistula in ano.....		3			3
Endocarditis.....			2	2	4	Gangrene of foot.....		3			3
Eneuresis.....			3	3	6	Hemorrhoids.....		3	1		4
Enteritis.....			11	7	18	Hernia, inguinal.....		1			1
Febricula.....			4	3	7	Hematoma.....			1		1
Gastritis:						Hydrocele.....		1			1
Acute.....	2		61	104	167	Infection:					
Chronic.....			24	29	53	Hand.....		14	7		27
Hemophilia.....	1		2	2	5	Head.....		1			1
Hepatitis.....			3	4	7	Ingrown toe nail.....		4	1		5
Influenza.....			4	3	7	Keloid.....			3		3
Intestinal indigestion.....			15	24	99	Lipoma.....		3	1		4
Malaria.....			16	8	24	Orchitis.....		2			2
Measles.....			1		1	Phimosis.....		43			43
Migraine.....			4	1	5	Retention of urine.....		3			3
Mitral insufficiency.....			14	20	34	Retained placenta.....			1		1
Myalgia.....			21	16	37	Sprains:					
Myocarditis.....			3	3	6	Ankle.....		6	1		7
Myasms.....			2	1	3	Foot.....		2			2
Nephritis:						Knee.....		1			1
Acute.....			9	7	16	Shoulder.....		1			1
Chronic.....			11	12	23	Wrist.....		2			2
Peritonitis.....			1		1	Synovitis.....		2			2
Pleurisy.....			12	4	16	Stricture of urethra.....		4			4
Pleurodynia.....			4	5	9	Tongue tie.....		1			1
Pneumonia:						Ulcer:					
Lobar.....			3		3	Finger.....		1			1
Lobular.....			1	1	2	Leg.....		2			2
Phlebitis.....			1		1	Penis.....		1			1
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....			49	32	81	Vaccination.....		25	24		49
Rheumatism.....	4		68	69	141	Wounds:					
Rickets.....			3	2	5	Contused.....		14	1		15
Scabies.....			1	1	2	Incised.....		6	1		7
Stomatitis.....			2	4	6	Lacerated.....		1	1		2
Synovitis.....			2	1	3	Punctured.....	1	1	2	2	6
Tachycardia.....			1	3	4	Total.....	1	1	226	72	300
Tinea circinata.....			2	1	3	Gynecological.					
Tinea saginata.....				1	1	Amenorrhea.....			10		10
Typhoid fever.....			2	1	3	Chlorosis.....			1		1
Whooping cough.....			2		2	Cystocele.....			5		5
Miscellaneous—not diagnosed.....			44	44	88	Cystic ovary.....			6		6
Total.....	16	1	682	758	1,457	Cervicitis.....			1		1
Surgical.						Cystitis.....			5		5
Abscess:						Condylomata of vulva.....			3		3
Abdomen.....			9	2	11	Dysmenorrhea.....			15		15
Head.....			3	2	5	Displacements:					
Leg.....			3	2	5	Prolapse.....			5		5
Chest.....			2	2	4	Retroversion.....			14		14
			2	2	4	Endometritis.....			33		33

Cases treated in out-patient department—Continued.

	White.		Colored.				White.		Colored.			
Diagnosis.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
<i>Gynecological—Continued.</i>							<i>Ear, nose, and throat—Continued.</i>					
Fibroid of uterus.....				9	9		Pharyngitis:					
Leucorrhœa.....				15	15		Acute.....					26 34 60
Lacerated cervix.....				10	10		Chronic.....					32 43 75
Lacerated perineum.....				16	16		Post-pharyngeal abscess.....					1 1 2
Metrorrhagia.....				6	6		Peritonsillar abscess.....					3 8 11
Menorrhagia.....				8	8		Rhinitis:					
Menopause.....				14	14		Acute.....					4 4 8
Ovaritis.....				18	18		Chronic, atrophic.....					4 7 11
Pruritis.....				1	1		Chronic, hypertrophic.....					8 5 13
Post operative adhesions.....				4	4		Spur. nasal septum.....					1 1 2
Pregnancy.....				22	22		Stomatitis.....					1 3 4
Pyosalpinx.....				11	11		Tonsillitis:					
Salpingitis.....				5	5		Acute.....					16 32 48
Urethritis.....				11	11		Chronic.....					6 3 9
Vaginitis.....				18	18		Uvulitis.....					19 13 32
Vulvitis.....				1	1		Total.....					2 230 247 479
Miscellaneous—not diagnosed.....				11	11		<i>Eye.</i>					
Total.....				282	282		Amblyopia.....					3 3 6
<i>Nervous diseases.</i>							Angiosclerosis.....					2 4 6
Alcoholism.....	1				1		Blepharitis.....					2 2 4
Anterior-polio-myelitis.....			1		1		Cataract.....					3 5 8
Apoplexy.....			1		1		Chalazion.....					5 9 14
Anterior sclerosis.....			1		1		Choroiditis.....					6 4 10
Cerebral congestion.....			2		2		Circum-corneal hypertrophy.....					4 1 5
Cerebral embolus.....			7	3	10		Conjunctivitis.....					41 43 84
Cerebral syphilis.....			2		2		Corneal ulcer.....					2 4 6
Chorea.....				1	1		Ectropion.....					1 2 3
Epilepsy.....			11	7	18		Glaucoma.....					2 1 3
Hysteria.....				2	2		Iritis.....					3 5 8
Migraine.....			3	3	6		Keratitis.....					4 4 8
Neuralgia.....			9	17	26		Leucoma.....					1 1 2
Neurasthenia.....	2		14	33	49		Optic atrophy.....					6 6 12
Paralysis agitans.....				1	1		Optic neuritis.....					1 2 3
Paralysis, facial.....				1	1		Ophthalmia neonatorum.....					2 2 4
Locomotor ataxia.....			1		1		Refractions.....					29 48 77
Sciatica.....			1		1		Retinitis.....					3 8 11
Tabes dorsalis.....			1		1		Trauma.....					4 2 6
Miscellaneous.....				8	8		Miscellaneous.....					2 21 21 44
Total.....	3		54	77	134		Total.....					3 141 169 313
<i>Ear, nose, and throat.</i>							<i>Genito-urinary.</i>					
Adenoids.....			12	7	19		Chancere.....					1 1 2
Abscess of external ear.....			2		2		Chancroid.....					16 16 32
Ceruminous impaction.....			5		5		Epididymitis.....					15 15 30
Cyst, sublingual.....				1	1		Gonorrhœa.....					65 1 73
Embedded tonsils.....			1	1	2		Hydrocele.....					1 2 3
Epistaxis.....			1	2	3		Inguinal adenitis.....					9 9 18
Foreign body in ear.....			2		2		Phimosis.....					13 13 26
Hypertrophy of turbinates.....			25	6	31		Orethritis.....					1 1 2
Hypertrophy of tonsils.....			32	54	86		Prostatitis:					
Inflammation, auditory meatus.....			6	3	9		Acute.....					4 4 8
Inflammation, Eustachian tube.....			1	1	2		Chronic.....					17 17 34
Laryngitis:							Prostatic hypertrophy.....					7 7 14
Acute.....			9	8	17		Stricture of urethra.....					5 5 10
Chronic.....			1	2	3		Urethritis—					
Tubercular.....			1		1		Acute.....					17 17 34
Mastoiditis.....			1		1		Chronic.....					27 27 54
Otitis media:							Venereal warts.....					4 4 8
Acute.....	1		10	6	17		Unclassified.....					2 9 11
Chronic.....	1		3		4		Total.....					11 213 1 225
Papilloma of tonsil.....				1	1							
Perforated tonsil.....				1	1							

Cases treated in out-patient department—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
<i>Skin.</i>						<i>Skin—Continued.</i>					
Aene.....			6	4	10	Syphilis—Continued.					
Dermatitis.....			4	2	6	Primary.....			13	1	14
Eczema.....	1		9	5	15	Secondary.....	3		49	35	87
Tuberculosis.....			1	1	2	Tertiary.....			29	14	43
Herpes zoster.....			7		7	Tinea circinata.....			3		3
Impetigo.....			1		1	Tinea tonsurans.....			6	1	7
Leucoderma.....			1	1	2	Urticaria.....			3	5	8
Pedliculi capitis.....			2	1	3	Unclassified.....			3	1	4
Scabies.....			18	21	39	Total.....	4		158	96	258
Syphilis:											
Congenital.....			3	4	7						

Emergencies.

Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Month.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
July.....	15	2	65	25	107	February.....	6	1	24	14	45
August.....	19	4	54	25	102	March.....	6	1	46	9	62
September.....	14	1	37	18	70	April.....	21	1	35	13	70
October.....	12		72	17	101	May.....	16	5	55	13	89
November.....	15	1	63	19	98	June.....	8		49	19	76
December.....	14	2	41	15	72	Total.....	157	18	587	200	961
January.....	11		45	13	69						

Occupation of patients.

Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Occupation.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Agent.....	1		5		6	Mechanic.....	8				8
Barber.....	2		18		20	Merchant.....	1		6		7
Bellboy.....			6		6	Messenger.....	1		6		7
Bootblack.....			14		14	Miner.....			3		3
Butler.....	1		5		6	Minister.....			3		3
Carpenter.....	3		4		7	Musician.....			10		10
Carpetlayer.....			2		2	No occupation.....	6	7	100	50	163
Chambermaid.....				20	20	Nurse.....				15	15
Clerk.....	1		6		7	Painter.....	3		10		13
Coachman.....	1		6		7	Physician.....	1		2		3
Cook.....	1	3	6	10	20	Pianist.....			2		2
Dairyman.....	1				1	Plasterer.....	1		2		3
Domestic.....		6		937	943	Porter.....			20		20
Driver.....	4		30		34	Sailor.....	4		1		5
Electrician.....	2		1		3	Seamstress.....				60	60
Elevator man.....			14		14	Shoemaker.....			47		47
Engineer.....	1		1		2	Soldier.....	20		3		23
Farmer.....	5		21		26	Student.....	6		37	72	115
Fireman.....			4		4	Tailor.....	1		5		6
Grocer.....	1		10		11	Teacher.....	2	1	8	9	20
Hostler.....			10		10	Teamster.....			18		18
Huckster.....			12		12	Trained nurse.....				3	3
Iceman.....	2		1		3	Unknown.....	2		46	25	73
Janitor.....			7		7	Waiter.....			37		37
Laborer.....	20		400		420	Waitress.....				10	10
Laundress.....		2		54	56	Watchman.....	1		3		4
Lawyer.....			10		10	Total.....	104	19	956	1,267	2,346
Liveryman.....	1				1						

Nativity of patients.

Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Nativity.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alabama.....			2		2	New Jersey.....	1		6	7	14
Alaska.....	1				1	New York.....	2		9	8	19
Arkansas.....			1	1	2	North Carolina.....			8	11	19
California.....	1		2		3	Ohio.....	1		6	4	11
Colorado.....	1				1	Pennsylvania.....	1	1	21	37	60
Connecticut.....			3	1	4	South Carolina.....			4	8	12
Delaware.....			4	5	9	Tennessee.....	1			1	1
District of Columbia.....	17	6	294	432	749	Texas.....		1			1
Florida.....	1		2	1	4	Virginia.....	7	2	211	291	511
Georgia.....			7	5	13	West Virginia.....			29	31	60
Idaho.....		1			1	Canada.....	1			1	2
Illinois.....	1		6	3	10	Cuba.....			3		3
Indiana.....			1		1	France.....		1			1
Iowa.....		1			1	Germany.....	6				6
Kansas.....	1			1	2	Ireland.....	31	2			33
Kentucky.....			4	3	7	Italy.....	10				10
Louisiana.....				1	1	Russia.....	7	1			8
Maryland.....	6	2	296	389	693	Spain.....	1				1
Massachusetts.....	2		4	2	8	Unknown.....	2	1	24	18	45
Mississippi.....			8	7	15						
Montana.....	1				1	Total.....	104	19	956	1,267	2,346

Patients admitted each year for the past thirty-five years.

Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30:		Year ending June 30:	
1875.....	190	1887.....	2,017	1899.....	2,374
1876.....	319	1888.....	1,997	1900.....	2,427
1877.....	500	1889.....	2,074	1901.....	2,414
1878.....	519	1890.....	2,392	1902.....	2,408
1879.....	642	1891.....	2,373	1903.....	2,677
1880.....	819	1892.....	2,331	1904.....	2,907
1881.....	892	1893.....	2,422	1905.....	2,918
1882.....	1,102	1894.....	2,801	1906.....	2,207
1883.....	1,373	1895.....	2,476	1907.....	2,366
1884.....	1,509	1896.....	2,596	1908.....	2,669
1885.....	1,794	1897.....	2,815	1909.....	2,590
1886.....	1,923	1898.....	2,355		

Summary.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
In hospital July 1, 1908.....	2	1	52	76	131
Admissions.....	104	19	956	1,267	2,346
Births.....	1	1	126	116	244
Total under care.....	107	21	1,134	1,459	2,721
Died.....					261
Discharged.....					1,288
Recovered.....					915
Improved.....					121
Unimproved.....					7
Not treated.....					
Total died and discharged.....					2,592
In hospital July 1, 1909.....					129
Operations.....	61	12	435	369	877
Results of operations:					793
Recovered.....					52
Improved.....					5
Unimproved.....					27
Died.....					961
Emergencies.....	157	18	587	200	

Summary—Continued.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Day's maintenance furnished District patients.....					37,326
Day's maintenance furnished United States patients.....					20,793
Total day's maintenance.....					58,119
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					193
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					98
Daily average number of patients.....					154
District patients admitted.....					1,836
Nonresidents admitted.....					885
Number treated in out-patient department:					
Medical.....	16	1	682	758	1,457
Surgical.....	1	1	226	72	300
Ear, nose, and throat.....	2		230	247	479
Eye.....	3		141	169	313
Gynecological.....				192	192
Nervous.....	3		54	77	134
Skin.....	4		158	96	258
Genito-urinary.....	11		213	1	225
Total.....	40	2	1,704	1,612	3,358

A glance at the foregoing statistics will show the wealth of clinical material this institution affords, all of which is made available to the medical students of Howard University under fixed responsibility, as provided by the regulations receiving your approval May 3, 1909. This is very desirable, for while the Freedmen's Hospital and the Howard University are separate and distinct institutions, they are closely related in the fundamental object of their existence—advancement of the interests of the colored race.

A pressing need is a building to house the nurses. At present they occupy the ward originally intended for children, and this being the only hospital in the city receiving colored children under 18 months of age and the alarming death rate among them makes this need extremely urgent.

A receiving ward, where all patients seeking admission could be examined and classified before admission to the hospital proper, would add much to the efficiency of the institution.

Grading and fencing the grounds are among the needs that should receive early attention.

An underground passageway from the hospital to the morgue would permit the removal of bodies without exposure.

The demand for admission to the hospital from those who are able and willing to pay for medical and surgical services has been large. From this source a considerable sum could be realized which could be used in support of the hospital with good results. It is therefore earnestly recommended that steps be taken to secure such legal sanction necessary for this purpose.

Heating the buildings of Howard University by the hospital plant began November 12, 1908, and continued until May 3, 1909. Some difficulty was experienced, due in my opinion to a lack of proper supervision. Better results can be had if both systems are placed under the supervision of the engineer of the hospital. Efforts in this direction have not been successfully concluded. In the near future three more buildings will require heating, two of the university (library and

science hall) and one of the hospital, the new wing authorized at the last session by Congress, thus requiring more coal. An increase in the estimates for this purpose has been submitted to the department in the usual way.

Account with the Board of Charities from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1909.

Fiscal year ended—	Adults.	Children.	Babies.	Total.	Bills rendered.	Payment received.	Balance due.
1906.....	1,675	96	165	1,936	\$38,223.75	\$25,500	\$12,723.75
1907.....	1,809	119	167	2,095	36,184.80	25,500	10,684.80
1908.....	1,661	119	184	1,964	34,470.55	25,500	8,970.55
1909.....	1,566	89	181	1,836	38,846.40	25,500	13,346.40
Total.....	6,711	423	697	7,831	147,725.50	102,000	45,725.50

Receipts and expenditures for the year.

Receipts:

Appropriation, sundry civil bill—	
For support.....	\$15,000.00
Salaries.....	18,500.00
Appropriation, District of Columbia—	
Appropriation bill (under contract with Board of Charities).....	25,500.00
	<u>\$59,000.00</u>

Expenditures:

Miscellaneous (fuel, light, clothing, forage, medicines, etc.).....	20,788.30
Subsistence.....	18,730.15
Salaries.....	18,401.30
	<u>57,919.75</u>

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The commencement exercises were held May 20, 1909, at which time 14 nurses graduated, they having passed, satisfactorily, examinations in the various subjects constituting the course of study.

The course of lectures was delivered by the following staff:

W. A. Warfield, M. D.....	Gynecology	H. W. Freeman, M. D.....	Anatomy
S. L. Carson, M. D.....	Urinalysis	N. R. Jenner, M. D.....	Obstetrics
Miss Duffy.....		Jno. R. Francis, M. D.....	Diseases of children
	Practical and theoretical nursing	M. O. Dumas, M. D.....	Diseases of eye and ear
Wm. A. Jack, jr., M. D.....	Surgery	W. W. Alleger, M. D.....	Bacteriology
C. A. Tignor, M. D.....	Physiology		
Jno. W. Mitchell, M. D.....	Materia Medica		

Applications, resignations, dismissals, etc.

Applications received.....	122	Dismissed.....	2
Applicants taken on probation.....	31	Resigned.....	5
Accepted.....	24	Graduated.....	14

Graduates of 1909.

Irene P. Allen.	Lillian A. Johnson.
Sarah L. Burnett.	Charlotte M. Lewis.
Nana E. Coats.	Mary E. Parker.
Minnie M. Curtis.	Emma D. Sheppard.
Lillian C. Green.	Annie M. Smith.
Anita B. Hall.	Emma L. Spears.
Areatha B. Hankle.	Melinda E. Wainwright.

Occupation and residence of graduates.

1896.

Ashton, Luci V., private nurse, Kansas City, Mo.
 Blackburn, N. L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Burke, Julia (Mrs. Phillips), Jacksonville, Fla.
 Fleetwood, Sara I., deceased.
 Foust, Isabella L., private nurse, Winston, N. C.
 Gibson, Katherine C., Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C.
 Green, Anna N., deceased.
 Owens, Laura A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Pierce, Letitia (Mrs. Blair), Kansas City, Mo.
 Ricks, Antoinette M. (Mrs. Demby), Kansas City, Mo.
 Robinson, Annie B., superintendent and matron, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, N. C.
 Shorter, Sarah A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Simms, Annie A. (Mrs. Johnson), Baltimore, Md.
 Smith, Gertrude (Mrs. Thorn), Washington, D. C.
 Tyler, Elizabeth, private nurse, Northampton, Mass.

1897.

Caldwell, Amanda J. (Mrs. Darrell), Dallas, Tex.
 Combs, Annie, massage specialist, Washington, D. C.
 Green, Lucille (Mrs. Tibbs), St. Paul, Minn.
 Griffin, G. Josephine, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Hatcher, Ada, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 King, Annie C. (Mrs. Hughes), Richmond, Va.
 Rollins, Willie M. (Mrs. Frazier), Washington, D. C.
 Smith, S. May, private nurse, Troy, N. Y.
 Thomas, Annie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Thompson, Della R. (Mrs. Davis), Vienna, Va.
 Underhill, Katherine P. (Mrs. Wm. Moten), Washington, D. C.
 Webb, Eva, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Warner, Florence A., private nurse, Springfield, Mass.
 Young, Lola E. M., private nurse, Greenville, S. C.

1898.

Bannister, Carrie J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Bennett, Florence R., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1898—Continued.

Cabannis, Martha E., head nurse, Richmond Hospital, Richmond, Va.
 Carter, Edith M., private nurse, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 Davis, Annie M., private nurse, Shelbyville, Tenn.
 Ennis, Sarah J. (Mrs. Brooks), Washington, D. C.
 Gaines, Mary R., private nurse, Oakland, Cal.
 Geder, Isabella, private nurse, Binghamton, N. Y.
 Hurlong, Mary A., private nurse, Asheville, N. C.
 King, Carrie M. (Mrs. Foreman), Buffalo, N. Y.
 Robinson, Amelia A., private nurse, Nashville, Tenn.
 Russell, Ruby E., private nurse, Charlottesville, Va.
 Stanton, Priscilla (Mrs. Todd), Pittsburg, Pa.
 Sumby, Lillie May, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Valentine, J. Ella, private nurse, Lebanon, Ind.
 Whitson, Clara E. (Mrs. Howe), Washington, D. C.

1899.

Banks, Effie P. (Mrs. Sykes), Indianapolis, Ind.
 Brown, Agnes M., private nurse, Meyersdale, Pa.
 Coleman, Georgia A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Dismond, S. Matthew (Mrs. Dibble), St. Louis, Mo.
 Francies, Bertha A., head nurse, Home Hospital, Birmingham, Ala.
 Hairston, Lula C. (Mrs. Crews), Winston, N. C.
 Hankins, Mintha C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Hendricks, Eliza R. (Mrs. Brown).
 Henry, Lillian M., private nurse, Downingtown, Pa.
 Hoge, Carrie M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Keemer, Jessie E. (Mrs. Robinson), Providence, R. I.
 McEwen, Irene O. (Mrs. Green), Pensacola, Fla.
 Rich, Anna, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
 Scott, Helen V. (Mrs. Cole), Swansboro, Ga.
 Thompson, Isabella, private nurse, New Orleans, La.
 Wilson, Emma C., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
 Williams, Almira E., deceased.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.●

1900.

Clarke, Mary F., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Hamilton, Priscilla, deceased.
 Hawkins, Nannie E., private nurse, Charlotte, N. C.
 Hunton, Mary A. (Mrs. Gordon), St. Louis, Mo.
 Johnson, Hattie B., private nurse, Mount Pleasant, N. C.
 Lewis, Eva P., private nurse, Manassas, Va.
 Mickens, Macella C., private nurse, Pittsburg, Pa.
 Middleton, Haga H., private nurse, Charleston, S. C.
 Moody, Annie L., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Smith, Cora V., private nurse, Camden, N. J.
 Winfield, Laura, private nurse, Ware, Mass.

1901.

Allen, Margaret A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Barks, Susan C., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Campbell, B. N., private nurse, Montgomery, Ala.
 Dey, Mary L., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hackley, Mamie E. (Mrs. Ash), Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hanson, Carrie L., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Harrell, Catherine S. (Mrs. Butler), Texas.
 Hunter, Bessie, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Jackson, Eliza A., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Jones, Mary J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Powell, Gussie D., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Rhone, Charlotte S., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
 Robinson, Frances A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.
 Thomas, Bertha J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Walcott, Louisa M., private nurse, Rockhill, S. C.
 Whitley, Florence A., private nurse, Newbern, N. C.

1902.

Adams, Ella C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Baker, Vera L., head nurse, State Hospital, Goldsboro, N. C.
 Booth, Mary S., private nurse, Bath, Me.
 Delisse, Augusta V., private nurse, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1902—Continued.

Dias, Frances C., private nurse, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Johnson, Gertrude B., private nurse, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Mason, Corinna (Mrs. Phillips), Springfield, Mass.
 Nichols, Florence L., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
 Rogers, Amanda, private nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Roper, Maggie A., private nurse, Galveston, Tex.
 Thompson, Rachel A. (Mrs. Thomas), deceased.

1903.

Browne, E. M., head nurse, Douglass Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Baltimore, Mary E., private nurse, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Christie, Sarah E., private nurse, Chester, Pa.
 Coates, Maiella E., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Hargrave, L. S., private nurse, Trenton, N. J.
 Johnson, L. D., private nurse, Warrenton, N. C.
 Johnson, Nellie V., private nurse, Abbeville, S. C.
 Latney, Carrie L. (Mrs. Bowie), Washington, D. C.
 Love, Ellen V., private nurse, Lumberton, N. C.
 Purcell, E. J., private nurse, Brunswick, Ga.
 Rollins, Clara A., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Rutherford, Anna L., private nurse, Kingston, N. C.
 Sharp, Carrie M., private nurse, Marion, Va.
 Valentine, J. L. (Mrs. Dial), Jacksonville, Fla.
 Yarbrough, S. V. S., private nurse, Columbus, Ga.

1904.

Baker, Hattie E., private nurse, Darlington, S. C.
 Blackwell, W. Lucille (Mrs. Morris), New York, N. Y.
 Carter, Mary E., private nurse, Rippon, W. Va.
 Carter, Elizabeth V., head nurse, Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Grant, Anna E., private nurse, Savannah, Ga.
 Gilmore, Mary E., private nurse, Leavenworth, Kans.
 James, Aleathia D., private nurse, Rochelle, Fla.

Occupation and residence of graduates—Continued.

1904—Continued.

Jeffries, Emma M., private nurse, Redbank, N. J.
 Jones, Violet, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
 Lewis, Louzetta (Mrs. Mitchell), Montgomery, Ala.
 Richardson, Effie V. (Mrs. McCoy), Washington, D. C.
 Thomas, Marie E. (Mrs. Jones), Topeka, Kans.

1905.

Braxton, Margaret, private nurse, Hartford, Conn.
 Brooks, Alpha E., private nurse, Institute, W. Va.
 Carter, Marion M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Henderson, Hattie E., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Holmes, Julia E., private nurse, Plainfield, N. J.
 Jefferson, Roxanna M., private nurse, Bristol, Tenn.
 Kidd, Bertha M. (Mrs. Harris), Washington, D. C.
 Long, Ida E., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
 Maston, Mary J., head nurse, Red Cross Sanitarium, Louisville, Ky.
 Scott, Julia E., private nurse, New Haven, Conn.
 Teabot, Stella, private nurse, Richfield Springs, N. Y.
 Taliaferro, Olivia, private nurse, Anacostia, D. C.
 Terry, Jessie C., private nurse, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Williams, Daisy M. (Mrs. Moten), Sherman, Tex.
 Williams, Mary T., private nurse, Ware Neck, Va.
 Wilson, Annabel, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.

1906.

Barnes, Annie, private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Bearce, Daisy M., private nurse, Rye, N. Y.
 Burruss, Mary E. (Mrs. Wormley), Jersey City, N. J.
 Gordon, Mary B., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Hall, Iona M., private nurse, Troy, Ohio.
 Henderson, Sara O., private nurse, Newport, R. I.
 Johnson, Harriett C., private nurse, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Lewis, Willie A., private nurse, Atlanta, Ga.

1906—Continued.

Lucas, Marion V., head nurse, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 McDougal, Colota M., private nurse, Indianapolis, Ind.
 McKnight, Viola, superintendent of nurses, Mercy Hospital Philadelphia, Pa.
 Marshall, Mary E., private nurse, Morristown, Tenn.
 Merritt, Mary E., superintendent of nurses, Mitchell Hospital, Leavenworth, Kans.

1907.

Bullock, Blanche V., private nurse, Richmond, Va.
 Childs, Helen D., private nurse, Lakewood, N. J.
 Escoffery, Lula M., private nurse, Atlantic City, N. J.
 Harmon, Nannie M., private nurse, Tip Top, Va.
 Porter, Susan H., private nurse, dean woman's department, Tuskegee, Ala.
 Payton, Lillian M., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Peck, Alice M., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Rose, Julia M., private nurse, Lynchburg, Va.
 Slocum, Mary E., private nurse, Providence, R. I.
 Smith, Minnie M., private nurse, Amherst, Mass.
 Taylor, Loretta P., private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Wright, Nena J., private nurse, Washington, D. C.

1908.

Briggs, Cornelia K., head nurse, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.
 Denning, Clara S., private nurse, Canajoharie, N. Y.
 Douglass, Kate E., private nurse, New Bedford, Mass.
 Donaldson, Vesta L., private nurse, Ocean Grove, N. J.
 Fray, Julia, private nurse, Washington, D. C.
 Henderson, Jamima S., private nurse, Spring Lake, N. J.
 Jones, Bertie L., private nurse, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Nicholas, Beatrice E., private nurse, Baltimore, Md.
 Proctor, Eva M., private nurse, Newark, N. J.
 Robinson, Alice E., private nurse, Harts-ville, S. C.
 Reynolds, Agnes, private nurse, Ironton, Ohio.

The circular of information sent to applicants is reprinted below:

The Freedmen's Hospital Training School for Nurses is established to give a two years' course of training to women who desire to enter the profession of nursing.

Applicants may be received at any time during the year when there is a vacancy. Those wishing to obtain this course of instruction must apply to the surgeon in chief of the Freedmen's Hospital, and printed instructions will be furnished respecting the personal information to be given by applicants. Letters of application should be accompanied by a statement from a clergyman, testifying to good moral character, and from a physician, certifying to sound health and unimpaired faculties. Applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of at least average height and physique, and must give satisfactory evidence of a general fitness of disposition and temperament for the work of nursing. It has been the practice of the hospital to appoint only unmarried colored women (this term includes widows). Upon the recommendation of the superintendent of the nurses and the approval of the surgeon in chief they will be received one month on probation. During the month of trial and previous to being accepted as a pupil in the school the applicant must be prepared for an examination in reading, penmanship, simple arithmetic, and English dictation. The examination is to test the applicant's ability to read aloud well, to write legibly and accurately, to understand arithmetic as far as fractions and per cent, and take notes of lectures. This amount of education is indispensable for a member of the school, but applicants are reminded that women of superior education and cultivation will be preferred.

During the probationary month, board, lodging, and laundry work are provided by the school. The probationer provides her own dress.

The training school authorities reserve the right to terminate the connection of a pupil with the school at any time in case of misconduct, inefficiency, or neglect of duty. Those who prove satisfactory are accepted as pupils after signing a written agreement to remain at the school for two years, including the probationary month, and during that time to obey the rules of the school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same. Pupils reside at the home and serve as assistants in various departments of the hospital for the full two years. They are also expected to perform any duty assigned to them by the superintendent of nurses.

After the month of probation pupils are required, when on duty, to wear the dress prescribed by the hospital, which is a blue gingham, simply made, with white apron and cap and linen collar and cuffs. Probationers are not allowed to wear this dress.

In addition to their board and lodging and a reasonable amount of laundry work, the nurses will be provided with uniforms, the necessary note and text-books, also \$5 per month. This sum is not given as pay for services rendered, it being considered that their education during that time is a full equivalent for their services.

The day nurses are on duty from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m., with an hour off for dinner and additional time for exercise or rest. The pupils have a right to one-half of Sunday and are often given a half day in the week. A vacation of two weeks is allowed each year during the summer. In sickness the pupils are cared for gratuitously, but the time lost must be made up.

The course of instruction is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients and by the superintendent and head nurse. A regular course of lectures, recitations, and demonstrations is also given, with examinations at stated periods. When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses receive, if they pass the examination and are otherwise satisfactory, a diploma certifying to the course of training and practice.

COURSE OF TRAINING.

The instruction includes:

- (1) The dressing of blisters, burns, sores, wounds; the application of fomentations, poultices, cups.
- (2) The administration of enemata and use of catheter.
- (3) The management of appliances for uterine complaints.
- (4) The best method of friction to the body and extremities.
- (5) The management of helpless patients; making beds, moving, changing, giving baths in bed, preventing and dressing bedsores, and managing positions.
- (6) Bandaging, making bandages and rollers, lining of splints.
- (7) The preparing, cooking, and serving of delicacies for the sick.

They will also be given instruction in the best practical methods of supplying fresh air, warming and ventilating sick rooms in the proper manner, and are taught to take care of rooms and wards, to keep all utensils perfectly clean and disinfected,

to make accurate observations and reports to the physician of the state of the secretions, expectoration, pulse, skin, appetite, temperature of the body, intelligence as to delirium or stupor, breathing, sleep, condition of wounds, eruptions, formation of matter, effect of diet, or of stimulants, or of medicine, and to learn the management of convalescents.

The teaching will be given by visiting or resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients, and by the superintendent. Lectures, recitations, and demonstrations will take place from time to time, and examinations at stated periods.

When the full term of two years is ended, the nurses thus trained, on passing a satisfactory examination, each receive a diploma.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY CANDIDATES.

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Are you a single woman or widow?
- (3) If a widow, have you children; how many; their ages; how are they provided for?
- (4) Are you otherwise free from domestic responsibility so that you are not liable to be called away during the two years' course?
- (5) Your present occupation or employment.
- (6) Your former employment, if any.
- (7) Your age on last birthday.
- (8) Date and place of birth.
- (9) Height.
- (10) Weight.
- (11) In what schools and places were you educated? And state what your advantages have been.
- (12) Have you ever been in any other hospital or training school?
- (13) Are you strong and healthy, and have you always been so?
- (14) Are your sight and hearing good?
- (15) Have you any physical defects?
- (16) Have you any tendency to pulmonary complaint?
- (17) Have you ever had any uterine disease?
- (18) The names in full of two persons to be referred to, not relatives; and state how long each has known you; if previously employed, one of these must be the last employer.
- (19) Have you read and do you clearly understand the regulations?

CONTRACT SIGNED BY PUPIL NURSES ON ENTERING THE SCHOOL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 190—.

I, ———, the undersigned, do hereby agree to remain two years from date a pupil of the above-named institution, and promise during that time to obey the rules of school and hospital and to be subordinate to the authorities governing the same.

Very respectfully,

W. A. WARFIELD,
Surgeon in Chief.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

REPORT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

OFFICERS, 1909.

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RICHARD RANDOLPH McMAHON.

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Surg. Gen. P. M. RIXEY, U. S. Navy.

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Right Rev. ALFRED HARDING, D. D.

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1825 Q street NW.

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HOUSEKEEPER AND ASSISTANT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Miss ELIZABETH C. TAYLOR.

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Miss RUTH A. DONN.

HOUSE STAFFS.

(July, 1908, to September, 1908.)

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HURON W. LAWSON, M. D.

FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.	SECOND ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.
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J. ALLEN SMITH, M. D.	EDWARD C. WILSON, M. D.
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(September, 1908, to January, 1909.)

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FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN. SECOND ASSISTANT RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

EDWARD C. WILSON, M. D.

ROBERT W. HOLMES, M. D.

(January, 1909, to June, 1909.)

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ROBERT W. HOLMES, M. D.

SCOTT D. BRECKINRIDGE, M. D.

(June, 1909, to July, 1909.)

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WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: Pursuant to the requirement of the act of June 6, 1906 (31 Stat. L., 664), I transmit herewith the annual reports in respect of the affairs and business of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, as follows:

Report of the Medical Superintendent; report of the Treasurer; report of the School of Nursing.

The report of the Medical Superintendent shows that the admissions during the year were 1,379; during the previous year 1,329. The total number treated was 1,446, including infants—711 white and 735 colored. During the previous year the total number treated was 1,403.

The report also shows that during the year 1,013 new patients were treated in the dispensary, the total number of visits to the dispensary was 2,107, and 1,339 prescriptions were compounded.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 792.

The number of births in the hospital, including stillbirths, was 414—220 males and 194 females. Of these births 182 were white and 244 colored.

The results of treatment were 1,234 discharged as cured and improved, 30 as unimproved, not treated, and transferred to other hospitals, and 54 died—25 white and 29 colored. The number of days of hospital treatment was 27,222, as against 27,107 in 1908. The daily average under treatment was 74.8, as against 74.3 last year. The highest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 104, the lowest 36. The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, was 2.91, as against 2.37 for the previous year; that for surgical and obstetrical operations exclusively 2.65, as against 2.27 for the previous year.

The earnings for the year (July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909) were \$37,567.30, of which \$19,548.50 was received from the Board of Charities for the subsistence, care, and treatment of 994 indigent patients; \$17,828.74 from private (pay) patients, and \$190.06 from the dispensary.

The following estimates are submitted:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum by the Board of Charities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911..... \$20,000

The Medical Superintendent, after most careful and conscientious examination of the needs of the hospital, submits an estimate of \$4,890 for repairs, which I know are greatly needed, and an estimate of \$5,000 for a modern elevator, making \$9,890, in addition to the \$20,000 for the care and treatment of indigent patients. I invite your attention to the Superintendent's report, in which he sets forth, item by item, the things essential to put the buildings, outbuildings, grounds, and fences in something like good condition.

As was said by my distinguished predecessor, General Wilson, Chief of Engineers of the Army, in his annual report for 1906, in which he discussed necessary repairs for the hospital:

Similar repairs will be required from year to year in the future, as is customary in all old buildings, and will continue to be absolutely necessary until Congress, in its

wisdom, deems it proper to authorize the construction of a new hospital building on this splendid site for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women and a lying-in asylum.

In his interesting report, this eminent engineer and most conscientious of men further stated:

The main structure, built of brick about 1812, was designed as a dwelling house, and although perfectly safe so far as its structural features are concerned, still lacks many of the attributes of a modern hospital. This building and the two cottages devoted to obstetrical work, together with the other outbuildings, need constant repairs.

And yet, considering all the defects and deficiencies in its buildings—the almost entire lack of modern facilities—the record shows that Columbia Hospital stands second to no institution of its kind in the United States.

Columbia Hospital has now been in existence forty-three years. It was incorporated by Congress June 1, 1866. By act of June 10, 1872, Congress provided for the purchase of the building then, as now, occupied by the hospital; and further provided that no part of the property then held or which might thereafter be acquired by the institution should be devoted to any other purpose than a hospital for women and a lying-in asylum without the consent of the United States.

So, therefore, Columbia Hospital is a federal institution, and from the day it was incorporated to the present hour it has been what Congress intended and provided it should be—a hospital for women and a lying-in asylum. The wisdom of Congress in thus creating, incorporating, and perpetuating Columbia as a special hospital has been, in the judgment of its directorate, fully demonstrated by the results of the medical and surgical work done at the institution during so many years.

As to the advantages of Columbia Hospital over a general institution for the medical and surgical treatment of the diseases peculiar to women, I quote from the admirable and unanswerable report the Medical Board made in March, 1906, to the Board of Directors:

Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum has been in existence for forty years. The Medical Board, in conclusion, submits the following arguments for its continuance:

1. Specialism in medicine marks the greatest advance it has achieved. The field of medicine is so large that its highest results in study and practice must come from earnest effort by workers in fields so limited that a large amount of time is allowed for minute study. If this is true of the members of the profession it is equally true of their auxiliaries, such as house doctors and nurses, diet kitchen, etc.

2. One has only to see the development of the Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital of this city to understand the truth of these statements. This institution, of but a few years' existence, has been an important one, and, we doubt not, is affording better treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat than can possibly be given in general hospitals.

3. Obstetrical work can not be done as safely in general hospitals as in special ones. The death rate and sick list will necessarily be greater in the former. The greatest benefit of recent years is the reduced mortality from child-bed fever. The danger of contamination of healthy women from diseased ones is far greater in the general hospital, where so many different diseases are treated. Smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and erysipelas are particularly dangerous diseases to the child-bed woman, and often develop in her puerperal fever. Suppurating wounds, pyæmia, and septic diseases generally also communicate child-bed fever to the puerperal women. Infection is carried by doctors and nurses going from the different wards, in the course of their duties. Careful aseptic work in obstetric practice can be carried out more thoroughly in a special hospital than in a general institution, or even in the

best private home. The poorer classes can receive the best treatment and the death rate will compare favorably with that of the more favored classes.

4. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other large cities have large special hospitals for precisely the same purpose as is Columbia Hospital.

These are facts that appeal to people looking from the humane standpoint; but they appeal less to those who are more interested in the economical side of the problem, and who would therefore permit a higher mortality as a sacrifice to dollars and cents.

Respectfully submitted.

H. D. FRY, M. D.,
I. S. STONE, M. D.,
J. WESLEY BOVEE, M. D.,
W. MERCER SPRIGG, M. D.,
J. O. SKINNER, M. D.,
Medical Board.

Not only is Columbia a special hospital—incorporated as such—but it is the only hospital of its kind in the District of Columbia. I said in my report last year, as I said the year before, and I repeat now, that nowhere, the world over, is there a finer or more suitable location for a hospital for women than that of Columbia. The area occupied by the hospital is 153,264 square feet. Furthermore, it is in the heart of the city of Washington. And, above and beyond all, Columbia Hospital is not an experiment. The Board of Directors takes great pleasure in reporting that the work done during the year closed in June was a work of zeal and of the highest possible standard of efficiency. In respect of professional eminence, high character, and unexcelled skill of its surgical and medical staffs, Columbia Hospital is indeed very fortunate, as the Directorate is very proud.

During the year there were treated patients born in thirty-four States of the Union, in the District of Columbia, in Canada, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the West Indies, and in every country of Europe, including Russia. Each and all of these patients voluntarily expressed appreciation and gratitude for the care, kindness, and tender ministrations which they received at the hands of the Superintendent, the surgeons, physicians, and the ever faithful, untiring, and self-sacrificing corps of trained nurses. It is more than gratifying to the Board of Directors to know, still more to report, that the hospital is not a cold, statistical, mercenary, money-making institution, but a house of kindness—of that kindness which shines upon suffering and comforts it; upon sorrow, and cheers it; upon fear, and dispels it.

The report of our most efficient Superintendent of Nurses shows the excellent work done during the year in our training school for nurses. The report gives in detail the subjects embraced in the course of lectures by distinguished surgeons and physicians. Attention is invited to what the Medical Superintendent says in his presentation of this report, especially in regard to the prescribed tours of duty in other hospitals, thus increasing the facilities for special work, thereby broadening the knowledge and experience of the nurses.

Economy is maintained in every branch of the hospital, especially in the purchase and use of materials. The service is excellent; the food is of the best, selected with care and well prepared. As the result of the most careful and efficient administration by the Medical Superintendent, the cost of maintenance of patients, who are well cared for, is less than in most of the larger hospitals, as is shown in the schedules embraced in the Superintendent's report.

My predecessor said in his report for 1906 that "this splendid institution has accomplished marvelous work in saving lives and alleviating the suffering of women." He was right. Columbia Hospital, notwithstanding the defects and deficiencies of its buildings, which I have already mentioned, has been and is to-day more than ever a credit to the Congress of the United States.

In the name of the Board of Directors I beg to say that the time has come to facilitate the work of the hospital by giving it a modern building suitable for hospital purposes, and we earnestly appeal to the Board of Charities to aid the hospital in the work for which it was incorporated by Congress by recommending the appropriation requisite to construct the new building.

Very respectfully,

RICH'D RANDOLPH McMAHON,
President Board of Directors,
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, *July 1, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: Notwithstanding the inconveniences and disadvantages incident to the defective and deficient facilities of an out-of-date building for first-class professional and educational work, and under which such work has been accomplished here for so many years, it is a great pleasure to me to report and must be most gratifying to you to learn that your wishes and directions concerning the charitable and educational purposes of the institution have been so faithfully and successfully carried out.

The following brief summary, in tabular form, demonstrates more forcibly than words, the kind and amount of the useful and creditable work here during the past six years:

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Cases treated.....	1,311	1,255	1,275	1,300	1,403	1,446
Operations (adults).....	602	682	745	635	888	792
Births (including stillbirths).....	364	358	363	366	411	414
Percentage of deaths:						
From all causes.....	3.47	2.82	2.65	2.92	2.37	2.91
After operation.....	4.85	3.12	3.47	3.17	2.27	2.65

As in previous years, so in the year just closed it has been shown in our obstetrical work how very unwise it would be to transfer this class of cases from a centrally located source of succor and relief, such as Columbia Hospital, to a station so far removed from the area of active necessity as to be attended, necessarily, with so much greater distress, and certainly more or less danger to parturient patients, and this, too, at a time when they expect and should properly and promptly receive every possible consideration and care.

It does not require the judgment or experience of an expert or a specialist to appreciate this—any nurse, or even a layman, inspired

by rational charity, thoroughly understands it. During the year 1907-8 there were at least 62 cases of this class of patients admitted whose chances of complete recovery would have been greatly reduced by being transported, in their condition, to some more distant point.

Seven of these pregnant women were delivered either en route to or just as they reached the hospital, and 55 immediately or shortly afterwards, scarcely giving time enough to properly prepare them for the accouchement room.

During the year 1908-9 there were admitted and treated 54 of this class of patients, 12 of whom had delivered themselves before reaching the hospital, 13 less than twenty minutes after they had arrived, and 29 less than forty-five minutes after admission.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The reputation and record of our Training School, as indicated by the increase in the number of calls made upon it for nurses by practicing physicians throughout the District of Columbia and adjoining States and by the frequent expression of gratitude by patients whom they have served either within the hospital or elsewhere in Washington or outlying districts, continue to attest to their superior qualifications as nurses and companions, as well as to the system of instructions and the discipline under which they have become such a credit to themselves and the Training School as useful and accomplished members of their chosen profession.

Not one complaint has been received from either a physician or patient to whom the nurses have been sent, on application, and many physicians prefer applying to us direct for our nurses, rather than to the office of the Central Registry for this purpose.

In addition to the superior opportunities at this hospital for instruction, are the excellent facilities for special work afforded the nurses by a prescribed tour of duty at the Children's, the Eye, Ear, and Throat, and the Emergency hospitals during their required three years' course.

The following nurses were graduated May 25, 1909:

Mary Elizabeth Aylor	Virginia
Katherine von Brädt	District of Columbia
Bernice Lavinia Bready	Maryland
Ethel Hanson Brown	Maryland
Mary Rembert Brown	Virginia
Irene Virginia Dearborn	Virginia
Lydia Evangeline Emsley	Canada
Sarah Couth LeSturgeon	Virginia
Margaret Vernon McKelden	District of Columbia
Virginia Washington Meade	Virginia
Dorothy Estella Owen	Ohio
Mary Catherine Pass	Pennsylvania
Edith Kurtz Walter	Virginia

STATISTICS.

(Including both adults and infants.)

There remained in the hospital June 30, 1908, 67 patients; of these, 39 were white and 28 colored. Admissions during the year, including infants, were 1,379, as against 1,329 last year. The total number treated, including infants, was 1,446 as against 1,403 last year; of these, 711 were white and 735 colored. Discharges (including still-

births) and deaths during the year were 1,354, as against 1,336 last year; of this number 675 were white and 679 colored. There remained in the hospital July 1, 1909, 92 patients; of these, 36 were white and 56 colored.

In the Gynecological Division the admissions (including readmissions) were 476, as against 482 last year; in the Obstetrical Division (including infants, stillbirths, and readmissions), 903, as against 847 last year. Number of births in the hospital was 220 males and 194 females, a total of 414, as against 400 last year. Infants admitted to hospital after delivery, 2 males and 10 females; total, 12. Of these births, 182 were white and 244 colored.

The result of treatment (including readmissions) have been 1,234 discharged as cured and improved, 30 as unimproved, not treated, and transferred to other hospitals, and 54 died. Of the deaths, 25 were white and 29 colored. The number of days' hospital treatment was 27,222, as against 27,107 in 1908. The daily average under treatment was 74.8, as against 74.3 last year. The largest number of patients in the hospital on any day was 104; the smallest number was 36.

Admissions include the following readmissions: Gynecological Division, 15, and Obstetrical Division, 12; total, 27.

MORTALITY.

The percentage of mortality, exclusive of infants, has been 2.91, as against 2.37 last year; that for surgical and obstetrical operations exclusively, 2.65, as against 2.27 for 1908.

Among the 21 deaths after operations in the surgical division (gynecological) are included, in estimating the percentage of mortality, the following cases, hopeless and incurable on admission:

One carcinoma of sigmoid, dying from general exhaustion over a year after the operation; one sarcoma of kidney, dying from general exhaustion two months after admission and on which only an exploratory incision was done; two diffuse malignant (cancer) trouble on which exploratory incisions were done and dying from toxemic exhaustion, five and six weeks, respectively, after admission; two advanced puerperal sepsis, on admission, and dying twelve and thirteen days subsequently, from septicemia; one ruptured uterus where labor had been protracted and case treated on the outside several days before being turned over to us, and following version and delivery after patient's relatives had positively refused any other form of obstetrical assistance; and one fatal appendectomy, dying from general peritonitis the day following admission and practically moribund when admitted.

If these seven cases, hopeless and incurable on admission, were eliminated, our mortality rate of the 792 cases operated on would be 1.63 per cent, in place of 2.65 as reported. The cases treated in the Obstetrical Division, among others usually followed by a high rate of mortality, were the following, in a critical or hopeless condition when admitted:

One pernicious anemia delivered several weeks before admission, dying from exhaustion; one subphrenic abscess delivered thirty-six hours before admission and in a hopeless condition when received by us (an autopsy revealing a normal uterus and appendages); one pernicious vomiting treated several weeks, on the outside, before

admission; eight eclampsias, several requiring Cesarian operations; and one ruptured uterus resulting from protracted labor of several days' duration before being turned over to us.

If the three fatal cases of this number (12) of critically ill or practically moribund cases, on admission, were eliminated, our obstetrical mortality would be 1.20 per cent for the whole number (454) treated, in place of 1.93 as reported.

Both of these (gynecological and obstetrical) rates of mortality are phenomenally low.

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT (DISPENSARY).

The dispensary here is an instrument of assistance not only to the patients themselves, but also to the District authorities, since many of the cases presenting themselves for treatment can be benefited or cured, in this way, without being obliged to enter hospitals for the purpose.

The service (dispensary) has been faithfully and efficiently performed, the patients frequently coming from distant parts of the city to be treated, since they know that the work is done either by the resident physicians here or by those who have completed their terms of duty in this hospital and are now engaged in private practice in different sections of the city.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished during the year:

New cases treated during the year.....	1, 013
Total visits made, including revisits.....	2, 107
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	1, 339

EARNINGS AND EXPENDITURES.

Our earnings for the year (July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909) have been—

From the Board of Charities, \$19,548.50; from the dispensary, \$190.06; from private and part-pay patients, \$17,828.74; total, \$37,567.30, which amount being slightly in excess of expenditures, has enabled us to assist, to a limited extent, those who were willing to pay a part of their expenses after demonstrating to us their inability to pay the entire amount.

In this connection (i. e., the part-pay class of patients) I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance and cooperation of the Board of Charities, since it was able, with the facilities at its command for the purpose, to furnish us with such information concerning the financial condition of those applying to the hospital for relief as would enable us to act promptly and properly in such matters, and without which information we might, and no doubt would, have dispensed charity, in some cases, in an injudicious way.

Referring to the class of "part-pay" patients I reported in my annual reports, 1905, 1906, 1907, as follows:

After careful consideration of this subject and my experience here during the fiscal years 1904 and 1905, in connection with the appropriation of Congress annually for the maintenance of indigent and emergency patients sent to this hospital, I am constrained to believe that if under existing law an additional class, such as is met with in all charitable hospital work and known as "part-pay patients," could be established and the funds so collected placed to the credit of the appropriation to which they pertain, it would have a twofold advantage, in that it would further extend the benefits of the appropriation to those in actual need of assistance and at the same time foster and encourage a proper spirit of self-dependency among those able in part

and willing not infrequently to help themselves, which is unfortunately forgotten or ignored by those zealously engaged in charitable work. The danger of pauperizing a community is to be avoided as well as the pauperization of the heart.

It therefore gives me particular pleasure to report that during the past six months (the time when this plan was adopted) we have collected from certain patients applying for admission, and who, it was learned from the Board of Charities, were able and willing to pay a part of their hospital expenses, \$125.10.

It may be said that this is a very small amount, but it should rather be considered, I think, the entering wedge in solving what has been heretofore a difficult problem; and there is no reason why this spirit and practice of self-helpfulness should not be so encouraged and assisted, when and where practicable, as to have them grow and develop in other directions, in the interest alike of an improved sociological condition and a rational spirit and system of charity in this community.

The following memorandum, compiled from such annual reports of other hospitals as were accessible, indicates the relative cost of maintenance per diem per patient; also the per capita cost per day for subsistence supplies, and which includes all persons (patients and employees) subsisted in the hospital:

Institution.	Maintenance per diem per patient.	Subsistence per diem per capita.
Harlem Hospital, New York, 1907.....	\$3. 37	
J. Hood Wright, New York, 1908.....	3. 24	\$0. 36
Fordham Hospital, New York, 1907.....	2. 95	
The Society of the New York Hospital, 1908:		
Pay.....	6. 39	
Free.....	2. 74	. 4191
Wesley Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 1908.....	2. 54	
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, 1908.....	2. 38	. 3685
Gouverneur Hospital, New York, 1907.....	2. 29	
New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, 1908.....	2. 28	. 327
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, New York, 1908.....	2. 25	. 60
University of Pennsylvania Hospital 1908.....	2. 22	
St. Luke's Hospital, New York, 1908		
Pay.....	4. 03	
Free.....	2. 15	. 3148
Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, 1908.....	2. 19	
Union Benevolent Association, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1908.....	2. 14	
The Roosevelt Hospital, New York, 1908.....	2. 14	0. 3575
Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1908:		
Private.....	3. 41	
Free.....	2. 14	. 357
Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich., 1908.....	2. 10	
Boston City Hospital, Massachusetts, 1908.....	2. 07	. 32
Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1908.....	1. 99	
Newton Hospital Corporation, Newton, Mass., 1909.....	1. 99	
Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, Canada, 1908.....	1. 96	
McLean Lying-in Hospital, Boston, Mass., 1908.....	1. 933	
Danbury Hospital, Connecticut, 1908.....	1. 87	. 318
Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, Boston, 1908.....	1. 87	. 302
Brooklyn Hospital, New York, 1908.....	1. 86	
Hartford Hospital, Connecticut, 1908.....	1. 854	
Youngstown Hospital, Ohio, 1908.....	1. 814	
New Haven Hospital, Connecticut, 1908.....	1. 792	. 366
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, N. Y., 1908.....	1. 79	
Christ Hospital, Jersey City, N. J., 1908.....	1. 786	
Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, 1908.....	1. 78	. 576
Buffalo General Hospital, New York, 1908.....	1. 74	
Bellevue Hospital, New York, 1907.....	1. 73	
Paterson General Hospital, 1908.....	1. 59	
Salem Hospital, Massachusetts, 1908.....	1. 58	
City Hospital, Worcester, Mass., 1908.....	1. 55	
Columbia Hospital for Women, Washington, D. C., 1909:	1. 40	
Including infants.....	1. 34	. 205
Excluding infants.....	1. 77	. 24
Reading Hospital, Pennsylvania, 1908.....	1. 29	
Lynn Hospital, Massachusetts, 1908.....	1. 137	

In computing the per diem cost of maintenance per patient, we have included in our operating expenses every item of expenditure incurred, even those, in some instances, for minor repairs to permanent structures, after the small appropriation by Congress for the purpose (this being a government building) had been exhausted.

DONATIONS.

During the year the following donations have been contributed:

Month.	By whom donated.	Article.
1908.		
July.....	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Flowers.
August.....	Mrs. Katie Sparks.....	Do.
September.....	Mr. Frank B. Noyes.....	Do.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Do.
October.....	Mrs. McMurray.....	Old linen.
	Board of Lady Visitors.....	Check for \$3 for baby needs.
November.....	Secretary of Agriculture.....	Flowers.
	Helping Hand Society.....	1 dozen diapers.
		2 caps.
		3 dresses.
		2 flannel petticoats.
		2 shirts.
		3 pairs bootees.
		2 baby comforts.
	Mrs. Moore.....	1 basket vegetables.
	Mrs. Mattheson.....	Magazines.
		3 pairs Madras curtains.
		3 pairs lace curtains (with furnishings).
		3 pairs Bagdad curtains.
		6 stand covers.
		12 pieces art muslin.
		12 rugs (all for use at nurses' home).
November.....	Lady Board of Visitors.....	\$50 for use at nurses' home and hospital.
	T. T. Keane & Co.....	2 turkeys.
	Chas. Brunger.....	1 turkey.
	Cannon.....	Do.
	J. W. Gregg.....	2 large hams.
	J. C. Ergood & Co.....	1 box raisins.
		10 pounds nuts.
	J. H. Magruder.....	1 package raisins.
	C. D. Kenny.....	10 pounds coffee.
	National City Dairy.....	5 pounds creamery butter.
	August Schuler.....	2 cakes.
	Havenner Baking Co.....	1 box mixed cakes.
	Mrs. Charles E. Parker.....	9 glasses jelly; 4 bunches red berries.
December.....	The Gridiron Club.....	Flowers.
	Vice-President Hon. Chas. W. Fairbanks.....	Do.
	.....do.....	Do.
	Lady Board of Visitors (Mrs. Poor).....	6 baby shawls; \$1 for decorations.
	J. C. Ergood & Co.....	1 box candy.
	Mrs. Lovejoy.....	Basket of fruit.
	Mrs. Chas. E. Parker.....	4 jars marmalade; 1 flannel gown.
	Mrs. Frances McLeod Matheson.....	2 large boxes Huyler's candy for nurses.
	Miss Hitchcock.....	Flowers.
	W. T. & F. B. Weaver.....	Turkey.
	W. H. Marlow.....	Do.
	National Electrical Supply Co.....	Do.
	John B. Espey.....	Do.
	Corby Bros.....	12 dozen rolls.
	Anna Gordon (Y. W. C. T. U.).....	
	Miss D. Viola Hixson.....	9 boxes for free patients for Christmas.
	Miss Harrison.....	3 potted palms.
	Shannon & Luchs.....	Flowers.
	Mrs. Roosevelt.....	Do.
	Hospital Staff.....	Contribution to nurses' amusement and entertainment at Christmas.

Month.	By whom donated.	Article.
1909.		
January.....	Vice-President Fairbanks.....	Flowers.
	Mrs. Chas. E. Parker.....	8 glasses of jelly for free patients.
	Vice-President Fairbanks.....	Flowers.
	Mrs. Wilson.....	6 baby shawls.
	Mrs. Chas. E. Parker.....	1 baby flannel wrapper.
	Vice-President Fairbanks.....	Flowers.
February.....	do.....	Do.
	National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Do.
	Vice-President Fairbanks.....	Do.
	do.....	Do.
March.....	do.....	Do.
	do.....	Do.
	Mrs. Chas. E. Parker.....	36 inaugural souvenirs.
	Mrs. Mattheson.....	Magazine.
	Mrs. Cameron.....	Flowers.
	Lady Board of Visitors.....	\$25 for nursery supplies.
	Mrs. Chamberlin.....	Magazines.
	Mr. Pluym.....	Flowers.
April.....	Mr. Poor.....	One-half dozen baby shawls;
		Easter cards for patients.
		Jelly and chicken broth for patients.
	Mrs. Parker.....	Easter cards for patients.
	Mrs. Wilson.....	Potted plant.
May.....	Schaffer.....	\$125 for the purchase of linen.
	Lady Board of Visitors.....	1 dozen roses for patients.
	Mrs. McCreary.....	1 electric battery.
	Miss Jay.....	Magazines.
	Mrs. Mattheson.....	Do.
June.....	do.....	Contribution to nurses' amusement and entertainment at graduation.
	Hospital Staff.....	\$15 for nurses' amusement and entertainment at graduation.
	Lady Board of Visitors.....	

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The repairs needed from time to time during the year have been regularly reported in the quarterly reports and have been paid for, so far as it would go, out of the small appropriation by Congress for minor repairs; those not covered by the appropriation we were obliged to pay for from the pay-patient fund.

When practicable, we have followed the practice, as heretofore, of procuring the necessary material and furnishing the necessary labor from the house force when it was not engaged in other duties. This method has been found always the most economical, and frequently more expeditious than if the work were given out by contract.

In consequence of the age and condition of the buildings, many minor repairs have been urgently necessary during the year, and unless we are to have a new building up to date in arrangement and construction, such as is so much needed, and has been for many years, the following repairs and improvements should be authorized for the fiscal year 1910-11, and are hereby earnestly recommended and requested, in addition to those already provided for:

Furnishing and installing in place of present elevator, obsolete for the purpose, a modern electric elevator to travel from basement to the fourth floor, capacity 1,800 pounds, steel construction throughout, and entirely new and modern in every respect.....	\$5,000
Furnishing and installing in laundry one Columbia Standard iron-frame washer, No. 44 (40 by 50), to meet our present laundry necessities.....	500

Furnishing and installing a new 60-horsepower horizontal return tubular boiler, 54 inches in diameter by 14 feet long, set up complete in brickwork, and including the necessary smoke pipe and pipe connection, to take the place of the present boiler, which has been in operation over twenty years and is, consequently, worn out.....	\$1, 150
Repainting nurses' home (outside of building).....	500
Repairing and replacing worn-out wire fence on north and west sides of premises.....	150
Repairing and replacing such parts as need it, stonewall and coping (from street to bottom of terrace) on west and north sides of premises.....	300
Repairing and replacing such as need it, and repainting all tin roofs of main building, cottage, and outbuildings.....	350
Awnings for nurses' home.....	100
Remodeling and repairing space (at present lost) under old porch (now sun parlor) on east side of main building, to be used as additional space much needed for storeroom, etc.....	700
Overhauling and repairing inside and outside of outbuildings, at present used for men's quarters, morgue, tool and wood sheds.....	200
Extending present cobblestone and vitrified brick road from present terminus to north entrances, for patients and supplies.....	350
Extending present cobblestone and vitrified brick road to north entrance of cottage (obstetrical department).....	300
For incidental repairs to floors, plastering, shutters, blinds, doors, sashes, plumbing, heating, and lighting, impracticable to estimate in detail.....	200
Sterilizing tank (for ward utensils) for cottage (obstetrical department) similar to that at present in use and of great service on the surgical side of the hospital.....	90
Total.....	9, 890

As previously stated from time to time in our annual reports, the repairs herein estimated for are intended to remedy existing or emergency conditions as they occur, but can not be expected to satisfactorily take the place of and furnish the conveniences and facilities for surgical and obstetrical work which a new building, up to date in its construction and interior arrangements and for which we have already so long and patiently waited, alone can supply.

Your generous confidence and support at all times, and the courtesy and cooperation of the visiting and resident officials of the hospital, always extended, in our efforts to comply with your wishes and directions in the interests of the institution have been greatly appreciated and are hereby most gratefully acknowledged.

Very respectfully,

J. O. SKINNER, M. D.
Superintendent.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements of moneys on account of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

Report of John D. McChesney, Treasurer, Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Items.	Care and treatment of indigent patients under contract with the Board of Charities.	Pay-patient fund.	Total.
Balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$4,101.25	\$81.33	\$4,182.58
Amount received from Board of Charities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909 (June 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909).....	19,381.90		19,381.90
Amount received from pay patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909 (June 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909).....		17,552.12	17,552.12
Amount received from dispensary patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909 (June 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909).....		193.23	193.23
American Security and Trust Company, interest on deposits.....	45.34		45.34
Amount received from E. R. Squibb & Sons, cash discount of 5 per cent on account paid June 8, 1909.....	1.83		1.83
Amount due from—			
Board of Charities for month of June, 1909.....	1,691.40		1,691.40
Pay patients for month of June, 1909.....		1,777.07	1,777.07
Dispensary for month of June, 1909.....		11.55	11.55
Total amount available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.....	25,221.72	19,615.30	44,837.02
Total amount disbursed for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.....	20,428.10	15,868.70	36,296.80
Total liabilities outstanding and unpaid June 30, 1909.....			3,079.69
Total expended and remaining unpaid June 30, 1909.....			39,376.49
Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....			5,460.53

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

Services.....	\$262.97	\$15,012.53	\$15,275.50
Marketing, groceries, and provisions.....	9,413.38		9,413.38
Ice.....	485.80		485.80
Milk and cream.....	1,253.99		1,253.99
Fuel.....	2,409.38		2,409.38
Gas.....	580.90		580.90
Telephone.....	112.98		112.98
Furniture and house furnishings.....	1,184.53		1,184.53
Books, journals, stationery, printing, and binding.....	371.48		371.48
Medical and surgical supplies, including repairs to instruments.....	2,614.18		2,614.18
Electric lighting and materials.....	974.68		974.68
Engineers' supplies.....	381.72		381.72
Rent of room for nurses.....	42.00		42.00
Minor repairs.....	185.40		185.40
Rent of fire-alarm boxes.....	100.00		100.00
Incidentals.....	54.71	856.17	910.88
Total expended for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.....	20,428.10	15,868.70	36,296.80

JNO. D. MCCHESENEY,
Treasurer, Columbia Hospital.

To the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

SIR: I respectfully submit the seventeenth annual report of the Training School for Nurses for the year ending June 30, 1909:

Superintendent.....	1
Assistant to the superintendent.....	1
Graduate nurses.....	2
Night supervisor.....	1
Instructor in food and dietetics.....	1

Total.....	6
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Pupils:

Seniors.....	9
Intermediates.....	12
Juniors.....	12

Total.....	33
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Special nursing: Number of calls from Washington and places outside of the District of Columbia for graduates.....	351
Number of nurses June 30, 1908.....	29
Number of nurses received during the year.....	16
Number of nurses graduated during the year.....	8
Nurses dropped from the school roll during the year to be married, for ill health, for claims of family, and other causes.....	7
Number of nurses remaining June 30, 1909.....	33

The following lectures were given during the year:

LECTURE COURSE.

SENIOR CLASS LECTURES.

General surgery (Dr. J. W. Bovee).—(1) Inflammation, suppuration, repair, preparation of hands, dressing, instruments, paraphernalia, and person for operation. (2) Sepsis, septicæmia, pyæmia, erysipelas, tetanus, abscess, ulcer, embolism, and thrombosis. (3) Fistula, sinus, disease of joints, hemorrhage, gangreen, amputations. (4) Varieties of wounds, fractures, dislocations, injuries to brain, chest, spine, abdomen, and extremities.

Gynecology (Dr. I. S. Stone).—(1) Anatomy and physiology: (a) The muscles and external organs; (b) the internal organs and their anatomical relations; (c) the function of the pelvic organs. (2) Pathology: (a) Functional diseases; (b) the acute infectious diseases; (c) tumors of the uterus and ovary; (d) malignant disease. (3) Symptoms: Positive symptoms; neurotic and other symptoms. (4) The nursing of gynecological cases: (a) Nonoperative; (b) operative.

Obstetrics (Dr. William M. Sprigg).—(1) Historical sketch of obstetrics and obstetrical nursing; anatomy of the pelvis; present morbidity and mortality of childbearing women in hospitals and private practice; care of pregnant women; predicting date of confinement. (2) The puerperium and its clinical aspect, diet, temperature, pulse, afterpains, lochia, general functions, attention immediately after labor, toilet of vulva, binder, urine, bowels, care of breasts and nipples, care of the child cord, eyes, stools, urine, feeding, phimosis, incubator, gavage, lavage. (3) Preparations for confinement, room, bed, patient, nurse, materials necessary, response to summons, is the patient in labor, premonitory signs, rupture of membranes, preparation of patient for examination, delivery, duty of nurse during the

three stages of labor, anesthesia, effect on labor pains, attention to mother. (4) Management of birth in absence of physician, puerperal complications, hemorrhage, infection, convulsions, milk leg, preparation for forceps, rules for administering vaginal and intrauterine douches, obstetrical and surgical anesthesia.

Fevers (Dr. F. Leech).—(1) Causes of fever in general; ranges of temperature in health and disease; metric system; types of fevers. (2) Typhoid fever; causes; pathology; symptoms; dangers; treatment, with special attention to diet, baths, etc.; malarial fevers; causes; types; nursing of fevers.

Infectious diseases (Dr. S. S. Adams).—(1) General characteristics of the infectious diseases. (2) Peculiarities of the eruptive diseases. (3) Symptoms and complications of the eruptive diseases; diphtheria. (4) Prophylactic, hygienic, and therapeutic management of the eruptive diseases and diphtheria. Also one or two lectures during the year on infant feeding.

Eye and ear (Dr. Monte Griffith).—(a) Anatomy and physiology; (b) care and treatment; (c) bandaging, irrigating, etc.; (d) differential diagnosis.

Hygiene (Dr. G. M. Kober).—(1) Air, composition of, variations according to altitude. Humidity, temperature, impurities, dust, micro-organisms, and gaseous impurities; requisites for the purity of the air. (2) Water, composition and sources of, the hygienic importance of water; water pollution and its prevention. (3) Hospitals: General and special, general arrangements and construction, means of ventilation, air space, heating, lighting, general management of hospitals, hospitals for children; general dietetics; the care and disinfection of sick rooms.

INTERMEDIATE AND JUNIOR LECTURES.

Anatomy (Dr. Edward E. Morse).—(1) Bones. (2) Muscular system. (3) Vascular system. (4) Visceral anatomy.

Physiology (Dr. George N. Acker).—(1) The skin and its secretions; functions of the skin; introduction of medicine through the skin. (2) The heart; blood corpuscles; the circulation of the blood and lymphatics. (3) The respiratory organs; air. (4) The alimentary canal; food and drink. (5) The urinary organs. (6) The nervous system.

Emergencies (Dr. J. R. Wellington).—(1) Hemorrhage; asphyxia; foreign body; fainting; apoplexy; epileptic attacks; hysteria; infantile convulsions; intoxication; sunstroke; freezing; burns; sprains; fractures; insect bites, etc. (2) Urinary analysis; method of collecting and measuring; color; sediment; reaction; tests for albumen and sugar.

Materia medica (Dr. J. S. Wall).—(1) General therapeutics; administration of medicines; weights and measures; pharmaceutical preparations. (2) Disease medicines; restoratives; digestants; fats and oils; acids; alkalies; waters; bitters; hematics; antiseptics; (3) Symptom medicines; antispasmodics; antipyretics; anesthetics; hypnotics; narcotics, etc. (4) Cardiac stimulants and sedatives; diaphoretics; emetics; expectorants; diuretics; cathartics, etc. Topical remedies: Caustics, vesicants, rubefacients, etc.

The value and preparation of foods (Miss Cross).—A course of 18 lessons in cooking is given to each nurse.

Massage (Miss Louisa C. Lippitt).—A full course of practical instruction is given in massage.

The work of the Training School for the past year has been most encouraging and satisfactory. In addition to the four months' instruction given at the Episcopal Eye and Ear Hospital, four months is also given at the Emergency Hospital. I desire to express my appreciation of and thanks for the kindly interest and assistance shown to the nurses during their course of instruction and at times of illness by the hospital authorities and members of the visiting staff.

The work of the Training School for the past year has been very encouraging and satisfactory. In addition to the four months' instruction given at the Episcopal Eye and Ear Hospital, four months' instruction is also given at the Emergency Hospital, thus giving the pupil nurses varied and valuable instruction and experience in the emergency work. It is with much pleasure and gratitude that I hereby acknowledge my indebtedness to the hospital authorities and visiting staff for their kindly interest and assistance shown to the nurses during their course of instruction, at times of illness, and at the time of the Christmas and graduating amusements and entertainments.

Very respectfully,

EDMONIA P. GILMER,
Superintendent of Nurses.

To the SUPERINTENDENT OF COLUMBIA HOSPITAL.

APPENDIX.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND STATISTICAL TABLES (SPECIAL).

Nativity of patients admitted.

Alabama.....	4	Rhode Island.....	1
California.....	1	South Carolina.....	8
Connecticut.....	1	Tennessee.....	2
Delaware.....	1	Texas.....	3
District of Columbia.....	272	Vermont.....	2
Florida.....	2	Virginia.....	253
Georgia.....	7	West Virginia.....	8
Illinois.....	2	Assyria.....	1
Indiana.....	4	Austria.....	1
Iowa.....	4	Bavaria.....	1
Kentucky.....	3	Canada.....	1
Kansas.....	2	Cuba.....	2
Louisiana.....	4	England.....	5
Maine.....	1	France.....	1
Maryland.....	154	Germany.....	8
Massachusetts.....	11	Hawaii.....	1
Michigan.....	4	Hungary.....	1
Minnesota.....	3	Ireland.....	15
Mississippi.....	4	Italy.....	3
Missouri.....	2	Philippine Islands.....	1
Montana.....	1	Portugal.....	1
Nebraska.....	1	Roumania.....	1
New Hampshire.....	1	Russia.....	14
New Jersey.....	3	Scotland.....	1
New York.....	23	Waies.....	1
North Carolina.....	22	West Indies.....	2
Ohio.....	15		
Pennsylvania.....	32	Total.....	953

Residences of patients admitted.

District of Columbia.....	857	New Jersey.....	1
Georgia.....	1	New York.....	8
Maryland.....	27	North Carolina.....	4
Massachusetts.....	2	Pennsylvania.....	2
Michigan.....	1	Tennessee.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	Virginia.....	42
Missouri.....	2	West Virginia.....	2
Nebraska.....	1		
New Hampshire.....	1	Total.....	953

TABLE I.—Gynecological division.

[Classified and compiled by the house staff.]

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1908.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.						In hospital June 30, 1909.
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.	Total.	
<i>External genitalia.</i>										
Inflammatory:										
Abscess of vulva.....		1	1	1					1	
Condylomata of vulva.....		2	2	1					1	1
Cyst of Bartholin's gland.....		1	1	1					1	
Neoplasms:										
Epithelioma of vulva.....		1	1		1				1	
Papillomata of vulva.....		1	1	1					1	
Varicose veins of vulva.....		1	1	1					1	
<i>Perineum and vagina.</i>										
Atresia vaginæ.....		1	1				1		1	
Mechanical:										
Cystocele.....	1		1	1					1	
Lacerated perineum.....	1	10	11	11					11	
Rectocele.....	1	1	2	2					2	
Carcinoma of vagina.....		1	1		1				1	
<i>Uterus.</i>										
Idiopathic:										
Dysmenorrhœa.....		1	1		1				1	
Hypertrophied cervix.....		1	1	1					1	
Infantile uterus.....		1	1						1	
Inflammatory:										
Endometritis.....	5	27	32	29	2		1		32	
Metritis.....		1	1	1					1	
Parametritis.....		2	2	1	1				2	
Mechanical:										
Anteflexion.....		1	1	1					1	
Prolapse.....	2	6	8	7			1		8	
Procidentia.....		5	5	4					4	1
Retroversion.....	1	26	27	25			2		27	
Erosion of cervix.....		1	1	1					1	
Lacerated cervix.....	2	7	9	9					9	
Neoplasms:										
Carcinoma.....		27	27		21	1	3		25	2
Cyst of round ligament.....	1		1	1					1	
Fibroma.....	4	40	44	38				2	40	4
Myoma.....		3	3	2					2	1
Polypus.....		3	3	2					2	1
Sarcoma.....		3	3	1	1			1	3	
Suppurating fibroma.....		2	2					1	1	1
Pregnancy and parturition:										
Abortion, complete.....		12	12	10	1		1	1	12	
Abortion, incomplete.....	2	29	31	27			1	1	29	2
Abortion, missed.....		1	1	1					1	
Abortion, threatened.....		4	4	4					4	
Abortion, tubal.....		1	1	1					1	
Gestation, ectopic.....		2	2	2					2	
Gestation, normal.....		5	5				5		5	
Placenta prævia.....		2	2	2					2	
Puerperal septicæmia.....		3	3	2				1	3	
Subinvolution.....		1	1	1					1	
<i>Uterine appendages.</i>										
Inflammatory:										
Salpingitis.....	1	4	5	2	1		2		5	
Salpingitis, double.....		5	5	3	1				4	1
Salpingo-oophoritis.....	1	2	3	2	1				3	
Salpingo-oophoritis, double.....		16	16	15	1				16	
Pyosalpinx.....		9	9	6				1	7	2
Pyosalpinx, double.....	5	32	37	26	1		3	1	31	6
Hydrosalpinx, double.....		1	1	1					1	
Tubal hæmatoma.....		1	1	1					1	
Tubo-ovarian abscess.....		1	1	1					1	
Cirrhotic ovaries.....		2	2	2					2	
Cystic ovaries.....	1	4	5	4	1				5	

TABLE I.—Gynecological division—Continued.

Diseases.	In hospital July 1, 1908.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.					Total.	In hospital June 30, 1909.	
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.			
Uterine appendages—Continued.											
Inflammatory—Continued.											
Cysts of ovaries—											
Bilateral.....		1	1	1						1	
Dermoid.....		3	3	3						3	
Infected.....		1	1	1						1	
Unilocular.....	1	4	5	5						5	
Ovarian abscess.....		2	2	2						2	
Mechanical:											
Prolapse of ovary.....	1		1	1						1	
Neoplasms:											
Angio-sarcoma of ovary.....		1	1	1						1	
Fibroma of ovary.....		1	1	1						1	
Papilloma of ovary.....		1	1	1						1	
Combined genital diseases.											
Pelvic abscess.....		7	7	5				1		6	1
Pelvic adhesions.....	1	4	5	4	1					5	
Pelvic cellulitis.....	1	1	1	1						1	
Pelvic mass.....		1	1				1			1	
Nervous diseases.											
Hysteria.....		2	2		2					2	
Naurasthenia.....		2	2		2					2	
Breasts.											
Abscess.....	1	3	4	4						4	
Carcinoma.....		7	7		6		1			7	
Carcinoma:											
Double.....		1	1			1				1	
Recurrent.....		1	1		1					1	
Adeno-fibroma.....		1	1							1	
Cyst.....		1	1	1						1	
Lipoma.....		1	1	1						1	
Mastitis, cystic.....		1	1	1						1	
Urinary system.											
Kidney:											
Abscess, perinephritic.....		1	1	1						1	
Cystic degeneration, double.....		1	1					1		1	
Nephroposis.....	1	3	4	4						4	
Sarcoma.....	1	1	1							1	
Tuberculosis.....		3	3	2				1		3	
Bladder:											
Carcinoma.....		1	1			1				1	
Cystitis, acute.....		1	1	1						1	
Cystitis, chronic.....		1	1	1						1	
Cystitis, hypertrophic.....		1	1		1					1	
Prolapse.....	2		2	2						2	
Urethral caruncle.....		1	1	1						1	
Digestive system.											
Stomach and intestines:											
Inflammatory—											
Gastritis, acute.....		1	1	1						1	
Gastritis, chronic.....		1	1		1					1	
Gastro-enteritis, acute.....		1	1		1					1	
Appendicitis, acute.....	1	5	6	4						4	2
Appendicitis, chronic.....	3	15	18	16	2					18	
Appendicitis, perforative.....		1	1	1						1	
Appendicitis, suppurative.....		3	3	1	1			1		3	
Mechanical—											
Intestinal obstruction.....		2	2	2						2	
Neoplasms—											
Carcinoma of sigmoid.....	1	1	2					2		2	
Peritoneum:											
Carcinoma, diffuse.....		1	1					1		1	
Peritonitis, diffuse.....		1	1					1		1	
Peritonitis, tuberculous.....	1	1	2	2						2	

TABLE I.—*Gynecological division*—Continued.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1908.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.					Total.	In hospital June 30, 1909.	
				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Not treated.	Died.			
<i>Digestive system—Continued.</i>											
Rectum and anus:											
Stricture of rectum.....		4	4	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Fistula-in-ano.....		3	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Hæmorrhoids.....		3	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Gall bladder:											
Cholelithiasis.....		5	5	3	1	—	1	—	5	—	—
<i>Lymphatic system.</i>											
Adenitis, inguinal.....		4	4	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
Carcinoma, recurrent:											
Of cervical glands.....		3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Of inguinal glands.....		1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Herniæ.</i>											
Inguinal.....	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Inguinal and umbilical.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ventral.....		3	3	2	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
<i>Infectious diseases.</i>											
Measles.....		1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Syphilis, secondary.....		1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Syphilis, tertiary.....		2	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Typhoid fever.....		2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Infections and injuries:											
Abdominal sinus.....	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Abcess, ischio-rectal.....	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Dermatitis, traumatic.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hæmatoma of thorax.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Infected hand.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Necrosis of abdominal wound.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Neoplasms:											
Carcinoma, recurrent.....		2	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
Fibroma, extraperitoneal.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lipoma of abdominal wall.....		1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sarcoma, diffuse.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Unclassified:											
Epilepsy.....		2	2	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
Exophthalmic goiter.....		1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Secondary anæmia.....		1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Undiagnosed.....		22	22	16	6	—	11	—	18	—	4
Total.....	47	477	524	355	77	5	37	20	494	—	30

TABLE II.—Surgical operations.

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total dis- charged.	In hospital June 30, 1909.
<i>On the vulva.</i>							
Cauterization of epithelioma.....	1	1	1			1	
Cauterization of papillomata.....	1	1				1	
Excision of cyst of Bartholin's gland.....	1	1				1	
Ligation of varicose veins.....	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of vulvar abscess.....	1	1				1	
<i>On the perineum and vagina.</i>							
Perineorrhaphy.....	24	23				23	1
Colpo-perineorrhaphy.....	1	1				1	
Colporrhaphy, anterior.....	7	7				7	
Colporrhaphy, posterior.....	4	4				4	
Colpotomy, anterior.....	2	2				2	
Colpotomy, posterior and drainage.....	14	7	2	2	2	13	1
Excision of vaginal carcinoma.....	1	1	1			1	
Le Fort's operation for prolapse.....	1		1				1
<i>On the uterus.</i>							
<i>Vaginal route:</i>							
Amputation of cervix.....	3	2	1			3	
Cauterization of cervix.....	11	1	10			11	
Pott's operation.....	1	1				1	
Trachelorrhaphy.....	25	24				24	1
Curettage.....	108	104	1			105	3
Dilatation.....	1		1			1	
Emptying of uterus.....	3				1	3	
Excision of polypus.....	3	2				2	1
Hysterectomy.....	6	3	3			6	
Myomectomy.....	1	1				1	
<i>Abdominal route:</i>							
Alexander's operation.....	4	4				4	
Shortening utero-sacral and round ligaments.....	4	4				4	
Ventral suspension.....	8	8				8	
Ventral fixation.....	4	4				4	
Shortening round ligaments.....	12	12				12	
Separation of adhesions.....	11	11				11	
Myomectomy.....	8	7				7	1
Hysterectomy—							
Subtotal.....	5	5				5	
Total.....	5	3				3	2
Panhysterectomy—							
Subtotal.....	34	28	2		1	31	3
Total.....	20	10	6		2	18	2
<i>On the uterine appendages.</i>							
Phimosis operation on tube.....	2	1				1	1
Salpingectomy.....	1	1				1	
Salpingectomy, double.....	3	3				3	
Salpingectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy.....	12	10				10	2
Salpingo-oophorectomy.....	31	26			1	27	4
Salpingo-oophorectomy, double.....	24	20			1	21	3
Oophorectomy.....	5	5				5	
Puncture of cystic ovary.....	6	6				6	
<i>On the breasts.</i>							
<i>Amputation:</i>							
Complete.....	9	2	7			9	
Incomplete.....	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of abscess.....	2	2				2	
<i>On the urinary system.</i>							
Nephropexy.....	2	2				2	
Nephro-ureterectomy.....	3	2			1	3	
Incision and drainage of perinephritic abscess.....	1	1				1	
Cystoscopy.....	6					6	
Excision of urethral caruncle.....	3	3				3	
<i>On the digestive system.</i>							
<i>Intestines:</i>							
Enterectomy.....	1	1				1	
Entero-colostomy.....	1	1				1	
Laparotomy for obstruction.....	2			2		2	
Separation of adhesions.....	1	1				1	
Appendectomy.....	81	72			1	73	8

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations*—Continued.

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total discharged.	In hospital June 30, 1909.
Rectum and anus:							
Canterization of fissure	1	1				1	
Dilatation of stricture	5	1	4			5	
Hemorrhoidectomy	4	4				4	
Incision and drainage of fistula	4	4				4	
Proctoscopy	1					1	
Gall bladder:							
Cholecystotomy and drainage	4	3	1			4	
<i>On the lymphatic system.</i>							
Adenectomy:							
Cervical	2		2			2	
Inguinal	1		1			1	
Axillary	1		1			1	
Adenectomy and tonsillectomy	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of inguinal adenitis	3	3				3	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Excision of:							
Extraperitoneal fibroma	1	1				1	
Lipoma of abdominal wall	1	1				1	
Papilloma of face	1	1				1	
Recurrent carcinoma	1		1			1	
Incision and drainage of:							
Abdominal cavity	2	1			1	2	
Hæmatoma of thorax	1	1				1	
Infected hand	1	1				1	
Ischio-rectal abscess	1	1				1	
Exploratory laparotomy	7	1	2	1	3	7	
Herniotomy	11	11				11	
Paracentesis thoracis	1			1		1	
Total	588	480	47	6	14	554	34

TABLE III.—*Deaths, gynecological division.*

Gynecological No.	Diagnosis.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
1907-8. 421	Sarcoma of kidney....	Exploratory incision	Hemorrhage and exhaustion.	Died 2 months after admittance.
432	Carcinoma of sigmoid..	Artificial anus.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died over 1 year after operation.
474	Diffuse sarcoma.....	Paracentesis thoracis; exploratory laparotomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 6 weeks after admittance.
1908-9. 7	Pelvic abscess.....	Posterior colpotomy and drainage.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 2 days after operation.
21	Cystic degeneration of both kidneys.	None.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 3 days after admittance.
96	Fibromata uteri and double pyosalpinx.	(1) Abdominal subtotal pan-hysterectomy. (2 and 3) Laparotomy for intestinal obstruction.	Intestinal obstruction.	Died 1½ months after first operation.
121	Double pyosalpinx....	Double salpingo-oophorectomy.	Intestinal obstruction.	Died 3 days after operation.
122	Diffuse peritonitis....	(1) Posterior colpotomy. (2) Laparotomy and drainage.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 12 days after admittance.
155	Carcinoma of sigmoid..	Exploratory laparotomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 2 months after operation.
186	Recurrent carcinoma-tosis.	None.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 4 months after admittance.
201	Sarcoma uteri.....	Abdominal pan-hysterectomy.	Shock.....	Died 2 days after operation.
205	Suppurative appendicitis.	Appendectomy....	Diffuse peritonitis....	Died day after admittance.
213	Tuberculosis of kidney	Nephro-urectomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	

TABLE III.—Deaths, *gynecological division*—Continued.

Gynecological No.	Diagnosis.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
1908-9.				
253	Retained secundines..	Emptying uterus....	Septicæmia.....	Died 10 days after admission.
338	Miscarriage.....	None.....	Puerperal septicæmia.	Died 4 days after admission.
366	Suppurative fibroma uteri.	....do.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 11 days after admission.
376	Puerperal septicæmia and pelvic abscess.	Posterior colpotomy and drainage.	Septicæmia.....	Died 13 days after admission.
390	Diffuse carcinoma of peritoneum.	Exploratory laparotomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 1 month 7 days after operation.
393	Acute pyosalpinx.....	Right salpingo-oophorectomy.	Diffuse peritonitis....	Died 2 days after admission.
458	Fibromata uteri.....	Panhysterectomy...	Shock and toxæmia...	Died 7 days after operation.

TABLE IV.—*Obstetrical division.*

[Classified and compiled by the house staff.]

Class.	Remaining undelivered July 1, 1908.	Remaining delivered July 1, 1908.	Admitted before delivery.	Admitted delivered.	Total.	Discharged delivered at term.	Discharged or left undelivered.	Discharged delivered premature.	Died delivered.	Remaining delivered June 30, 1909.	Remaining undelivered June 30, 1909.	Total.
Adults.....	3	18	465	12	498	381	44	26	8	27	12	498

Class.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Births at term.	Births, premature (under 7 months).	Births, premature (7 months and over).	Stillbirths.	Born before admission.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Stillbirths.	Remaining June 30, 1909.	Total.
Infants.....	14	359	5	26	36	12	440	356	26	36	22	440

TABLE V.—*Operations.*

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Cæsarean section:						
Abdominal.....	5			1		6
Vaginal.....	3					3
Episiotomy.....	12				3	15
Forceps:						
Low.....	12					12
Mid.....	4			1	1	6
High.....	8			2	2	12
Induction of labor.....	2					2
Laparotomy for rupture of uterus.....				1		1
Manual removal of placenta.....	2					2
Perineorrhaphy (primary):						
First degree.....	85				5	90
Second degree.....	48				3	51
Podalic version.....	4					4
Total.....	185			5	14	204

TABLE VI.—*Complications.*

MATERNAL.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1908.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In hospital June 30, 1908.
Post-anæsthetic acid intoxication		1	1				1	
Contracted pelvis (requiring operation).....		3	3	3				
Dystocia.....		3	3	1			1	
Eclampsia.....		8	8	6			2	
Gonorrheal arthritis.....		1	1					1
Hyperemesis gravidarum.....		1	1	1				
Inertia uteri.....		1	1	1				
Mastitis.....		1	1	1				
Nephritis.....		2	2	2				
Pernicious anæmia ^a		1	1				1	
Placenta prævia.....		4	4	4				
Postpartum hemorrhage.....		23	23	23				
Puerperal septicæmia.....		1	1				1	
Rupture of uterus.....		1	1				1	
Subphrenic abscess ^a		1	1				1	
Transverse presentation.....		1	1	1				
Total.....		52	52	43			8	1

^a Delivered before admittance.

INFANTILE.

Asphyxia.....		1	1				1	
Inanition.....		12	12			2	10	
Maternal toxæmia.....		3	3				3	
Melena and hematemesis.....		1	1	1				
Ophthalmia:								
Gonorrheal.....		1	1	1				
Purulent.....		2	2	2				
Prematurity.....		31	31		16		10	5
Prolapsus funis.....		1	1	1				
Pneumonia.....		1	1				1	
Total.....		a 54	a 54	5	16	2	a 26	5

^a One case of phenol poisoning.TABLE VII.—*Causes of death.*

Obstetrical No.	Conditions complicating pregnancy.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
375	Eclampsia and contracted pelvis.	Abdominal cæsarean section.	Toxæmia.....	Died 2 days after delivery.
49	Rupture of uterus.....	Laparotomy.....	Hemorrhage and shock.	
183	Puerperal sepsis.....	None.....	Septicæmia.....	
39	Eclampsia.....	High forceps.....	Pneumonia.....	Died 1 month 2 days after delivery.
295	Dystocia.....	High forceps.....	Shock.....	
408	Pernicious anæmia.....	None.....	Exhaustion.....	Delivered before admittance.
436	Dystocia.....	Mid forceps.....	Acid intoxication.....	
449	Subphrenic abscess.....	None.....	Toxæmia.....	Delivered before admittance.

TABLE II.—Surgical operations.

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total discharged.	In hospital June 30, 1909.
<i>On the vulva.</i>							
Cauterization of epithelioma	1		1			1	
Cauterization of papillomata	1	1				1	
Excision of cyst of Bartholin's gland	1	1				1	
Ligation of varicose veins	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of vulvar abscess	1	1				1	
<i>On the perineum and vagina.</i>							
Perineorrhaphy	24	23				23	1
Colpo-perineorrhaphy	1	1				1	
Colporrhaphy, anterior	7	7				7	
Colporrhaphy, posterior	4	4				4	
Colpotomy, anterior	2	2				2	
Colpotomy, posterior and drainage	14	7	2	2	2	13	1
Excision of vaginal carcinoma	1		1			1	
Le Fort's operation for prolapse	1						1
<i>On the uterus.</i>							
Vaginal route:							
Amputation of cervix	3	2	1			3	
Cauterization of cervix	11	1	10			11	
Pott's operation	1					1	
Trachelorrhaphy	25	24				24	1
Curettage	108	104	1			105	3
Dilatation	1		1			1	
Emptying of uterus	3	2			1	3	
Excision of polypus	3	2				2	1
Hysterectomy	6	3	3			6	
Myomectomy	1	1				1	
Abdominal route:							
Alexander's operation	4	4				4	
Shortening utero-sacral and round ligaments	4	4				4	
Ventral suspension	8	8				8	
Ventral fixation	4	4				4	
Shortening round ligaments	12	12				12	
Separation of adhesions	11	11				11	
Myomectomy	8	7				7	1
Hysterectomy—							
Subtotal	5	5				5	
Total	5	3				3	2
Panhysterectomy—							
Subtotal	34	28	2		1	31	3
Total	20	10	6		2	18	2
<i>On the uterine appendages.</i>							
Phimosi operation on tube	2	1				1	1
Salpingectomy	1	1				1	
Salpingectomy, double	3	3				3	
Salpingectomy and salpingo-oöphorectomy	12	10				10	2
Salpingo-oöphorectomy	31	26			1	27	4
Salpingo-oöphorectomy, double	24	20			1	21	3
Oöphorectomy	5	5				5	
Puncture of cystic ovary	6	6				6	
<i>On the breasts.</i>							
Amputation:							
Complete	9	2	7			9	
Incomplete	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of abscess	2	2				2	
<i>On the urinary system.</i>							
Nephropexy	2	2				2	
Nephro-ureterectomy	3	2			1	3	
Incision and drainage of perinephritic abscess	1	1				1	
Cystoscopy	6					6	
Excision of urethral caruncle	3	3				3	
<i>On the digestive system.</i>							
Intestines:							
Enterectomy	1	1				1	
Enterocolostomy	1	1				1	
Laparotomy for obstruction	2			2		2	
Separation of adhesions	1	1				1	
Appendectomy	81	72			1	73	8

TABLE II.—*Surgical operations*—Continued.

Operations.	Total operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Total discharged.	In hospital June 30, 1909.
Rectum and anus:							
Cauterization of fissure.....	1	1				1	
Dilatation of stricture.....	5	1	4			5	
Hemorrhoidectomy.....	4	4				4	
Incision and drainage of fistula.....	4	4				4	
Proctoscopy.....	1					1	
Gall bladder:							
Cholecystotomy and drainage.....	4	3	1			4	
<i>On the lymphatic system.</i>							
Adenectomy:							
Cervical.....	2		2			2	
Inguinal.....	1		1			1	
Axillary.....	1		1			1	
Adenectomy and tonsillectomy.....	1	1				1	
Incision and drainage of inguinal adenitis.....	3	3				3	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>							
Excision of:							
Extraperitoneal fibroma.....	1	1				1	
Lipoma of abdominal wall.....	1	1				1	
Papilloma of face.....	1	1				1	
Recurrent carcinoma.....	1		1			1	
Incision and drainage of:							
Abdominal cavity.....	2	1			1	2	
Hematoma of thorax.....	1	1				1	
Infected hand.....	1	1				1	
Ischio-rectal abscess.....	1	1				1	
Exploratory laparotomy.....	7	1	2	1	3	7	
Herniotomy.....	11	11				11	
Paracentesis thoracis.....	1			1		1	
Total.....	588	480	47	6	14	554	34

TABLE III.—*Deaths, gynecological division.*

Gynecological No.	Diagnosis.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
1907-8.				
421	Sarcoma of kidney....	Exploratory incision	Hemorrhage and exhaustion.	Died 2 months after admittance.
432	Carcinoma of sigmoid..	Artificial anus.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died over 1 year after operation.
474	Diffuse sarcoma.....	Paracentesis thoracis; exploratory laparotomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 6 weeks after admittance.
1908-9.				
7	Pelvic abscess.....	Posterior colpotomy and drainage.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 2 days after operation.
21	Cystic degeneration of both kidneys.	None.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 3 days after admittance.
96	Fibromata uteri and double pyosalpinx.	(1) Abdominal subtotal pan-hysterectomy. (2 and 3) Laparotomy for intestinal obstruction.	Intestinal obstruction.	Died 1½ months after first operation.
121	Double pyosalpinx....	Double salpingo-oophorectomy.	Intestinal obstruction.	Died 3 days after operation.
122	Diffuse peritonitis.....	(1) Posterior colpotomy. (2) Laparotomy and drainage.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 12 days after admittance.
155	Carcinoma of sigmoid..	Exploratory laparotomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 2 months after operation.
186	Recurrent carcinomatosis.	None.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 4 months after admittance.
201	Sarcoma uteri.....	Abdominal pan-hysterectomy.	Shock.....	Died 2 days after operation.
205	Suppurative appendicitis.	Appendicectomy....	Diffuse peritonitis....	Died day after admittance.
213	Tuberculosis of kidney	Nephro-ureterectomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	

TABLE III.—Deaths, *gynecological division*—Continued.

Gynecological No.	Diagnosis.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
1908-9.				
253	Retained secundines..	Emptying uterus....	Septicæmia.....	Died 10 days after admission.
338	Miscarriage.....	None.....	Puerperal septicæmia.	Died 4 days after admission.
366	Suppurative fibroma uteri.	.....do.....	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 11 days after admission.
376	Puerperal septicæmia and pelvic abscess.	Posterior colpotomy and drainage.	Septicæmia.....	Died 13 days after admission.
390	Diffuse carcinoma of peritoneum.	Exploratory laparotomy.	Toxæmia and exhaustion.	Died 1 month 7 days after operation.
393	Acute pyosalpinx.....	Right salpingo-oophorectomy.	Diffuse peritonitis....	Died 2 days after admission.
458	Fibromata uteri.....	Panhysterectomy...	Shock and toxæmia...	Died 7 days after operation.

TABLE IV.—*Obstetrical division.*

[Classified and compiled by the house staff.]

Class.	Remaining undelivered July 1, 1908.	Remaining delivered July 1, 1908.	Admitted before delivery.	Admitted delivered.	Total.	Discharged delivered at term.	Discharged or left undelivered.	Discharged delivered premature.	Died delivered.	Remaining delivered June 30, 1909.	Remaining undelivered June 30, 1909.	Total.
Adults.....	3	18	465	12	498	381	44	26	8	27	12	498

Class.	Remaining July 1, 1908.	Births at term.	Births, premature (under 7 months).	Births, premature (7 months and over).	Stillbirths.	Born before admission.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Stillbirths.	Remaining June 30, 1909.	Total.
Infants.....	14	359	5	26	36	12	440	356	26	36	22	440

TABLE V.—*Operations.*

Operations.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
Cæsarean section:						
Abdominal.....	5			1		6
Vaginal.....	3					3
Episiotomy.....	12				3	15
Forceps:						
Low.....	12					12
Mid.....	4			1	1	6
High.....	3			2	2	12
Induction of labor.....	2					2
Laparotomy for rupture of uterus.....				1		1
Manual removal of placenta.....	2					2
Perineorrhaphy (primary):						
First degree.....	85				5	90
Second degree.....	48				3	51
Podalic version.....	4					4
Total.....	185			5	14	204

TABLE VI.—Complications.

MATERNAL.

Disease.	In hospital July 1, 1908.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	In hospital June 30, 1909.
Post-anesthetic acid intoxication		1	1				1	
Contracted pelvis (requiring operation)		3	3	3				
Dystocia		2	2	1			1	
Eclampsia		8	8	6			2	
Gonorrheal arthritis		1	1					1
Hyperemesis gravidarum		1	1	1				
Inertia uteri		1	1	1				
Mastitis		1	1	1				
Nephritis		2	2	2				
Pernicious anaemia ^a		1	1				1	
Placenta prævia		4	4	4				
Postpartum hemorrhage		23	23	23				
Puerperal septicaemia		1	1				1	
Rupture of uterus		1	1				1	
Subphrenic abscess ^a		1	1				1	
Transverse presentation		1	1	1				
Total		52	52	43			8	1

^a Delivered before admittance.

INFANTILE.

Asphyxia		1	1				1	
Inanition		12	12			2	10	
Maternal toxæmia		3	3				3	
Melena and hematemesis		1	1	1				
Ophthalmia:								
Gonorrheal		1	1	1				
Purulent		2	2	2				
Prematurity		31	31		16		10	5
Prolapsus funis		1	1	1				
Pneumonia		1	1				1	
Total		^a 54	^a 54	5	16	2	^a 26	5

^a One case of phenol poisoning.

TABLE VII.—Causes of death.

Obstetrical No.	Conditions complicating pregnancy.	Operation.	Cause of death.	Remarks.
375	Eclampsia and contracted pelvis.	Abdominal cæsarean section.	Toxæmia	Died 2 days after delivery.
49	Rupture of uterus.	Laparotomy.	Hemorrhage and shock.	
183	Puerperal sepsis.	None.	Septicæmia	
39	Eclampsia	High forceps.	Pneumonia.	Died 1 month 2 days after delivery.
295	Dystocia	High forceps.	Shock.	
408	Pernicious anaemia	None.	Exhaustion.	Delivered before admittance.
436	Dystocia	Mid forceps.	Acid intoxication.	
449	Subphrenic abscess.	None.	Toxæmia	Delivered before admittance.

TABLE VIII.—*Births, including stillbirths.*

	In hospital.		Admitted to hospital.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
White.....	90	85	2	5
Colored.....	130	109	.....	5
Total.....	220	194	2	10

Twin births, 2 cases.

CAUSE OF STILLBIRTHS.

Absence of formation of brain and calvarium.....	1	Prolonged labor and forceps operation.....	1
Asphyxia.....	2	Syphilis.....	9
Injury to abdomen.....	1	Unknown.....	19
Maternal toxæmia.....	1		
Placenta prævia.....	1	Total.....	36
Prolapsus funis.....	1		

Report of admissions and discharges for year ending June 30, 1909.

SUMMARY.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	3	19			22
Admitted during year.....	1	287			288
Born in institution.....	50	44			94
Total.....	54	350			404
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	45	279			324
Improved.....		32			32
Unimproved.....		5			5
Deaths during year.....	4	13			17
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	2	20			22
Stillbirths.....	3	1			4
Total.....	54	350			404
Daily average number of patients.....	2.1	18.1			20.2
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.....	782	6,589			7,371
Largest number patients at any one time.....					36
Smallest number patients at any one time.....					4
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	2	15	5	23	45
Admitted during year.....	1	208	0	468	677
Born in institution.....	40	41	130	109	320
Total.....	43	264	135	600	1,042
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	40	202	106	456	804
Improved.....		30		44	74
Unimproved.....		9		16	25
Deaths during year.....	1	7	7	22	37
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	12	12	7	49	70
Stillbirths.....	0	4	15	13	32
Total.....	43	264	135	600	1,042
Daily average number patients.....	2.2	14.0	5.7	32.7	54.6
Total number days' maintenance furnished patients.....	798	5,116	2,047	11,890	19,851
Largest number patients at any one time.....					78
Smallest number patients at any one time.....					33

Total number days' maintenance furnished employees, 25,210.

Pathological department.

[Prepared by Dr. J. S. Neate, Assistant Pathologist.]

Bacteriological cultures examined.....	13
Blood examinations:	
(a) Hemoglobin estimations.....	70
(b) Red cell counts.....	51
(c) Leucocyte counts.....	180
(d) Examinations for malarial parasites.....	6
(e) Differential counts of leucocytes.....	15
Examinations for gonococci.....	5
Examinations of urine and sputum for tubercle bacilli.....	23
Examinations of feces.....	9
Histological examinations of operative specimens.....	180
Necropsies.....	7
Gastric analyses.....	2
Urinályses.....	2,920
Widal reactions.....	12

Out-patient department (dispensary).

[Compiled by the dispensary staff.]

Diseases of the vulva.

Abscess.....	7
Chaneroids.....	4
Pruritus.....	1
Venereal warts.....	2

Diseases of the vagina.

Atresia.....	1
Carcinoma.....	1
Rectocele.....	15
Vaginitis.....	10

Diseases of the uterus.

(a) Inflammatory:	
Endometritis.....	36
Erosion of cervix.....	9
(b) New growths:	
Carcinoma.....	9
Fibroma.....	16
(c) Displacements:	
Anteflexion.....	13
Procidentia.....	2
Prolapse.....	6
Retroflexion.....	5
Retroversion.....	61
(d) Unclassified:	
Laceration of cervix.....	14
Subinvolution.....	6

Diseases of uterine appendages.

Abscess, pelvic.....	5
Adhesions, pelvic.....	7
Cellulitis, pelvic.....	2
Cystic ovary.....	2
Oophoritis.....	5
Ovarian cyst.....	3
Pregnancy, ectopic.....	1
Prolapse of ovary.....	2
Salpingitis:	
Acute.....	6
Chronic.....	83

Diseases of urinary organs.

Cystitis.....	17
Cystocele.....	13
Incontinence of urine.....	1
Nephritis, chronic.....	2
Nephroptosis.....	1
Nephrolithiasis.....	1
Urethral caruncle.....	1
Urethritis.....	9

Pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium.

Abortion:	
Incomplete.....	10
Threatened.....	2

Pregnancy, parturition, and puerperium—Con.

Lacerated perineum.....	18
Pregnancy:	
Hydatidiform.....	1
With contracted pelvis.....	1
With fibroid.....	1
Pseudocyesis.....	1
Vomiting of pregnancy.....	3

Functional diseases.

Amenorrhea.....	2
Dysmenorrhea.....	11
Menopause.....	9
Menopause, artificial.....	10

Unclassified.

Abscess:	
Alveolar.....	1
Ischio-rectal.....	2
Adenitis:	
Cervical.....	4
Inguinal.....	4
Alopecia.....	1
Anemia.....	5
Arthritis deformans.....	1
Bronchitis.....	13
Burns.....	3
Carcinoma of—	
Breast.....	3
Intestines.....	1
Cellulitis:	
Arm.....	1
Foot.....	1
Colitis, mucous.....	1
Constipation.....	25
Cyst of breast.....	4
Diabetes mellitus.....	1
Enterocolitis.....	2
Epilepsy.....	5
Epithelioma of face.....	1
Felon.....	1
Fistula in ano.....	2
Gall stones.....	1
Gastric ulcer.....	1
Gastritis:	
Acute.....	2
Chronic.....	11
Gastro-enteritis.....	7
Gonorrhea.....	17
Goiter:	
Exophthalmic.....	1
Cystic.....	3
Hemiplegia.....	1
Hemorrhoids.....	8
Hernia:	
Inguinal.....	8
Umbilical.....	3
Ventral.....	1
Herpes zoster.....	3
Hysteria.....	12
Impetigo contagiosa.....	4

Unclassified—Continued.

Infection:	
Finger.....	3
Scalp.....	1
Toe.....	2
Laryngitis.....	4
Lipoma.....	2
Mastitis.....	3
Migraine.....	5
Mitral insufficiency.....	7
Morbilli.....	3
Myalgia.....	5
Neuralgia:	
Facial.....	3
Intercostal.....	2
Neurasthenia.....	12
Neuritis.....	1
Obesity, acute.....	2
Pharyngitis.....	1
Pleurisy.....	5
Puberty.....	7
Pneumonia, lobar.....	1
Proctitis.....	1
Rachitis.....	3
Ranula.....	1
Rheumatism, chronic articular.....	7
Rhinitis.....	12
Sacro-iliac joint relaxation.....	1
Sarcoma of rib.....	1
Scabies.....	4

Unclassified—Continued.

Sterility.....	3
Syphilis.....	22
Sprain:	
Ankle.....	1
Back.....	1
Elbow.....	1
Tonsillitis:	
Follicular.....	4
Suppurative.....	2
Tonsils, hypertrophy of.....	3
Tuberculosis of hip.....	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	3
Ulcer of—	
Leg.....	3
Nose.....	1
Urticaria.....	3
Vaccination.....	367
Varicose veins of legs.....	2
Wound:	
Contused.....	6
Incised.....	15
Infected.....	18
Punctured.....	4
Diagnosis deferred.....	59
Refused examination.....	7
Referred to other hospitals.....	40
Total.....	1,401

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Directors.—Admiral Willard H. Brownson, president, 1751 N street NW.; Mr. Wm. H. Hoeke, vice-president, Eighth and Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., secretary, 1 Dupont circle; Mr. James B. Lambie, treasurer, 1415 New York avenue NW.; George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Mr. William H. Beck; Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street NW.; Mr. George W. Brown, 1406 G street NW.; Mr. Charles C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; Mrs. Wm. H. Hoeke, 336 C street NW.; Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; Mr. F. B. McGuire, Corcoran Art Gallery; Miss Virginia Miller, the Rochambeau; Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW.; Mr. A. M. Read, 1140 Fifteenth street NW.; Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, 1332 New York avenue NW.; J. Ford Thompson, M. D., 804 Seventeenth street NW.; Gen. M. V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street NW.; Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street NW. Expiration of term of service: 1910, Doctors Acker, Adams, and W. P. Young, and Mr. Read; 1911, Messrs. Rudolph, Hoeke, McGuire, and Kauffmann; 1912, Mrs. Hoeke, Doctor Thompson, Messrs. Brown and Woodhull; 1913, Messrs. Burchell, Glover, Lambie, and Norris; 1914, Mr. Beck, Admiral Brownson, and Miss Miller.

Executive committee.—Dr. George N. Acker, chairman; Miss Virginia Miller; W. H. Brownson, ex-officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex-officio; Samuel S. Adams, ex-officio.

Finance committee.—Geo. W. Brown, chairman; W. H. Hoeke.

Legislation committee.—————; Charles C. Glover.

Committee on buildings and grounds.—————, chairman; W. H. Brownson, ex-officio; Jas. B. Lambie, ex-officio.

Medical staff.—Officers: Samuel S. Adams, M. D., chairman; Monte Griffith, M. D., secretary. Consulting staff: A. F. A. King, M. D.; Franck Hyatt, M. D.; George M. Kober, M. D.; Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D.; H. C. Yarrow, M. D. Attending staff: George N. Acker, M. D., 913 Sixteenth street NW.; Monte Griffith, M. D., the Faragut; Samuel S. Adams, M. D., 1 Dupont circle; John R. Wellington, M. D., 1216 Sixteenth street NW.; John Dunlop, M. D., 1309 Connecticut avenue. Assistants to attending staff (hospital dispensary service): Frank Leech, M. D., 1732 Columbia road; E. G. Copeland, M. D., the Rockingham; Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1228 Fourteenth street NW.; William P. McKee, M. D., 1634 S street NW. Pathologist and bacteriologist: E. L. Mason, M. D., 1909 Fourteenth street. Assistant: Loren B. T. Johnson, M. D., 1211 Connecticut avenue. Out-door physician: Thomas S. D. Grasty, M. D., 1231 New Hampshire avenue. Resident physician: F. B. Burke, M. D., July 1, 1908, to January 1, 1909; H. A. Ong, M. D., January 1, 1909, to June 30, 1909. Junior resident: H. A. Ong, M. D., July 1, 1908, to January 1, 1909; W. F. McLaughlin, M. D., January 1, 1909, to June 30, 1909. Pharmacist: E. W. Titus, Phar. D., July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909. Superintendent: Miss Peron E. Jennings.

Officers and members of Children's Hospital Ladies' Board.—Mrs. F. B. McGuire, president, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mrs. T. M. Gale, first vice-president, 2300 L street; Mrs. C. C. Glover, second vice-president, 1703 K street; Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, treasurer, 336 C street NW.; Mrs. Horace Westcott, corresponding secretary, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss Davidge, recording secretary, 2115 O street; Mrs. A. E. Bates, The Connecticut; Mrs. G. L. Bradley, 1503 Twenty-first street; Mrs. John Briggs, 1226 Seventeenth street; Mrs. Barker, 1716 N street; Mrs. H. C. Corbin, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Candee, 1718 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Mandeville Carlisle, 1620 Nineteenth street; Miss Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. C. G. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street; Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1705 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Horace Deland, 1901 N street; Mrs. W. C. Denny; Mrs. Elkins, 1626 K street; Mrs. Frank Ellis, Sheridan circle; Mrs. A. W. Fergusson, The Grafton; Mrs. Reginald Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue; Mrs. T. T. Gaff, 1520 Twentieth street; Mrs. Gherhardi, Chevy Chase, Md.; Mrs. Hammond, 1714 Connecticut avenue; Miss Ruth Harlan, Euclid place; Miss Caroline Henry, 1406 M street; Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper, 1614 Eighteenth street; Mrs. James Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street; Mrs. George Howard, 1008 Sixteenth street; Mrs. Huff, 1600 New Hampshire avenue; Miss Kibbey, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. John F. Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Bertha Looker, 1312 Thirtieth street; Mrs. H. C. Moses, 1714 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. William Merriam, 1414 Sixteenth street; Mrs. McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue; Mrs. F. L. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mrs. Clarence Moore,

1746 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. James Merrill, The Portland; Miss Mae McCauley, 220 B street SE.; Mrs. J. J. Myers, Stoneleigh Court; Mrs. William Mearns, 2301 L street; Mrs. John H. Merriam, 1801 I street; Mrs. Noble, 1761 N street; Mrs. Ross Perry, 1309 P street; Mrs. John D. Patten, 2212 R street; Mrs. John F. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street; Miss S. S. Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. John Simpson, 1421 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Harold Sewall, 324 Indiana avenue; Mrs. Wolcott Tuckerman, 2224 R street; Mrs. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Mrs. Westinghouse, Dupont circle; Mrs. John F. Wilkins, 1824 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Clarence Wilson, 1707 Rhode Island avenue; Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street.

Honorary members of the ladies' board.—Mrs. F. L. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. J. C. Audenreid, 1023 Vermont avenue; Mrs. A. Graham Bell, 1336 Nineteenth street; Mrs. Calderon Carlisle, 1722 I street; Mrs. Justice Gray, 1601 I street; Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Dupont circle; Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. R. A. Park, Westchester, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Payson, 1439 K street.

JUNE 30, 1909.

Herewith you will find the reports of the treasurer, the medical staff, the board of lady visitors, the treasurer of the board of lady visitors, the school of nursing, and the treasurer of the St. Mary's Guild, which show the work carried on by the hospital for the past year.

WILLARD H. BROWNSON,
President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

JUNE 30, 1909.

Balance on hand July 1, 1908..... \$6,376.42

RECEIPTS.

Nairn estate.....	\$2,968.05
Pay patients.....	977.00
District of Columbia.....	13,349.62
Ladies' board for extra and special nurse, for graduating nurse, and superintendent's salary.....	201.00
For use of operating room.....	25.00
For use of X-ray plates.....	10.00
Union Turnpike Company dividend.....	6.00
From rent of property 1606 Seventeenth street.....	546.00
From hall fund.....	6,000.00
Ladies' board, from charity ball.....	3,375.32
Contributions.....	1,194.50
Special contribution from Mrs. Sarah M. Nairn.....	500.00
Donations toward care of Webster Marshall.....	25.00
Board of Charities, for care of Paul Frazier.....	19.78
Borrowed of Second National Bank.....	10,000.00
Refund of 5 per cent from Squibb & Sons.....	.83
From Miss Blunt, an offering for Thanksgiving and Christmas.....	10.00
Borrowed of Union Trust Company.....	10,000.00
Return of part of court fees for release of trustees.....	4.50
Bequest of Charles K. Stellwagen.....	100.00
Bequest of Mrs. Mary J. Perry.....	300.00
Part of legacy of Mrs. Jennie H. Scott.....	195.30
From Miss Madeira's school toward naming a bed.....	119.50
From R. Ross Perry, executor of the will of Jane P. Cox.....	234.46
	<hr/> 50,161.86
To be accounted for.....	56,538.28

EXPENDITURES.

Pay roll.....	\$7,775.96
Table supplies.....	8,210.36
Medical and surgical supplies.....	1,299.62
Light and fuel.....	2,700.63
Ice.....	429.38
Repairs and painting.....	338.04
Interest on note.....	826.39
Fire insurance.....	164.00
Printing annual reports.....	210.15
To ladies' board, 25 per cent of charity ball.....	843.83
Paid mortgage note in full.....	20,000.00
Paid loan from Second National Bank.....	10,000.00
Paid seamstress amount received from ladies' board.....	20.00
Paid ladies' board, Miss Blunt's offering.....	10.00
Marsh & Peters, architects.....	250.00
Copy of will of J. W. Nairn and notary fees.....	5.50
Repairs, commission, taxes, etc., on property 1606 Seventeenth street.....	378.66
Miscellaneous.....	1,498.95
	<hr/> \$54,961.47

Balance on hand June 30, 1909..... 1,576.81

JAMES B. LAMBIE, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

JUNE 30, 1909.

As chairman of the medical staff of the Children's Hospital, I herewith submit the following report, prepared by the resident physician, in which will be found a detailed statement of the work of the hospital during the past year.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL S. ADAMS, M. D.,
Chairman.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Report of the house and baby ward, fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

Number of patients in hospital July 1, 1908.....	76
Admitted during year.....	537
Total treated.....	613
Number of patients treated in baby ward.....	108
Total treated in hospital and baby ward during year.....	721
Admitted:	
White, male, 165; female, 126.....	}573
Colored, male, 138; female, 108.....	
Discharged, total:	
White, male, 166; female, 113.....	}536
Colored, male, 140; female, 117.....	
Discharged cured:	
White, male, 114; female, 62.....	}327
Colored, male, 81; female, 70.....	
Discharged improved:	
White, male, 24; female, 26.....	}78
Colored, male, 14; female, 14.....	
Discharged unimproved:	
White, male, 8; female, 9.....	}42
Colored, male, 13; female, 11.....	
Died:	
White, male, 15; female, 15.....	}81
Colored, male, 31; female, 20.....	
Remaining:	
White, male, 10; female, 9.....	}41
Colored, male, 13; female, 9.....	

Average daily attendance in hospital, including baby ward.

July.....	70.48	January.....	59.64
August.....	66.71	February.....	58.85
September.....	67.50	March.....	70.22
October.....	70.74	April.....	76.86
November.....	58.83	May.....	70.80
December.....	58.70	June.....	53.63

Condensed statement.

Total number of patients treated in hospital, dispensary, and baby ward.....	3,020
Surgical operations:	
House.....	289
Dispensary.....	330
Total.....	619
Prescriptions compounded:	
House.....	3,364
Dispensary.....	3,156
Outdoor.....	28
Total.....	6,548
Percentage of deaths, including tuberculosis.....	4.89
Percentage of deaths, excluding tuberculosis.....	3.12
Number of deaths from tuberculosis.....	17.00
Number of deaths in entire hospital.....	64.00
Percentage of deaths in baby ward.....	38.88
Percentage of deaths in entire hospital.....	11.78

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1909.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Specific, infectious.</i>						
Acute:						
Diphtheria, laryngeal.....	2	1		1		
Fever, enteric.....	45	36		1	7	1
Influenza, epidemic.....	4	4				
Measles.....	19	19				
Pertussis.....	5	5				
Rheumatism, articular.....	3	3				
Meningitis, cerebro-spinal, epidemic.....	4	1			2	1
Scarlatina.....	12	9		2	1	
Tetanus.....	4	1			3	
Tuberculosis, general miliary.....	7			1	5	1
Vaccinia.....	2	1		1		
Varicella.....	1	1				
Chronic:						
Rheumatism, articular.....	1		1			
Syphilis, congenital.....	6		2	2	2	
Tuberculosis—						
Pulmonary.....	17		4	2	10	1
Peritoneal.....	7		1	2	4	
Meningeal.....	9			1	8	
<i>Circulatory system.</i>						
Aortic stenosis.....	1		1			
Mitral regurgitation.....	7		4	1	2	
<i>Respiratory system.</i>						
Lungs:						
Bronchitis—						
Acute.....	13	12		1		
Subacute.....	1	1				
Pneumonia—						
Lobar.....	37	31	1		4	1
Lobular.....	17	7	1		9	
Pleurisy, with effusion.....	3	3				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Digestive system.</i>						
Mouth:						
Adenoids.....	5	5				
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils.....	27	27				
Tonsillitis—						
Follicular.....	3	3				
Hypertrophic.....	3	3				
Stomach:						
Gastritis, acute.....	1	1				
Gastro-enteritis.....	1	1				
Hyperchlorhydria.....	2		2			
Intestines:						
Constipation.....	3	3				
Enteritis.....	4	4				
Indigestion, intestinal.....	2	2				
Intestinal parasites:						
Ascaris lumbricoides.....	2	2				
Oxyuris vermicularis.....	1	1				
Tenia saginata.....	1	1				
<i>Urinary system.</i>						
Anuria.....	2	2				
Enuresis.....	2	1	1			
Amyloid kidney.....	1				1	
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous.....	12	8		2	2	
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous.....	1	1				
Orchitis.....	1	1				
Urethritis, nonspecific.....	1	1				
Vaginitis:						
Gonorrheal.....	6	5	1			
Nonspecific.....	4	3	1			
<i>Skin and appendages.</i>						
Eczema:						
Capitis.....	3	2				1
Corporis.....	2	1	1			
Facialis.....	2	1				1
Pustulosum.....	1	1				
Furunculosis.....	2	2				
Impetigo, contagiosa.....	1					1
Lichen planus.....	1			1		
Psoriasis.....	1	1				
Tinea circinata.....	5	4	1			
<i>Nervous system.</i>						
Anterior poliomyelitis.....	2		2			
Chorea:						
Minor.....	7	6		1		
Major.....	1			1		
Facial paralysis.....	1			1		
Friedreich's ataxia.....	1		1			
Hysteria.....	1		1			
Idiocy.....	1			1		
Paralysis, infantile.....	1		1			
Post-diphtheritic paralysis.....	1				1	
<i>Constitutional.</i>						
Hamophilia.....	1		1			
Rachitis.....	7	3	1	1	2	
Scurvy.....	1		1			
<i>Eye.</i>						
Blepharitis, marginalis.....	3	1	1	1		
Cataract.....	1	1				
Conjunctivitis:						
Catarrhal.....	2	1				1
Purulent.....	6	3	1	1		1
Corneal ulcer.....	2	2				
Gonorrheal ophthalmia.....	4	3				1
Iritis.....	3		1	1		1
Keratitis, specific.....	6	2	2	1		1
Kerato-iritis:						
Syphilitic.....	9		2	4		3
Tuberculous.....	1		1			
Hernia of iris.....	1	1				

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Eye—Continued.</i>						
Ophthalmia, traumatic.....	1	1				
Orbital abscess.....	1	1				
Staphyloma.....	2		2			
Strabismus, internal.....	2	2				
<i>Ear.</i>						
Mastoiditis.....	5	2	1		1	1
Otitis media:						
Suppurative.....	9	5	2	1		1
Nonsuppurative.....	6	4	1			
<i>Unclassified.</i>						
Infantilism.....	1		1			
Lead poisoning.....	1	1				
Myalgia.....	1	1				
Tetany.....	1	1				
<i>Surgical.</i>						
Abscesses:						
Appendiceal.....	1				1	
Axillary.....	1	1				
Brain.....	1				1	
Cervical.....	1			1		
Ear.....	1		1			
Face.....	1	1				
Foot.....	1	1				
Hip.....	1		1			
Inguinal.....	5	5				
Ischio-rectal.....	2	1		1		
Jaw.....	4	4				
Liver.....	1				1	
Lung.....	1	1				
Peritonsillar.....	1	1				
Pelvic.....	1	1				
Psoas.....	2		1			1
Thigh.....	1	1				
Bones:						
Caries:						
Vertebrae.....	14	1	2	4	2	5
Clavicle.....	1	1				
Jaw.....	3	2				1
Osteomyelitis—						
Fibula.....	1					1
Femur and tibia.....	1	1				
Humerus.....	1					1
Third metatarsal.....	1		1			
Periostitis, tibia.....	1	1				
Joints:						
Ankylosis, knee.....	1		1			
Arthritis—						
Elbow, tuberculous.....	2		1			1
Knee, tuberculous.....	9		7	1		1
Wrist, tuberculous.....	1		1			
Knee, infected.....	2	2				
Morbus coxae.....	16	1	5	6		4
Sprain, ankle.....	1	1				
Hernia and hydrocele:						
Inguinal.....	16	11		4		1
Strangulated.....	2	2				
Hydrocele.....	4	2				2
Rectum:						
Prolapsus recti.....	2	1		1		
Lymphatics:						
Adenitis—						
Axillary.....	1	1				
Cervical.....	19	12	2	2		3
Inguinal.....	1					1
Cellulitis:						
Leg.....	2	2				
Arm.....	1	1				
Cervical.....	1	1				
Deformities:						
Curved tibia.....	1		1			
Cleft palate.....	3	2	1			
Dislocation—						
Hip, congenital.....	1			1		
Wrist.....	1		1			

Diseases treated in the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Dis-charged cured.	Dis-charged im-proved.	Dis-charged unim-proved.	Died.	Re-main-ing.
<i>Surgical—Continued.</i>						
Deformities—Continued.						
Genu valgum.....	8	5	1	1		1
Genu recurvatum.....	1		1			
Genu vera.....	1		1			
Paraphimosis.....	1	1				
Phimosis.....	20	20				
Scoliosis.....	4			2	2	
Supernumerary toe.....	1	1				
Talipes equino-varus.....	4	1	1	2		
Tumors:						
Sarcoma, kidney.....	1				1	
<i>Surgical injuries.</i>						
Fractures:						
Femur.....	8	4		1		3
Fibula.....	1	1				
Humerus.....	2	1				1
Tibia.....	5	3				2
Ulna.....	1			1		
Wounds:						
Contused.....	5	5				
Dog bite.....	1	1				
Infected.....	1	1				
Lacerated.....	3	2		1		
Ulcers:						
Head.....	1	1				
Leg.....	1	1				
Burns:						
Second degree.....	14	6	1		7	
Third degree.....	4	1			1	2
Unclassified:						
Appendicitis—						
Acute, catarrhal.....	2	1				1
Gangrenous.....	1				1	
Recurrent.....	1	1				
Foreign body in buttock.....	1	1				
Empyema.....	2	2				
Septicæmia.....	1	1				
Intestinal obstruction.....	3	3				
Stricture, œsophagus.....	4	2	2			
Total.....	615	329	78	42	81	44

Diseases treated in baby ward during the year ending June 30, 1909.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Dis-charged cured.	Dis-charged im-proved.	Dis-charged unim-proved.	Died.	Re-main-ing.
<i>Acute, infectious.</i>						
Influenza.....	1		1			
Meningitis, tuberculous.....	5				5	
Rubella.....	1	1				
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	1					1
<i>Digestive system.</i>						
Enteritis.....	12	8	2		2	
Enterocolitis.....	5	2			3	
Gastro-intestinal catarrh.....	2	1			1	
Gastro-enteritis.....	12	3	2		5	2
Ileo-colitis.....	6	4			2	
Intestinal indigestion.....	2	1			1	
Intestinal toxæmia.....	1	1				
Stomatitis, aphthous.....	2	1		1		
<i>Respiratory system.</i>						
Acute congestion of lungs.....	1				1	
Bronchitis, acute.....	5	4	1			
Pneumonia:						
Lobar.....	4	2			2	
Lobular.....	3	1			2	

Diseases treated in baby ward during the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

Diseases.	Total treated.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.
<i>Skin.</i>						
Eczema, capitis.....	2	1	1			
Impetigo.....	2	1	1			
<i>Eye.</i>						
Ophthalmia:						
Gonorrheal.....	1	1				
Neonatorum.....	1	1				
<i>Constitutional.</i>						
Inanition.....	3				3	
Malnutrition.....	24	12	6		1	5
Marasmus.....	10	1	4		5	
Premature birth.....	3				3	
Syphilis, congenital.....	5		3		2	
Scobutus.....	2	2				
<i>Unclassified.</i>						
Hydrocephalus.....	1				1	
Meningismus.....	1		1			
Poliomyelitis, acute anterior.....	1		1			
<i>Ear.</i>						
Otitis media, acute:						
Nonsuppurative.....	5	4		1		
Suppurative.....	2	2				
Mastoiditis.....	1	1				
<i>Surgical.</i>						
Abscesses:						
Cervical.....	1	1				
Ischio-rectal.....	1	1				
Unclassified:						
Adenitis, cervical.....	1		1			
Cleft palate.....	1			1		
Harelip.....	1			1		
Angioma of lip.....	1		1			
Talipes equino-varus.....	1		1			
Total.....	134	57	25	5	39	8

Surgical operations in house.

Abscesses incised and drained:		Fractures reduced—Continued.	
Appendiceal.....	1	Thumb.....	1
Cervical.....	2	Tibia.....	2
Elbow.....	1	Tibia and fibula.....	2
Inguinal.....	2	Ulna.....	1
Ischio-rectal.....	3	Cellulitis, incised and drained:	
Lumbar.....	1	Eyelid.....	1
Orbital.....	1	Neck.....	1
Psoas.....	1	Toe.....	1
Shoulder.....	2	Extensions applied:	
Submaxillary.....	2	Fractures.....	7
Vegetations removed:		Morbus coxae.....	19
Adenoids.....	2	Bradford frames applied.....	35
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils.....	30	Currenttments:	
Tonsils.....	2	Adenitis cervical.....	8
Amputations:		Tuberculous arthritis.....	1
Toe.....	1	Granulations, burn, second degree.....	1
Application of plaster casts:		Inguinal adenitis.....	2
Ankle, tuberculous arthritis.....	2	Metatarsal bone.....	1
Fractures.....	12	Maxillary bone, inferior.....	2
Hip:		Osteomyelitis of fibula.....	1
Morbus coxae.....	9	Ulcer, leg.....	1
Congenital dislocation.....	2	Erasions, knee joint.....	1
Knee, tuberculous arthritis.....	6	Extirpations:	
Osteomyelitis humerus.....	3	Adenitis—	
Osteotomy.....	6	Cervical.....	17
Spondylitis.....	4	Inguinal.....	2
Talipes.....	4	Ganglion.....	1
Wrist, dislocation.....	1	Hernia and hydrocele:	
Fractures reduced:		Inguinal.....	10
Colles's.....	1	Strangulated.....	3
Femur.....	4	Hydrocele.....	1
Humerus.....	2	Dislocations reduced, hip, congenital.....	1

Surgical operations in house—Continued.

Laparotomy:		Stricture œsophagus, sounds passed.....	35
Appendectomy.....	3	Tenotomy, tendo-achillis.....	2
Gastrostomy.....	1	Talipes deformities reduced:	
Perforations, typhoid.....	2	Equino varus.....	1
Enterostomy.....	1	Varus.....	2
Resection ileum.....	1	Wounds treated:	
Resection cœcum.....	1	Contused.....	3
Eye:		Foreign body in buttock.....	1
Eneucleation.....	4	Infected.....	1
Internal strabismus.....	2	Punctured, gunshot.....	1
Phimosis of genitals.....	17	Thoracotomy:	
Osteotomy:		Abscess, lung.....	1
Genu valgum.....	8	Empyema.....	2
Curved tibia.....	2	Paracentesis, thoracic.....	1
Plastic operations:		Roentgen ray examinations:	
Cleft palate.....	3	Radiographs.....	83
Ectopia testis.....	1	Fluoroscopic.....	24
Skin graft, leg.....	1	Unclassified:	
Spina bifida.....	1	Cauterizations.....	3
Rectum, modified Whitehead.....	1	Flexion, tuberculous knee.....	1
Sequestrotomy:		Mastoiditis.....	5
Fibula.....	1	Total.....	445
Humerus.....	2		
Inferior maxillary.....	2		
Metatarsals.....	2		

H. A. ONG, M. D.,
Resident Physician.

*Medical report of dispensary for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.**Specific infectious diseases.*

Diphtheria.....	3
Gonorrhœa.....	1
Influenza.....	8
Malaria.....	5
Measles.....	23
Pertussis.....	20
Rôthlen.....	1
Rheumatism, acute articular.....	5
Scarlatina.....	4
Syphilis:	
Acquired.....	1
Congenital.....	32
Tuberculosis:	
General military.....	1
Meningeal.....	5
Of lymphatic system.....	2
Pulmonary.....	28
Peritoneal.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	10
Vaccinia.....	80
Varicella.....	11

Constitutional diseases.

Diabetes insipidus.....	1
Inanition.....	1
Malnutrition.....	18
Marasmus.....	7
Rachitis.....	177

Diseases due to animal parasites.

Ascaris lumbricoides.....	6
Oxyuris vermicularis.....	6

Diseases of the digestive system.

Constipation.....	89
Colitis.....	1
Enteritis.....	59
Entero-colitis.....	2
Gastro-enteritis.....	70
Gastritis:	
Acute.....	14
Chronic.....	1
Gastric indigestion.....	57
Gastro-intestinal indigestion.....	15
Gingivitis.....	2
Hyperchlorhydria.....	1
Intestinal indigestion.....	32
Ilio-colitis.....	2
Jaundice, acute catarrhal.....	1
Pharyngitis, acute.....	9

Diseases of the digestive system—Continued.

Stomatitis:	
Aphthous.....	9
Catarrhal.....	17
Parasitic.....	4
Ulcerative.....	6
Scurvy.....	1
Tonsillitis:	
Catarrhal.....	35
Chronic.....	3
Follicular.....	28
Hypertrophic.....	56
Tonsillar abscess.....	1

Diseases of the circulatory system.

Anæmia.....	9
Mitral regurgitation.....	4

Diseases of the respiratory system.

Adenoids.....	68
Bronchitis:	
Acute.....	240
Subacute.....	23
Broncho-pneumonia.....	4
Coryza.....	11
Deflected nasal septum.....	1
Empyæma.....	3
Laryngitis, acute.....	1
Laryngismus stridulus.....	1
Lobar pneumonia.....	6
Naso-pharyngitis, chronic.....	1
Pleurisy:	
Dry.....	1
With effusion.....	6
Rhinitis:	
Acute.....	11
Atrophic.....	1
Hypertrophic.....	8
Purulent.....	3
Trachitis.....	1

Diseases of the nervous system.

Anterior poliomyelitis:	
Acute.....	9
Chronic.....	2
Chorea.....	17
Cephalalgia.....	3
Epilepsy.....	6
Hysteria.....	1
Imbecility.....	4
Torticollis.....	5

Medical report of dispensary for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

<i>Diseases of the genito-urinary system.</i>		<i>Surgical diseases.</i>	
Balanitis.....	1	Abscesses:	
Cystitis.....	1	Arm.....	4
Eneuresis.....	17	Abdominal wall.....	1
Nephritis, acute.....	1	Axillary.....	3
Phimosis.....	63	Cervical.....	1
Urethritis.....	1	Facial.....	3
Vaginitis.....	25	Finger.....	1
		Foot.....	3
<i>Diseases of the skin.</i>		Inguinal.....	4
Acne.....	3	Ischio-rectal.....	1
Alopecia areata.....	2	Jaw.....	3
Dermatitis simplex.....	3	Scalp.....	1
Eczema:		Shoulder.....	1
Auricular.....	5	Submaxillary.....	3
Capitis.....	37	Adhesio-fræni-linguae.....	11
Corporis.....	21	Adherent prepuce.....	1
Facialis.....	24	Balanitis.....	1
Labialis.....	2	Pistula in ano.....	2
Papulosa.....	6	Phimosis.....	31
Pustulosa.....	16	Prolapse of rectum.....	3
Squamosa.....	7		
Herpes, zoster.....	1	<i>Hernia and hydrocele.</i>	
Impetigo:		Inguinal.....	23
Contagiosum.....	47	Umbilical.....	8
Simplex.....	5	Hydrocele.....	5
Intertrigo.....	1		
Furunculosis.....	4	<i>Surgery of joints.</i>	
Miliaria papulosa.....	2	Arthritis:	
Pediculosis.....	5	Hip, tuberculous.....	8
Purpura rheumatica.....	1	Knee, tuberculous.....	3
Psoriasis.....	2	Wrist, tuberculous.....	1
Rhus toxicodendron.....	4	Synovitis: Knee.....	1
Scabies.....	37	Dislocations:	
Seborrhœa.....	2	Hip.....	1
Sudamina.....	2	Patella.....	1
Tænia capitis.....	27	Shoulder.....	1
Tænia circinata.....	21		
Urticaria.....	21	<i>Diseases of the osseous system.</i>	
Vitiligo.....	1	Caries:	
		Teeth.....	2
<i>Diseases of the eye.</i>		Vertebrae.....	11
Blepharitis marginalis.....	13	Necrosis, inferior maxilla.....	2
Blepharitis ulcerosa.....	2	Osteomyelitis.....	3
Cataracts.....	2	Periostitis.....	2
Chalazion.....	2	Spondylitis.....	4
Circum-corneal hypertrophy.....	2		
Conjunctivitis:		<i>Tumors.</i>	
Catarrhal.....	36	Condyloma, rectum.....	1
Contagious.....	5	Exostoses.....	1
Acute follicular.....	4	Nævi.....	1
Phlyctenular.....	4	Papilloma, conjunctiva.....	1
Purulent.....	4		
Conjunctival hemorrhage.....	1	<i>Injuries.</i>	
Corneal ulcer.....	11	Fractures:	
Hyperopia.....	1	Clavicle.....	6
Opacity.....	1	Femur.....	3
Keratitis:		Fibula.....	1
Parenchymatous.....	8	Humerus.....	5
Simple.....	2	Metacarpals.....	1
Lachrymal stenosis.....	1	Radius.....	3
Nebula.....	1	Ulna and radius.....	1
Nystagmus.....	2	Sprains:	
Œdema of lid.....	1	Ankle.....	2
Ophthalmia, gonorrhœal.....	3	Elbow.....	1
Myopia.....	1	Finger.....	1
Strabismus.....	5	Foot.....	1
Papuloma of conjunctiva.....	1	Hip.....	1
Trachoma.....	1	Neck.....	4
		Shoulder.....	5
<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>		Wrist.....	1
Cerumen, impacted.....	1	Wounds:	
Mastoiditis.....	7	Contused.....	18
Myringitis, acute.....	1	Incised.....	19
Otitis media:		Infected.....	18
Nonsuppurative.....	3	Lacerated.....	30
Acute suppurative.....	13	Punctured.....	6
Chronic suppurative.....	6		
<i>Unclassified.</i>		<i>Deformities.</i>	
Adenitis:		Genu valgus.....	11
Cervical.....	7	Genu varus.....	5
Tuberculous.....	1	Hammer toe.....	1
Simplex.....	1	Pott's disease.....	1
Insect bites.....	4	Scoliosis.....	1
Œdema, essential.....	1	Sacro-iliac relaxation.....	1
		Talipes equino-varus.....	7
Total cases treated in medical dispensary.....	1,995		

*Medical report of dispensary for fiscal year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.**Unclassified.*

Adenitis:	
Axillary.....	2
Cervical.....	48
Inguinal.....	3
Submaxillary.....	3
Appendicitis.....	1
Balanitis.....	2
Cellulitis:	
Arm.....	1
Scrotum.....	1
Burns:	
First degree.....	1
Second degree.....	15
Cleft palate.....	1
Frostbite.....	1
Ischio-rectal abscess.....	1
Hypospadias.....	1
Keloid.....	1
Neuralgia, intercostal.....	1
Onychia.....	1
Peritonitis, tuberculous.....	4
Polydactylism.....	3
Parotiditis.....	1
Polyp, uterine.....	1
Ranula.....	2
Stricture of esophagus.....	5
Ulcet of leg.....	1
Umbilical diverticulum.....	1
Verruca.....	1
Total treated in surgical dispensary.....	531

Surgical operations in dispensary.

Abscesses, opened and drained:	
Abdominal wall.....	1
Alveolar.....	1
Ankle.....	1
Arm.....	3
Axillary.....	2
Cervical.....	6
Facial.....	5
Finger.....	1
Foot.....	1
Inguinal.....	2

Surgical operations in dispensary—Continued.

Abscesses, opened and drained—Cont'd.	
Ischio-rectal.....	1
Jaw.....	1
Submaxillary.....	1
Toe.....	1
Wrist.....	1
Adhesio-fræni-linguæ, incised.....	7
Amputation supernumerary finger.....	1
Burns:	
First degree.....	1
Second degree.....	8
Circumcisions.....	56
Fractures reduced and splints applied:	
Clavicle.....	7
Femur.....	3
Fibula.....	1
Humerus.....	7
Metacarpals.....	1
Radius.....	4
Ulna.....	2
Herniæ reduced and bandaged:	
Inguinal.....	2
Umbilical.....	7
Hydrocele punctured.....	2
Onychia opened and drained.....	1
Periostitis, incised and drained.....	2
Sprains bandaged:	
Ankle.....	2
Elbow.....	2
Neck.....	1
Shoulder.....	3
Wrist.....	4
Sounds passed, esophageal.....	15
Sutures removed.....	2
Verruca removed.....	1
Wounds dressed and sutured:	
Contused.....	10
Incised.....	16
Infected.....	19
Lacerated.....	26
Punctured.....	5
Animal bites.....	6
Total surgical operations in dispensary.....	262

Race and sex of dispensary patients.

White:	
Male.....	438
Female.....	292
Colored:	
Male.....	791
Female.....	700
Total.....	2,221

SUMMARY.

Number of dispensary patients.....	2,221
Revisits to medical dispensary.....	1,606
Revisits to surgical dispensary.....	1,608
Total number visits to dispensary.....	5,435

WM. F. McLAUGHLIN, M. D.,
Junior Resident Physician.

REPORT OF TREASURER, BOARD OF LADY VISITORS, CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1908.....	\$935. 03
Interest on deposit July 1, 1908.....	7. 38
Interest on deposit January 1, 1909.....	8. 19
Fines.....	250. 00
Donations, special.....	178. 00
Thanksgiving donations.....	355. 00
Charity ball.....	3, 375. 32
Additional to charity ball.....	7. 00
Board of directors, one-fourth receipts of ball.....	843. 83
	<hr/> \$5, 959. 75

EXPENDITURES.

Nurse hire.....	181. 00
Seamstress.....	225. 00
Printing.....	28. 60
Cooking lessons in diet kitchen.....	54. 00
Nurses' entertainment.....	47. 25
Hospital supplies.....	71. 30
Dry goods and shoes.....	314. 50
St. Mary's Guild for the Mary C. Dodge memorial fund.....	100. 00
Entertainment committee.....	29. 50
Delicacies and fruit for sick children.....	20. 00
Charity ball.....	3, 375. 32
	<hr/> 4, 446. 47
	<hr/> 1, 513. 28
Cash in bank.....	1, 509. 33
Cash on hand.....	3. 95
	<hr/> 1, 513. 28

ELIZABETH HOEKE, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct.

MARGARETTA PARK LEECH,
IDA M. GALE.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF LADY VISITORS.

JULY, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure to be able to present a satisfactory report regarding the hospital, with everything moving along well and the children happy and contented.

The resignation as president of the board of directors of Mr. Moore, owing to numerous demands upon his time, was a cause for regret. His successor, Admiral Brownson, has already evinced great interest in the hospital. The year has been a success from every standpoint, and, as usual, the hospital is indebted to many for generous donations—both in gifts and money. Our always good friend, St. Mary's Guild, gave a swing and small mission chairs, two carriages to carry children in Bradford frames to the porches—together with gingham frocks for the girls, cloth suits for the boys, and one dozen crib blankets. In this connection I regret having to state the death of the founder of St. Mary's Guild, Mrs. Heath Dodge, whose valuable services will be cherished always by the hospital. The Arrow, the monthly newspaper, telling of the interesting work of the hospital, was also founded by Mrs. Dodge. All deplore her death, and one and all will miss her work.

The celebration of the great festivals of the year—Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter—brought many contributions, which added materially to the success of the entertainments and enhanced many degrees the happiness of the little patients.

The charity ball of this year eclipsed all predecessors, and it serves as an inspiration for the year that is to come.

Before closing, I must speak of the new hospital—a great undertaking, which will require double the present amount to run it; double the energy of the members of the board—and for this we largely rely for success upon the support of the public, for whose never-failing generosity this report would be, indeed, incomplete did I not make a grateful acknowledgment. This new building will enable us to accommodate

private patients and in every way be so equipped that, when finished, it will rank as one of the finest hospitals in the country.

The board of lady visitors stands ready now, as always, to extend a helping hand to the board of directors in the great work for the coming year.

Very truly, yours,

MAUD LEE DAVIDGE,
Recording Secretary.

The PRESIDENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE "SCHOOL OF NURSING," CONNECTED WITH THE CHILDREN'S AND COLUMBIA HOSPITALS.

JULY 12, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the School of Nursing for the year ending June 30, 1909, as given at the seventeenth annual commencement.

The exercises were held at the George Washington University Hall, May 25, 1909. A very pleasing address was given by Rev. J. Henning Nelms; report of the training school, by Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. Navy, president of the board of directors of the Children's Hospital; announcement of graduates, by Dr. George N. Acker, dean of the training school; conferring of diplomas, by Hon. Richard R. McMahon, president board of trustees of the training school.

During the past year an increase has been had of 10 nurses, making a total of 60 nurses in the school. This increase was made for the purpose of supplying the Emergency Hospital, each nurse being given a four months' course in that institution.

During the year 21 nurses have been admitted to the school; 8 have resigned during the same period.

Embraced in the course of instruction, is general training on the hospital wards and massage instruction. Both hospitals maintain thoroughly equipped diet kitchens, and a thorough training is given in dietary cooking.

Weekly classes are held, and a course of lectures is given by the attendant medical staffs of both Columbia and Children's hospitals.

To date, and including the present class, 198 graduates have gone out of the school; of these a large majority are engaged in private nursing in this and other cities, and a number are occupying hospital positions.

The school desires to acknowledge its many obligations to the hospital-board ladies, and to the board of directors of both hospitals, for courtesies extended, and also desires to express its highest appreciation of lectures and medical attendance during illnesses.

Respectfully submitted.

PERON E. JENNINGS, R. N.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Graduates, 1909.—Children's Hospital: Irene Virginia Dearborn, Virginia W. Meade, Dorothy Estelle Owen, Mary Catherine Pass, Edith Kurtz Walter. Columbia Hospital: Mary Elizabeth Aylor, Katherine von Bradt, Bernice Lavinia Bready, Ethel Hanson Brown, Mary Rembert Brown, Lydia Evangeline Emsley, Sarah Couth Le Sturgeon, Margaret V. McKelden.

ST. MARY'S GUILD—STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JULY 15, 1908, TO JULY 15, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Balance July 15, 1908, including instrument fund.....	\$188.84
Honorary dues.....	24.00
Dues and fines of active members.....	44.45
Interest from the Bland B. McAboy memorial fund.....	50.00
Special contributions.....	17.50
Total receipts from the Thanksgiving dance.....	283.50
Proceeds of the Guild tea, May 12.....	76.48
Interest on deposits in Union Trust Company.....	4.07
The Mary C. Dodge memorial fund.....	475.78
	<hr/>
	1,164.62

EXPENDITURES.

To secretary and treasurer for postage.....	\$5.00
For printing, refreshments, and general expenses of Thanksgiving dance...	82.00
To Miss Jennings, Christmas present of new dresses and boys' linen suits (partly from the McAboy fund).....	35.00
To Woodward & Lothrop, for 1 dozen crib blankets for baby ward.....	43.20
To Wallace & Cadick, for printing invitations for Guild tea.....	3.25
To J. E. Hanger, for two carriages for Bradford frames (from instrument and McAboy funds).....	75.00
To Arrow.....	37.89
To Mrs. Hoeke, for the funds for summer drives.....	2.50
To the Mary C. Dodge memorial fund.....	254.07

	537.91
Balance July 15, 1909.....	620.71
	1,164.62

INVESTMENT.

Bond of United States Steel Company, paying 5 per cent	1,000.00
Respectfully submitted.	

BERTHA H. LOOKER, *Treasurer.**Cash donations on Thanksgiving Day.*

Beckers' Leather Goods Com- pany.....	\$5.00	Mrs. R. Ross Perry, jr.....	\$5.00
Mrs. Margaret J. Cranford.....	10.00	Miss Schenck.....	1.00
Mrs. Thomas M. Gale.....	5.00	Dr. George N. Acker.....	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Moore.....	5.00	Mrs. Richard Wallach.....	5.00
Mrs. Norman Galt.....	10.00	Miss Blunt.....	5.00
Miss Mabel T. Boardman.....	5.00	Mrs. Charles H. Davis.....	5.00
Mrs. F. W. Huidekoper.....	5.00	Mrs. A. P. Westcott.....	2.00
Miss Lucy A. Brickenstein.....	2.00	Dr. A. F. A. King.....	5.00
Mrs. Florence M. Bailey.....	1.00	Mrs. H. V. A. MacMurray.....	5.00
Mr. Gist Blair.....	5.00	Miss Caroline Henry.....	5.00
Mr. Charles Glover.....	50.00	Z. D. Gilman.....	5.00
Miss Martha Hooper.....	1.00	J. B. T. Tupper.....	1.00
Mr. A. S. Worthington.....	5.00	General Woodhull.....	25.00
Mrs. Simpson.....	5.00	Mrs. E. C. Riley.....	2.00
Dr. Frank Hyatt.....	5.00	Mrs. H. C. Moses.....	5.00
Mrs. J. D. Patten.....	5.00	Mr. Albert I. Eastman.....	5.00
Mrs. George A. King.....	1.00	Mr. James B. Lambie.....	5.00
Woodward & Lothrop.....	10.00	Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.....	10.00
Mrs. Arthur Lee.....	5.00	Mrs. Blake Kendall.....	5.00
Mrs. John F. Rogers.....	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Henry....	10.00
Miss Mae McCauley.....	5.00	Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hoeke..	10.00
Miss Sherrill.....	5.00	Mrs. William Mearns.....	5.00
Mrs. John Hay.....	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stellwagen....	10.00
Mrs. J. P. Sanger.....	2.00	Mrs. William R. Day.....	2.00
Mrs. Willard H. Brownson.....	10.00	Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Luck.....	5.00
Mrs. Frank Mitchell.....	5.00	Mrs. Noble.....	3.00
Judge Hagner.....	5.00	Mrs. Hennen Jennings.....	5.00
Mrs. McMillan.....	2.00		
Mrs. R. Ross Perry.....	5.00		355.00

General donations.

Mr. Legare.....	\$1.00	Mr. and Mrs. William Finley, summer drives.....	\$15.00
Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley.....	25.00	Mrs. R. Ross Perry, summer drives.....	10.00
Mrs. Bates.....	4.50	Elizabeth Rice, through St. Mary's Guild.....	2.50
Mrs. J. F. Leech.....	5.00		
Mr. D. J. Kaufman.....	5.00		
Mary A. McIntosh.....	100.00		
Mrs. Mary R. Baker.....	5.00		
Mrs. George Lothrop Bradley....	5.00		178.00

Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Adams, Dr. Samuel S.....	\$5. 00	Kauffmann, Mr. Victor.....	\$10. 00
Almy, Mrs. Clarence.....	1. 00	Kibbey, Miss.....	50. 00
Audenreid, Mrs. M. C.....	10. 00	Kober, Dr. George M.....	5. 00
Bailey, Charles B.....	10. 00	Lambie, Mr. James B.....	5. 00
Bates, Mrs. C. E.....	10. 00	Lambie, Mrs. James B.....	5. 00
Beck, Mr. Wm. H.....	25. 00	Leech, Dr. Frank.....	5. 00
Berghing, Mr. George C.....	5. 00	Leech, Mrs. J. F.....	5. 00
Bliss, Miss Elizabeth H.....	10. 00	Leiter, Mrs. L. Z.....	100. 00
Blunt, Miss Evelina.....	10. 00	Lenman, Mrs. Jennie R.....	} 25. 00
Bradley, Mrs. George L.....	5. 00	Lenman, Miss Isabel H.....	
Briggs, Mrs. John.....	5. 00	Litchfield, Miss Grace D.....	5. 00
Brown, Mrs. A. J.....	5. 00	Looker, Miss Bertha.....	5. 00
Brown, Mr. George W.....	5. 00	Luquer, Mrs. Nicholas.....	20. 00
Bulkley, Mrs. Morgan.....	10. 00	McAboy, Mr. Theodore N.....	5. 00
Burchell, N. Landon, for 1908 and 1909.....	10. 00	McCauley, Mrs. Edward.....	5. 00
Candee, Mrs. Churchill.....	10. 00	McCauley, Miss Mae.....	5. 00
Carlisle, Mrs. Manderville.....	5. 00	McClurg, Mrs. Walter.....	5. 00
Carlisle, Miss.....	5. 00	McGuire, Mr. F. B.....	5. 00
Colonna, Mr. Benjamin A.....	10. 00	McGuire, Mrs. F. B.....	10. 00
Colonna, Mrs. Benjamin A.....	10. 00	McMillan, Mrs. James.....	5. 00
Colton, Mrs. Francis.....	10. 00	Madeira's School, Miss, toward a bed.....	119. 50
Condert, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	3. 00	Mattingly, Mr. W. F.....	5. 00
Corbin, Mrs. H. C.....	10. 00	May, Mrs. Sarah.....	500. 00
Cornwell, Mr. S. G.....	5. 00	Mearns, Mrs. William A.....	5. 00
Cox, Mrs. Jane P., bequest of, by Mr. R. Ross Perry, executor....	234. 46	Merriam, Mrs. William.....	5. 00
Davis, Mrs. Charles H.....	5. 00	Merrill, Mrs. James.....	5. 00
Deland, Mrs. H. C.....	5. 00	Miller, Miss Virginia.....	10. 00
Denny, Mrs. W. C.....	5. 00	Moore, Mr. F. L.....	5. 00
Dulin, Mrs. Charles H.....	5. 00	Moore, Mrs. F. L.....	5. 00
Dulin & Martin Co.....	5. 00	Moses, Mrs. H. C.....	5. 00
Edwards, Miss.....	5. 00	Moses, W. B. & Sons.....	15. 00
Elkins, Mrs. S. B.....	15. 00	Myers, Mrs. T. J.....	5. 00
Ellis, Mrs. Frank.....	10. 00	Noble, Mrs. W. B.....	5. 00
Fendall, Mrs. Reginald.....	10. 00	Norment, Mrs. M. E.....	20. 00
Ferguson, Mrs. A. W.....	5. 00	Norris, Mr. James L.....	5. 00
Finley, Mr. W. W.....	50. 00	Norris, Mr. James L., jr.....	5. 00
Finley, Mrs. W. W.....	50. 00	Noyes, Mrs. Elizabeth.....	10. 00
Fox, Mr. A. F.....	5. 00	Patten, Mrs. John D.....	5. 00
Gaff, Mrs. T. T.....	10. 00	Perry, Mrs. Mary J., bequest of.....	300. 00
Gale, Mrs. Thomas M.....	5. 00	Perry, Mr. R. Ross.....	5. 00
Gerstenberg, Mr. Ernest.....	3. 00	Perry, Mrs. R. Ross.....	5. 00
Glover, Mrs. Charles C.....	5. 00	Perry, Mrs. Seaton.....	25. 00
Hamilton, Mr. George E.....	5. 00	Riley, Mrs. C. V.....	5. 00
Hammond, Mrs. W. A.....	5. 00	Rochester, Gen. W. B.....	3. 00
Harlan, Miss Ruth.....	5. 00	Rodgers, Mrs. John.....	5. 00
Hay, Mrs. Clara S.....	25. 00	Rudolph, Mr. C. H.....	10. 00
Henry, Miss Caroline.....	5. 00	Schenck, Miss Sallie.....	5. 00
Hermann, Mr. J. Philip.....	10. 00	Scott, Mrs. Jennie H., bequest of, through Messrs. A. F. Fox and J. J. Darlington, executors.....	195. 30
Heurich, Mr. Christian.....	10. 00	Selfridge, in memory of Mrs. Ellen S.....	25. 00
Hoeke, Mr. William H.....	5. 00	Sewell, Mrs. Herold.....	10. 00
Hoeke, Mrs. William H.....	5. 00	Sherrill, Miss M. J.....	5. 00
Hopkins, Mrs. James.....	5. 00	Simpson, Mrs. John.....	5. 00
Huff, Mrs. George F.....	5. 00	Sleman, Mr. John B., jr.....	2. 50
Huidekoper, Mrs. F. W.....	25. 00	Stellwagen, Mr. Charles K., be- quest of.....	100. 00
James, Miss Matilda.....	10. 00	Stevens, Mr. E. E.....	5. 00
James, Miss E. F.....	5. 00		
Johnston, Miss Mary B.....	5. 00		

Contributions for the year ending June 30, 1909—Continued.

Thompson, Mrs. Annie O.....	\$5. 00	Westinghouse.....	\$5. 00
Tiffny, Mrs. Lyman.....	10. 00	Wilkins, Mrs. John F.....	5. 00
Townsend, Mrs. A. O.....	5. 00	Wilson, Mrs. Clarence.....	5. 00
Tuckerman, Mrs. Walcott.....	5. 00	Woodhull, Miss Ellen.....	5. 00
		Woodward, Mrs. S. W.....	5. 00
Warner, Mr. B. H.....	5. 00	Woodward & Lothrop.....	15. 00
Watmaugh, Mr. James H.....	10. 00		
Westcott, Mrs. Horace.....	5. 00	Yarrow, Dr. H. C.....	5. 00

Donations.

July, 1908.

Mr. W. J. Allen, 1631 Newton street, magazines.
 Dulin & Martin Co., 1215 F street NW., ten dozen odd saucers.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 Primary Department First Reformed Church, scrapbook.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.

August, 1908.

Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., one dozen fans.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 Mrs. Squires, Washington Orphan Asylum, large doll for convalescent children.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, Bar Harbor, Maine, \$15—for refreshments and amusements for the children on August 29th, to commemorate Dorothy's birthday.

September, 1908.

Mrs. Edwin H. Gibson, Manassas, Va., 6 short dresses, 6 long dresses, 11 pairs stockings, 12 pairs booties, 4 flannel skirts, 5 bibs, 19 shirts, 73 diapers, 2 jackets.
 Miss Fry, Connecticut avenue and Second street, books.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 Mrs. Evans, the Burlington, baby mattress.
 Albert P. Eastman, East Falls Church, Va., flowers.
 Miss May Mullen, 1528 Eighteenth street, books, 2 kimono's, 1 jacket.
 Miss Ella Whiting, scrapbook.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 Albert P. Eastman, East Falls Church, Va., flowers.
 From "The Secretary of Agriculture," flowers.
 Mrs. Coffins, 1116 Fifteenth street, flowers.
 Emmerts Brothers, Center Market, barrel apples.
 National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild, 811 G street NW., flowers.

October, 1908.

Mrs. Charles T. Dudley, 2431 Columbia road, flowers.
 Albert P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
 Albert P. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
 Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Poindexter, The Mendota, 4 nightgowns, 3 skirts, 2 pairs drawers, 2 long kimono's, 4 short kimono's.
 Mrs. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street, 4 pairs shoes, 1 cap, 7 pairs stockings, 11 dresses, toys.
 Emmerts Brothers, Center Market, box apples.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 "Busy Sewing Circle," through Mrs. Hollyday, 1935 Thirteenth street, 9 aprons, 3 outing skirts.
 "Little Followers of Jesus" class, Mount Pleasant Congregational Sunday-school, 20 diapers.
 Gen. J. A. Johnston, 2111 Massachusetts avenue, barrel flour, bacon, 3 packages oatmeal, 6 jars jam, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 4 cans corn, 4 cans peas, 4 cans tomatoes.
 Mrs. H. D. Walker, 5a Napoles 77, Mexico City, Mexico. In memory of the birthday of her mother, Mrs. T. W. Birney, founder of "The Mothers' Congress," flowers.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.

November, 1908.

Miss V. Miller, The Rochambeau, afghan for Baby Ward.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 Secretary of Agriculture, flowers.
 Arthur Dury, 1914 Sixteenth street NW., toys.
 Mrs. Teel, 1921 Nineteenth street, 6 pictures, 2 hats, 3 skirts, 2 pairs drawers, 8 pairs stockings, 1 dress, and old linen.

THANKSGIVING DONATIONS.

Mrs. C. H. Butler, 1535 I street NW., bushel of potatoes.
 Mrs. K. V. Butler, 2024 Hillyer place, 5 pounds prunes, 7 pounds granulated sugar, 1 dozen eggs.
 Mrs. Frank Ellis, Sheridan Circle, 4 dozen oranges.
 Mrs. Henry K. Porter, 1600 I street NW., 25 pounds granulated sugar, 16 pounds rice, 10 pounds prunes, 3 packages sago.
 Miss Hegeman, 1600 I street NW., 3 packages tapioca.
 Mrs. Charles A. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, barrel of flour.
 Mrs. Closson, 20 pounds granulated sugar.
 McKee Surgical Instrument Company, 1004 F street NW., 2 three-quart white-granite irrigating cans.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, box oranges.
 Master Fred Pfiffer, 3514 Thirteenth street, package oatmeal.
 Mrs. Leiter, Dupont Circle, barrel of apples.
 Miss Edwards, The Portland, 6 cans clam bouillon.
 W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue, barrel of flour.
 Mrs. Duncan C. Phillips, 1600 Twenty-first street, box of oranges.
 Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street NW., one-fourth barrel flour, 5 pounds rice, 2 pounds tea, 4 packages starch, 2 packages tapioca.
 Miss Miller, The Rochambeau, 20 pounds granulated sugar.
 Mrs. J. B. Teel, 1921 Nineteenth street NW., 6 boxes Cox's gelatin, 10 packages corn flakes.
 Miss Barbara Height, The New Willard, 2 dozen oranges.
 Miss H. M. Shacklette, The Naples, 1 pound tea, 4 packages Uneda biscuits, 5 pounds granulated sugar.
 "The Golden Rule Club" (Barney Neighborhood House), 456 N street NW., scrap-books.
 Corby Brothers, 30 loaves bread.
 Mrs. Rodgers, 1310 Sixteenth street NW., turkey.
 Mrs. Nathaniel Wilson, 912 Farragut square, bushel apples.
 Mrs. Dall, 1119 Twelfth street NW., one-half crate oranges.
 Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, 1324 Eighteenth street NW., bushel potatoes.
 Havenner Baking Company, 476 C street NW., 14 pounds cream crackers.
 Harrison School Kindergarten, 2 bunches celery, 1 head lettuce, 1 quart cranberries, 1 pumpkin, one-fourth peck apples, one-fourth peck sweet potatoes, one-half dozen oranges.
 Woodward & Lothrop, 5 pounds granulated sugar, 1 pound cocoa, 2 packages oatmeal, 3 pounds prunes, one-fourth peck apples, 2 packages farina, 2 packages crackers, 2 packages oatmeal crackers.
 Mrs. Armistead Peter, 1818 Q street NW., 6 jars jam, 12 packages oatmeal, 4 packages animal crackers, 1 dozen oranges, 1 dozen apples, 5 pounds prunes.
 Mrs. Thomas Hyde, 1537 Twenty-eighth street NW., box oranges.
 Mrs. W. W. Finley, 2019 Massachusetts avenue, turkey.
 S. Kann Sons & Co., Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue, 25 cakes cleaning soap, 12 saucers, 5 small covered dishes, 1 gravy bowl, 1 sugar bowl, 2 pitchers, 1 bowl, 6 cups, 8 plates, 1 teapot.
 Mrs. J. A. Johnston, 2111 Massachusetts avenue, 1 turkey, 2 quarts cranberries.
 Mrs. Seaton Perry, The Connecticut, box oranges.
 Mrs. John J. Duff, 1150 Connecticut avenue, barrel apples.
 Charles Brunger, Center Market, barrel potatoes.
 Edward S. Schmidt, 712 Twelfth street, 1 gallon disinfectant.
 S. H. Gwynne, 1310 Fourteenth street NW., one-half dozen lemons, one-half dozen bananas, 4 oranges, 10 apples, 6½ pounds breast lamb, one-fourth peck onions, 4 sweet potatoes, 1½ pounds Malaga grapes, turnips, and white potatoes.
 James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets NW., bunch bananas.
 J. C. Erwood & Co., 416 Ninth street NW., 1 box raisins, 10 pounds mixed nuts.
 J. H. Small & Sons, Fourteenth and G streets NW., flowers.

Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Barker, 1716 N street NW., flowers.

Mrs. H. C. Taylor, Chevy Chase, Md., 10 pounds granulated sugar, one-sixteenth sack flour, 5 packages oatmeal, 2 cans corn, 2 pounds crackers, 1 dozen oranges.

Dr. Frank Leech, 1372 Columbia road, 1 turkey.

Miss Ruth Hanan, Fourteenth street and Euclid place, 1 dozen oranges.

Mrs. Harry F. Hodges, 1775 Massachusetts avenue, 7 pairs drawers, 7 shirts, 3 union suits, 6 skirts, 4 shirt waists, 2 gowns, 3 drawers waists, 2 pairs rubber boots, 2 pairs trousers, 2 coats, 3 dresses, 4 mats.

Doctor and Miss Acker, 913 Sixteenth street NW., barrel of flour.

Kindergarten, Phelps School, 3 packages Uneeda biscuits, one-half pound Quaker oats, one-half pound granulated sugar, 1 bunch celery, one-half pound dried beans, small measure of apples, oranges, 1 pumpkin.

Miss Elsie A. Davis, The Connecticut, one-fourth barrel flour, 1 ham.

Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, 12 packages oatmeal, 1 bushel potatoes.

Mrs. Frances Colton, 1635 Connecticut avenue, 5 pounds rice, 2 packages oatmeal, 1 dozen bananas, 1 package hominy, 10 pounds granulated sugar, 2 packages Uneeda biscuits, 1 can corn, 1 package corn flakes.

Mrs. T. T. Gaff, 1520 Twentieth street NW., 1 dozen lemons, 6 grape fruits, one-half peck apples, one-eighth sack flour, 2 pounds coffee, one-half pound tea.

Dulin & Martin Company, 1215 F street NW., granite teakettle, granite double boiler, granite coffeepot, 3 pans.

Mrs. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street NW., 2 baskets fruit, 2 quarts cranberries, 1 bushel of apples, 1 basket grapes, 1 jar jam, 1 basket of toys.

Mrs. Wylie, Thomas circle, 25 pounds rice.

Mrs. E. K. Goldsborough, 1331 K street NW., 12 cans tomatoes, 12 packages oatmeal.

Mrs. E. A. Gridley, 1511 I street NW., 8 spool toys, 1 dozen picture books, small box with chain necklace.

Mrs. Frank J. Lewis, 1307 L street NW., 2 chickens, one-fourth peck onions, 2 dozen oranges, 1 bushel potatoes.

Mrs. Nicholas Luqueer, 1443 Rhode Island avenue, 1 barrel of apples.

Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., 25 pounds granulated sugar.

Dr. J. S. Wall, 1228 Fourteenth street, 8 pounds baking powder.

St. Margaret's Church, 1 box fruit.

December, 1908.

Mrs. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue, 4 dozen lemons.

Miss Nellie Southard, 421 North Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md., package of toys.

Mrs. J. H. Baird, The Cairo, 2 boxes of shells.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.

Capt. J. W. Bishop, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. Army, wreath of flowers from Mrs. Bishop's funeral.

Mrs. Caroline Murray, 1616 Rhode Island avenue, flowers.

The Gridiron Club, Mr. John Shriver, secretary, flowers.

Mrs. Greene, Dumbarton avenue, flowers.

Miss E. T. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 3 feather pillows.

Mrs. Lindsay, The Rockingham, flowers.

Miss Miller, afghan for baby ward.

CHRISTMAS DONATIONS.

Mrs. Young, 1611 Newton street, 12 glasses of jelly.

Mrs. James Hopkins, 1326 Eighteenth street, 24 dolls.

Mrs. Myron Wright, toys.

Hayes Brothers, scrapbooks.

Austin Ketcham, books and toys.

House & Herrmann, books.

Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, toys.

Mrs. Audenried, 1027 Vermont avenue, dolls.

Miriam Harding, Immaculate Seminary, toys, books, pictures.

W. M. Galt & Co., Indiana avenue and First street, 1 barrel of flour.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, 1 turkey.

James Nolan, Parker Nolan, Annie, Dorothy, and Elsie Nolan, 3031 Fifteenth street; Howard Marlow and Edith Adams, book, cards, toys.

Mrs. S. G. Cornwell, 1357 Girard street, 5 dozen oranges.

Mrs. E. A. Clark, 1430 W street, scrapbook.

Mrs. M. Rochon, 912 Fourteenth street, 4 rag dolls, 3 doll babies, toys.

Mrs. W. B. Shaw, 1939 Seventeenth street, books, toys, 3 pairs drawers, 2 shirts.
 Fred and Jack Reiff, Thirteenth street, toys.
 Mrs. F. B. McGuire, from Sunday school All Saints' Church, Chevy Chase, toys and books.
 Mrs. C. B. Bailey, 1424 Belmont street, filled stocking for tree.
 Robert and Clarence Livingstone, 1249 Kenyon street, papers, books, doll, toys.
 Mrs. D. S. Stanley, 1810 Nineteenth street, 2 dustpans and brushes, 4 boxes paints,
 2 tea sets, 4 boats, 2 pistols, 2 coffee mills, 2 carpenter sets, 2 balls.
 Vermont Avenue Church, 6 dolls, Christmas-tree trimmings.
 Mrs. Orville S. Rogers, scrapbooks.
 Mrs. Crawford, large basket of toys.
 Kathryn Harris, 1505 Lamont street, 1 skirt, 7 pairs drawers, 2 dresses, 2 vests, books.
 Kindergarten, Ingram Memorial Sunday school, Capitol Hill, flowers, post cards.
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, 1719 Rhode Island avenue, 1 ham, 1 dozen oranges,
 2 pounds grapes.
 Mrs. K. N. Moorehead, 1 pound crackers, 1 package oatmeal, 5 packages Quaker oats.
 Baroness von Sternberg, Christmas-tree ornaments.
 Girls and boys, fifth and sixth grades, Benning school, dressed dolls and toy furniture.
 Young ladies of the National Park Seminary, large package of candy.
 Primary department, public school, Vienna, Va., books.
 Miss Dickey, 1735 T street, bed, wagon, and toys.
 Mrs. Seamore, 2332 Fourteenth street, box of books and toys.
 John, Buece, Gilbert, and Richard King, 1708 S street, 3 overcoats, toys.
 Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, Punch and Judy exhibition Christmas day.
 Mrs. Andrews, 1349 Euclid street, toys.
 Susan and Fulton Lewis, jr., 1669 Thirty-first street, scrapbooks.
 Kenneth Livingstone, 1249 Kenyon street, toys and books.
 Mrs. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Grace Chapel Sunday school, Maryland, scrapbook pictures.
 All Saints' Church Sunday school, books.

January, 1909.

St. Mary's Guild, 12 pairs crib blankets.
 Mrs. Dickinson, The Olympia, toys.
 Mrs. Max West, 1839 Summit place, flowers.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Mrs. Norman, 18 Randolph place, toys.
 Mrs. M. James, 1308 Massachusetts avenue, 7 bed pads.
 Miss Cummins, 1322 Q street NW., invalid chair.
 Mrs. E. G. Siggers, 306 F street NW., toys.
 Mrs. J. F. Leetch, \$5, delicacies in diet kitchen.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street NW., box of oranges.
 Doctor Copeland, 6 window shades.
 Gridiron Club, flowers.

February, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Dorothy Ruff, 3020 O street, toys.
 Mrs. Scott, New Willard, flowers.
 Mrs. Noble, 1761 N street, rubber plant.
 C. C. Pussell, 418 Ninth street, valentines.
 Secretary Wilson, Department of Agriculture, flowers.
 Mrs. Elliot, 1810 Riggs place, 9 pairs pajamas, 4 wrappers.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Miss James McMillan, 1114 Vermont avenue, flowers from Miss Jarvis' wedding.
 Marion Eates, 1349 Euclid street, 1 crib, 1 mattress, 1 pair blankets, 2 spreads.

March, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, \$15, for children to see inaugural ball decorations.
 Mrs. Dulin, 1730 Sixteenth street, flowers.
 T. H. Hogan, 423 Twelfth street, 1 gallon oysters.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, box of oranges.
 Mrs. E. G. Siggers, 306 F street, 1 automobile, 1 rocking chair.
 Robert Pluym, 1216 Fourteenth street, flowers.
 Sunday school, through M. J. Brown, Lincoln, Va., scrapbooks.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Miss Pratt's Sunday-school class, Epiphany Church, potted plant.
 Robert and Kenneth Livingstone, 1249 Kenyon street, books, toys, papers.

April, 1909.

Miss Copeland, The Brunswick, 3 toys.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, 1 barrel flour.
 Mrs. Wylie, Katherine and Margaret Wylie, toys.

EASTER DONATIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Mrs. Bradley, \$5.
 Mr. Allen, Fourteenth and Harvard streets, magazines.
 Primary department public school, Vienna, Va., papers and cards.
 Presbyterian Church, Connecticut avenue, flowers.
 Washington branch, National Flower and Fruit Guild, flowers.
 Mrs. Lewis's class, Epiphany Church, flowers.
 Mrs. Newman, 1323 Irving street, Sunday-school papers, cards.
 Children of Arthur school, through Miss Annie E. Loomis, tulip plants in pots.
 The Gridiron Club, through J. S. Shriver, 1416 Pennsylvania avenue, flowers.
 Friday Morning Sewing Class, 1617 I street, 2 dozen small shirts, 3½ dozen diapers,
 4 dozen towels, 1 dozen floor cloths, 1 dozen dusters, 2 dozen pillowcases.
 Mrs. John Cassels, 1907 F street, iron crib and mattress.
 Miss A. Anderson, 727 Twenty-second street, fashion plates.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Albert T. Eastman, Falls Church, Va., flowers.
 Miss Hotchkiss, 1810 Massachusetts avenue, toys.

May, 1909.

Mr. James L. Norris, 331 C street NE.
 Mrs. R. W. Gates, 2721 Ontario road, flowers.
 Ruth Bradford Wheaton, 2406 Eighteenth street, toys and books.
 Girls' Guild, New York Avenue Church, 4½ pounds candy.
 Juniors of Fifth Baptist Sunday school, flowers.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 All Souls' Church, flowers.
 Miss Kate Brewer, The Wyoming, undergarments.
 Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox, flowers from dinner at Raucher's.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, box of oranges.
 Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street, cake.
 Miss Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue, toys.
 Mrs. T. W. Symons, 1606 New Hampshire avenue, books.
 Teachers and pupils of the Ross school, flowers.
 Mrs. Horace Wylie, Thomas Circle, 14 pairs baby stockings, 2 undervests, 1 sacque.
 Mr. A. P. Eastman, East Falls Church, Va., flowers.
 Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce dinner, flowers.

June, 1909.

Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street, \$15 to outing fund for children.
 Miss Julia Basch, 1538 Ninth street, magazines.
 Mrs. J. E. Kuhn, Fortress Monroe, Va., baby kimona.
 National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild, 811 G street NW., flowers.
 Miss Woodhull, 2033 G street NW., 6 palm-leaf fans.
 The Propagating Gardens, plants.
 Mrs. Clarence Wilson, 1707 Rhode Island avenue, toys.
 Mrs. Burton, 1551 Third street NW., flowers.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R Street NW., box of oranges.
 Kenneth and Robert Livingston, 1249 Kenyon street, toys.
 Mr. and Mrs. Finley, 2221 R street NW., box of oranges.
 Mrs. Moses, 1714 Rhode Island avenue, check for \$7 for ice cream for the ill children.
Members of the Children's Hospital.—Dr. Geo. N. Acker, 913 Sixteenth street; Dr. S. S. Adams, 1 Dupont circle; Mrs. E. K. Anderson, 1530 K street; Mrs. Isabella W. Ashford, 1763 P street; Mrs. Mary C. Audenreid, 1027 Vermont avenue; Mr. Charles B. Bailey, 1424 Belmont street; Mr. John A. Baker, 1819 H street; Mr. Wm. H. Beck; Miss Beckwith, 1757 N street; Mr. C. J. Bell, Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue; Mrs. Laura Bent; Mrs. C. V. R. Berry, 1512 H street; Mr. J. W. Boteler; Mrs. A. J. Brown, care of Mr. G. W. Brown, 1406 G street; Mr. Geo. W. Brown, 1406 G

street; Admiral W. H. Brownson, 1751 N street NW.; Mr. N. Landon Burchell, 1325 F street; Mrs. Churchill Candee, 1718 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Mrs. Mary K. Coffey, 1713 K street; Mr. Benj. A. Colonna, 140 B street NE.; Mr. Samuel G. Cornwell, 1412 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Miss Maude Lee Davidge, 2115 O street; Mrs. C. H. Davis, 1620 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. George Dewey, 1747 Rhode Island avenue; Dr. John Dunlop, 1309 Connecticut avenue; Mr. J. Maury Dove, Twelfth and F streets; Mrs. Annie A. Fendall, 1106 Vermont avenue; Mrs. Sally C. Miller Fendall, 1729 P street; Mr. James E. Fitch, 1406 G street; Mrs. Thomas M. Gale, 2300 S street; Mr. C. C. Glover, Riggs National Bank; Mrs. Charles C. Glover, 1703 K street; Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon, 330 Four-and-a-half street; Dr. Monte Griffith, The Farragut; Mr. William B. Gurley; Mr. George E. Hamilton, 412 Fifth street; Mrs. W. T. Harris, 1733 I street; Mr. J. William Henry, 1319 F street; Mrs. Kate K. Henry, 2040 F street; Mr. Christian Heurich, 1223 Twentieth street; Mrs. Angeline Hillyer, 1618 Twenty-first street; Mrs. Elizabeth Hoeke, 336 C street; Mr. William H. Hoeke, Eighth street and Market space; Mrs. Caroline B. Hornblower, 1402 M street; Mrs. H. V. Johnson, 1752 Q street; Mr. J. M. Johnston, Riggs National Bank; Miss Mary Belle Johnston, 1704 Rhode Island avenue; Mr. Rudolph Kauffmann, 1101 Pennsylvania avenue; Miss Bessie Kirby, 2025 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. James B. Lambie, 1415 New York avenue; Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, 1018 Vermont avenue; Mr. John S. Larcombe, 808 Seventeenth street; Mr. Blair Lee, 344 D street; Mrs. J. Frederick Leech, 1754 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Jennie Gould Lincoln, 1514 H street; Mr. James Lowndes, 1515 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. T. N. McAboy, 3106 N street; Mrs. Emily McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Mr. F. B. McGuire, 1333 Connecticut avenue; Bishop Alexander Macay-Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Henry S. Matthews 1415 G street; Mr. William F. Mattingly, 435 Seventh street; Miss Virginia Miller, The Rochambeau; Mr. F. L. Moore, Colorado Building; Mrs. Virginia C. Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street; Mr. William H. Moses, Eleventh and F streets; Mr. George L. Nicolson, 3059 Q street; Mr. James L. Norris, Fifth and F streets; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Noyes, 1730 New Hampshire avenue; Mr. William B. Orme, 1623 Twenty-eighth street; Mr. A. K. Parris, Wyatt Building, Fourteenth and F streets; Mr. R. Ross Perry, 344 D street; Mr. A. M. Read, 1140 Fifteenth street NW.; Mr. Cuno H. Rudolph, 1332 New York avenue; Mr. Isadore Saks, Seventh street, corner Market space; Miss Sallie Schenck, 1628 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Irene R. Sheridan, 2211 Massachusetts avenue NW.; Miss Sherrill, 1772 Massachusetts avenue; Miss Florence P. Spoford, 1621 Massachusetts avenue; Mr. E. J. Stellwagen, Union Trust Building; Mr. John B. Sleman, jr., 1408 New York avenue; Dr. J. Ford Thompson, 804 Seventeenth street; Mr. B. H. Warner, 916 F street; Gen. J. H. Watmough, 1711 I street; Dr. John R. Wellington, 1706 Rhode Island avenue; Mrs. Horace H. Wescott, 1310 Sixteenth street; Mr. John B. Wight, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Joseph E. Willard, Wyatt Building; Mrs. Lucy Parker Willard, Fourteenth and P streets; Mrs. Sarah B. Willard, 1333 K street; Gen. Maxwell V. Z. Woodhull, 2033 G street; Mr. S. W. Woodward, 2015 Wyoming avenue; Dr. H. C. Yarrow, 814 Seventeenth street; Dr. W. P. Young, 419 Tenth street.

REPORT OF GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	15	17	1	1	34
Number admitted during year.....	351	348	12	19	730
Number born in hospital during year.....	24	19	0	0	43
Total.....	390	384	13	20	807
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	292	309	12	19	632
Improved.....	51	43	0	0	94
Unimproved.....	11	2	0	0	13
Number of deaths during year.....	23	14	0	1	38
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	13	16	1	0	30
Total.....	390	384	13	20	807
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	2	1	0	0	3
Daily average number of patients.....	22.3	21.9	.7	1.1	.....
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients	8,151+	8,025+	271	418	16,865
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					51
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					19
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Number of patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	16	13	17	19	65
Number admitted during year.....	209	132	198	201	740
Number born in hospital during year.....	15	10	13	18	56
Total.....	240	155	228	238	861
Number discharged during year:					
Cured.....	137	100	99	144	480
Improved.....	56	28	71	51	206
Unimproved.....	9	4	15	11	39
Number of deaths during year.....	27	9	25	18	79
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	11	14	18	14	57
Total.....	240	155	228	238	861
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	16	6	12	5	39
Daily average number of patients.....	13.71	8.87	13.05	13.62	.....
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.	5,016	3,239	4,765	4,974	17,994
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					65
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					42

Report of Training School for Nurses.

Number of nurses June 30, 1908 (including probationers).....	45
Received during the year.....	22
Resigned during the year.....	8
Dismissed during the year.....	1
Graduated during the year.....	11
Probationers not accepted.....	4
Nurses remaining June 30, 1909 (including probationers).....	43

Length of probation required, six weeks.

Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$7.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	123	91	169	298	681
Surgical.....	199	71	504	519	1,293
Number of new cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	49	43	73	170	335
Surgical.....	57	52	140	258	507
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	428	257	886	1,245	2,816
Number of applicants for treatment refused during year.....	6	7	0	0	13
Number of surgical operations during year.....	15	10	12	13	50

Number of prescriptions compounded, 1,500; number from whom payment was received, 960; amount of money received, \$96.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

AUGUST 20, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report.....	\$9,483.91
Congressional appropriation for indigent.....	19,000.00
From pay patients.....	37,126.51
Interest on Metzertott loan.....	500.00
Transferred from "Annex" account.....	1,000.00
From insurance to cover loss by fire.....	239.00
Telephone receipts.....	93.19
	<u>67,442.61</u>

EXPENSES.

Pay roll.....	\$16,044.79
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	5,779.29
Groceries and provisions.....	10,355.88
Wines and liquors.....	272.54
Drugs and medicines.....	1,731.59
Surgical instruments.....	2,708.29
Ice.....	1,044.75
Fuel.....	4,570.53
Light.....	2,418.68
Repairs.....	2,748.63
Interest.....	3,875.00
Insurance.....	111.30
Telephone.....	324.01
Stationery and printing.....	643.10
Water rent.....	107.95
Motor for elevator.....	276.80
Damage by fire (reimbursed).....	239.00
Filing cases.....	300.60
Miscellaneous, including house supplies.....	1,948.07
	<u>55,500.80</u>
Balance.....	11,941.81

REPORT OF PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, 1909.

In presenting the forty-fifth annual report, we wish to thank those who have aided in carrying on the work of the hospital and in increasing its usefulness, and also to thank those who have added to the comfort and happiness of the patients by donations of clothes, fruit, flowers, etc. We desire to express appreciation of the efforts of the ladies' auxiliary, and above all to the members of the staff whose valuable time and skillful services have so strongly aided and enabled the hospital to carry on the charitable work; to them we express our debt of deep gratitude.

The statistics show the increase of the work and the many sources open to assistance, and that the care of patients in the hospital building is only a part of the work done.

Several improvements have signalized the year, notably the beginning of the obstetrical service in the out-patient department.

Careful medical attention before, during, and after confinement is provided. Many cases have been visited and treated, thus rendering assistance to poor and worthy homes. The visits of our physicians and nurses under such conditions aid the patient materially by their suggestions and help. The Christ Child Society has given valuable assistance in infant outfits.

The children's clinics have been steadily on the increase. Much credit is due to Dr. T. S. Lee and Dr. J. A. Foote for their management of the children brought for treatment. Visits are made and milk and material aid given. Through the noble generosity of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Parsons the hospital is able to dispense milk to the indigent sick children.

The new electric elevator, replacing the old hydraulic in the west wing of the hospital, affords ready access to the ambulance service.

A number of smaller works, such as the concreting of the roof garden for the free wards and the renovating of the dietary kitchens, though minor in character, are most important in supplying manifest needs.

Every year the hospital receives an appropriation from Congress, which helps to provide for a limited number of sick poor.

To the public ward, where they receive every care and attention, patients are admitted on an order from the Surgeon-General of the United States Army and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Sailors are admitted to the marine ward and treated by a medical officer in the Marine-Hospital Service.

Board of visitors.—James L. Norris, president; Hon. J. H. Gallinger, Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Richard Johnson, Nathaniel Simpkins, Wm. B. Wood, Lemon G. Hine, Nathaniel Shea, Elisha S. Theall, A. S. Solomons, Benjamin Minor, John R. McLean, Charles C. Glover, C. F. Norment, H. S. Reeside, Theodore Gill, Murray A. Cobb,

George W. White, E. F. Riggs, Clarence Moore, Hon. Jos. G. Cannon, Justice D. J. Brewer, Justice E. D. White, Gen. T. M. Vincent, Gen. G. H. Harries, George H. Hamilton, Thos. F. Walsh, W. S. Woodward, W. D. Hoover, A. H. Hibbs, R. H. Lynn, W. E. Montgomery, Joseph M. Stoddard, J. W. Yerkes, Gifford Pinchot, A. C. Moses, Charles Bell, J. W. Henry, E. V. Wheeler.

Advisory board.—M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., president; Z. T. Sowers, M. D., vice-president; C. R. Luce, M. D., secretary.

Consulting staff.—J. W. Bulkley, M. D.; G. L. Magruder, M. D.; Z. T. Sowers, M. D.; Walter Wyman, M. D.; H. L. E. Johnson, M. D.; George M. Sternberg, M. D.; Robert M. O'Reilly, M. D.; T. V. Hammond, M. D.; T. F. Mallan, M. D.; Jas. Kerr, M. D.; Geo. H. Torney, M. D.

Hospital staff.—Physicians: T. N. Vincent, M. D., 1221 N street NW.; Charles C. Marbury, M. D., 1015 Sixteenth street NW.; C. R. Luce, M. D., 215 Second street SE.; J. B. Bayne, M. D., 1141 Connecticut avenue NW. Surgeons: Harrison Crook, M. D., The Sherman, Fifteenth and L streets NW.; James F. Mitchell, M. D., 1344 Nineteenth street NW.; E. M. Parker, M. D., 2028 P street NW. Associates in surgery: W. Sowers, M. D., 1707 Massachusetts avenue NW.; H. H. Kerr, M. D., 1711 H street NW. Gynecologists: M. F. Cuthbert, M. D., 1462 Rhode Island avenue NW.; T. J. Kelly, M. D., 1312 Fifteenth street NW. Pediatrician: Joseph S. Wall, M. D., 1730 M street NW. Obstetricians: H. M. Newman, M. D., 2403 Pennsylvania avenue NW.; Jesse Shoup, M. D., The Roland; E. E. Morse, M. D., 1539 I street NW. Neurologists: D. Percy Hickling, M. D., 1302 Rhode Island avenue NW.; Presley C. Hunt, M. D., 1815 M street NW. Genito-urinary surgeon: Louis C. Lehr, M. D., 1737 H street NW. Orthopedic surgeon: William G. Erving, M. D., 922 Seventeenth street NW. Ophthalmic surgeons: D. K. Shute, M. D., 1719 De Sales street NW.; Charles M. Hammett, M. D., The Brunswick. Diseases of nose, throat, and ear: C. W. Richardson, M. D., 1317 Connecticut avenue NW. Pathologists: W. M. Gray, M. D., Army Medical Museum; Ralph A. Hamilton, M. D., 524 Fifteenth street NW. Assistant pathologists: Sothorn Key, M. D., 1716 H street NW.; J. H. O'Donoghue, M. D., 3311 N street NW. Radiographer: W. M. Gray, M. D., Army Medical Museum. Dermatologist: Randolph B. Carmichael, M. D., 818 Seventeenth street NW.

House officers (from July, 1908, to January, 1909).—S. D. Breckinridge, M. D., house surgeon (superintendent); J. E. Cole, M. D. (twelve and one-half months); C. H. Fair, M. D.; P. A. Camalier, M. D.; M. R. Charlton, M. D. (fifteen months); G. D. Heath, M. D. (five months); M. H. Maxwell, M. D. (nine months); M. A. Russell, M. D. (eight months).

Present house officers.—Frank A. Camalier, M. D. (superintendent); M. R. Charlton, M. D., house physician (fifteen months); P. J. McDonnell, M. D., house gynecologist; P. Ed. Larkin, M. D., assistant physician; D. Gochenour, M. D., junior gynecologist; T. V. Hammond, jr., M. D., assistant gynecologist; J. Wolfe, M. D., assistant surgeon; P. Morrissey, M. D., junior surgeon; J. C. Collins, M. D., junior physician.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

At the end of another year the board of visitors desires to express gratification at the splendid and up-to-date conditions found in all the departments of the hospital during the past year. The fact is evidenced by the large increase in the number of patients over the previous year, by the large number of surgical operations performed so very skillfully by the hospital staff, and by the results obtained in the treatment of the various cases.

They desire to express their pleasure at the very substantial aid given by the ladies' auxiliary to the hospital, through whose efforts, in part, a new electric elevator, much needed in the west wing, has been installed; also for the great success attained financially by the baseball game arranged partly through the auxiliary board. We take this opportunity to thank the gentlemen of both clubs, the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase, for the philanthropic spirit manifested by them in making the affair so great a success.

During the year the board of visitors has been increased by the addition of a number of gentlemen. The complete list of the board, as now constituted, will be found upon another page.

JAMES L. NORRIS,
President of the Board of Visitors.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

GENTLEMEN: The medical staff has the honor to report that very satisfactory work has been performed by the respective services of the hospital for the year ending June 30, 1909.

The appended tabulated statement, which has been carefully prepared by the resident physicians, and the results stated therein, indicate the high order of work being accomplished.

The nursing corps has been augmented and its standard elevated to a high state of efficiency. A training school for male nurses is being organized.

The hospital has recently erected in the west end of the building a new modern electric elevator. The laboratory has been refitted and newly equipped and has now a salaried man in charge. A Scheidell and Weston electric coil and high frequency has been placed in the electrical department, in connection with which instantaneous and most improved X-ray work can be accomplished. The dispensary has been improved in equipment and the number of patients treated is double that of the previous year. An outdoor obstetrical service has been added to the dispensary. Such improvements and others in progress and contemplation indicate that the hospital retains its place in respect to completeness of modern outfit and equipment with the best similar institutions in the country.

Respectfully submitted.

M. F. CUTHBERT, M. D.,
CHARLES C. MARBURY, M. D.,
JOSEPH S. WALL, M. D.

The ADVISORY BOARD OF THE PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL.

The training school for nurses is incorporated and registered, and is conducted according to the most approved methods.

In the Nurses' Home, a large and commodious building in the hospital grounds containing private rooms and parlors, the pupil nurses have everything conducive to their care and recreation.

The training school provides the students with experience in the various departments of the hospital, the out-patient, the isolation department, and the children's department.

We wish to thank the members of the staff for their valuable assistance in lectures and demonstrations; also for their professional attendance at various times throughout the year.

The departments of the training school (private halls, wards, operating rooms, and dispensary) are supervised by a Sister as head nurse.

Entire number of students enrolled during the year.....	72
Nurses dropped from school roll.....	1
Nurses resigned.....	2
Total number of weeks of special nursing.....	228
The alumnæ now numbers 92.	

The following-named nurses were graduated during the year: Miss Laura E. Reynolds, Georgia; Miss Mary L. Noyes, Miss Florence W. Thompson, and Miss Mary R. Forsythe, District of Columbia; Miss Julia F. O'Leary, Ireland; Miss Anna S. Herman, Virginia; Miss Nellie T. Connolly, Miss Alice B. Miller, and Miss Eliza Roberts, Maryland; Miss Grace B. Chapline, West Virginia; Miss Eliza Brian, Maryland; Miss Margaret E. Jackson, New York; Miss E. Josephine Sage, Pennsylvania.

SISTER MARY BERCHMANS,
Directress of Training School.
SISTER CAMILLA, R. N.,
Superintendent of Nurses.

IN MEMORIAM.

During the past year the hospital has been called on to mourn the loss of several gentlemen connected with it in various capacities. Dr. Robert Reyburn, formerly of the active staff and afterwards a member of the consulting staff, passed away. He had been identified with the hospital many years, always loyal and faithful in every duty he was called upon to perform, always a true friend, and his loss will be deeply felt.

Dr. J. D. Rodgers, of the dispensary staff, died on January 4. A young man who gave great promise in every way in the profession.

The Hon. J. W. Babcock, of the board of visitors, passed away after a long illness. He was for many years identified, when in Congress, with the philanthropic and charitable institutions, and always gave them his cordial support.

Mr. P. J. Brennan, of the board of visitors, died in October of this year. He was the contractor and builder of the new hospital building and had been, since its completion, on the board of visitors.

REPORT OF SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT TO JUNE 30, 1909.

Visits of the Sisters to the needy poor.....	1,337
Number of calls for assistance from patients and others.....	760
Families relieved and helped by various means: Food, clothing, fuel, bedding, groceries, medicine, milk tickets, etc.....	4,380
Meals furnished the unemployed.....	11,830
Of cases that came under observation there were—	
Placed in hospital.....	30
Referred to the visiting nurses.....	6
Referred from the visiting nurses to dispensary.....	32
Transportation furnished.....	9
Work obtained.....	74

Agencies that have assisted: Christ Child Society, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Ladies' Auxiliary of Providence Hospital, Cooperative Sewing Society, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

Number of patients remaining June 30, 1908.....	147
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1909:	
White—	
Males.....	1,559
Females.....	1,067
Colored —	
Males.....	159
Females.....	172
Births.....	106
Total admitted.....	3,163
Discharged:	
Cured.....	2,101
Improved.....	366
Unimproved.....	141
Deaths.....	182
Births.....	106
Number of patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	167
Total.....	3,163
Total treated.....	3,310
Number of cases treated in the emergency department.....	439
Number of redressings.....	739
Out-patient department.....	2,713
Revisits.....	9,320
Mortality.....	per cent. 5.35
Mortality, deducting cases dying in forty-eight hours.....	do.... 4.3

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS.

Alabama.....	11	West Virginia.....	38
Arkansas.....	1	Wisconsin.....	11
California.....	13	Austria.....	6
Connecticut.....	20	Bohemia.....	1
Delaware.....	5	Belgium.....	1
District of Columbia.....	843	Chile.....	1
Florida.....	4	Colombia.....	1
Georgia.....	16	Canada.....	1
Indiana.....	7	Cape Verde Islands.....	1
Illinois.....	23	Denmark.....	4
Iowa.....	7	England.....	23
Kentucky.....	13	France.....	12
Kansas.....	3	Finland.....	1
Louisiana.....	5	Germany.....	66
Maryland.....	452	Greece.....	2
Maine.....	14	Holland.....	2
Michigan.....	13	Ireland.....	177
Massachusetts.....	44	Italy.....	65
Missouri.....	6	Japan.....	1
Mississippi.....	6	Malta.....	1
Minnesota.....	6	Mexico.....	1
Montana.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	1
Nevada.....	1	Norway.....	8
New York.....	130	Ontario.....	1
New Hampshire.....	7	Porto Rico.....	1
North Carolina.....	30	Poland.....	1
New Jersey.....	21	Russia.....	37
New Mexico.....	1	Roumania.....	2
Ohio.....	43	Sweden.....	2
Oklahoma.....	2	Switzerland.....	4
Pennsylvania.....	122	Spain.....	4
Rhode Island.....	7	Scotland.....	10
South Carolina.....	17	South America.....	2
Tennessee.....	19	Syria.....	1
Texas.....	3	Unknown.....	23
Utah.....	1	West Indies.....	2
Virginia.....	360		
Vermont.....	3	Total.....	2,957

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS.

Agents.....	5	Carpenters.....	24
Architects.....	2	Conductors.....	8
Army officers.....	3	Clergymen.....	10
Accountants.....	1	Copyists.....	1
Actresses.....	3	Cooks.....	21
Artists.....	2	Clothiers.....	1
Bakers.....	7	Cashiers.....	1
Barbers.....	9	Chemists.....	2
Bartenders.....	26	Coachmen.....	2
Bookbinders.....	7	Crane men.....	1
Bricklayers.....	11	Congressmen.....	5
Blacksmiths.....	13	Dentists.....	1
Brakemen.....	2	Domestics.....	66
Boiler makers.....	3	Drivers.....	23
Butlers.....	5	Detectives.....	1
Butchers.....	11	Decorators.....	2
Bookkeepers.....	12	Deputy sheriffs.....	1
Bankers.....	1	Draftsmen.....	1
Brokers.....	3	Druggists.....	6
Builders.....	3	Dairymen.....	2
Commissioners.....	1	Express employees.....	1
Clerks.....	131	Engineers.....	15
Contractors.....	7	Engravers.....	1
Charwomen.....	2	Electricians.....	5

OCCUPATIONS OF PATIENTS—Continued.

Elevator boys.....	3	Plumbers.....	19
Exsoldiers.....	8	Policemen.....	3
Firemen.....	12	Publishers.....	2
Farmers.....	32	Physicians.....	13
Florists.....	6	Pharmacists.....	2
Foremen.....	1	Professors.....	2
Fishermen.....	1	Printers.....	45
Glass blowers.....	2	Plate printers.....	5
Grocers.....	15	Pathologists.....	1
Gardeners.....	2	Patent attorneys.....	1
Hostlers.....	2	Piano movers.....	1
Horseshoers.....	1	Railroad employees.....	1
Hotel boys.....	1	Reporters.....	4
Hotel keepers.....	1	Real estate agents.....	7
Insurance agents.....	2	Seamstresses.....	14
Inspectors.....	2	Sailors.....	11
Journalists.....	1	Salesmen.....	10
Janitors.....	1	Shoemakers.....	7
Jockeys.....	3	Sergeants.....	1
Judges.....	1	Stenographers.....	9
Laundresses.....	15	Secretaries.....	5
Laborers.....	300	Students.....	57
Lawyers.....	22	Soldiers.....	32
Letter carriers.....	3	School children.....	89
Linemen.....	1	Superintendents.....	2
Machinists.....	35	Saloon keepers.....	7
Merchants.....	24	Stewards.....	2
Marines.....	18	Sisters of Charity.....	1
Miners.....	3	Senators.....	5
Maids.....	18	Stonecutters.....	6
Master at Arms.....	1	Saleswomen.....	1
Managers.....	7	Stationers.....	1
Milliners.....	3	Solicitors.....	1
Manufacturers.....	1	Steam fitters.....	1
Magistrates.....	3	Typewriters.....	1
Masons.....	1	Teachers.....	18
Marble cutters.....	1	Tailors.....	12
Mechanics.....	8	Tinners.....	3
Millers.....	2	Telephone operators.....	1
Motormen.....	7	Tanner.....	1
Moulders.....	2	Upholsterers.....	1
Messengers.....	2	Undertakers.....	1
Nurses.....	14	Valets.....	1
No occupation.....	413	Veterinary surgeons.....	1
Newspaper correspondents.....	8	Venders.....	1
Oyster men.....	3	Waiters.....	17
Orderlies.....	1	Watchmen.....	4
Office boys.....	1	Watchmakers.....	3
Organists.....	2	Wood measurers.....	1
Plasterers.....	3	Washerwomen.....	5
Porters.....	2		
Photographers.....	4		
Paperhangers.....	3		
		Total.....	2,957

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL DIVISION.

Discharged well.....	997
Discharged improved.....	283
Discharged unimproved.....	88
Died.....	125
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	71
Total treated.....	1,564
Mortality, 7.99 per cent.	

REPORT OF THE SURGICAL DIVISION.

Discharged well.....	850
Discharged improved.....	64
Discharged unimproved.....	42
Died.....	42
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	74

Total treated.....	1,072
Mortality, 3.91 per cent.	

REPORT OF THE GYNECOLOGICAL DIVISION.

Discharged cured.....	254
Discharged improved.....	19
Discharged unimproved.....	11
Died.....	15
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	22

Total treated.....	321
Mortality, 4.67 per cent.	

Cases treated in medical division.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
GENERAL DISEASES.										
<i>Specific infectious diseases.</i>										
Typhoid fever.....	82	45	11	5	96	1		34	12	143
Diphtheria.....	41	37	9	13	89			6	5	100
Influenza.....	18	9	2	1	28				2	30
Malaria.....	13	3	2		17				1	18
Acute rheumatic fever.....	14	8	1	3	24				2	26
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	12	2	1	2			13	4		17
Pneumonia, lobar.....	26	9	10	4	32			15	2	49
Rubeola.....	2	1		1			4			4
Varicella.....	1						1			1
Tetanus.....	1	1						1		1
Para-typhoid fever.....	1				1					1
Syphilis, secondary.....	4						4			4
Tonsillitis, acute follicular.....	11	8	1	2	22					22
General miliary tuberculosis.....								1		1
Scarlatina.....	1	2					3			3
Erysipelas.....	1	1			1		1			2
Acute dysentery.....	3	1			3				1	4
<i>Intoxication.</i>										
Alcoholism.....	361	6			355			2	10	367
Morphinism.....	3	3					6			6
Insolation.....	1				1					1
Eclampsia.....		2						2		2
Toxemia of pregnancy.....		1						1		1
Gastro-intestinal toxemia.....	1								1	1
<i>Constitutional diseases.</i>										
Rheumatism:										
Chronic.....	19	5	1	4		28			1	29
Subacute.....	1					1				1
Lumbago.....	7	1	3		11					11
Myalgia.....	10	2	1	1	12		1		1	14
Diabetes mellitus.....	3	3				6				6
Arthritis deformans.....	3	2		1		3				6
Senility.....	4	2					5	1		6
General debility.....	11	6	1		13	3		1	1	18
Marasmus.....	1	2			3					3
Inanition.....	1	1			1	1				2
Infantilism.....	1	1							1	1
Diabetes, insipidus.....	1					1				1
Obesity.....				1			1			1
Syphilis, tertiary.....	4			1		5				5

Cases treated in medical division—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
GENERAL DISEASES—continued.										
<i>Diseases of skin.</i>										
Dermatitis.....		1			1					1
Psoriasis.....	2					1			1	2
Eczema.....	6	1		1	7				1	8
Erythema multiforme.....	1					1				1
Scabies.....	1								1	1
Tuberculosis cutis.....	1	1				2				2
<i>Mental and nervous diseases.</i>										
Neurasthenia.....	8	35		2		39	5		1	45
Psychasthenia.....	2	2				4				4
Sciatica.....	2	3				4			1	4
Pleurodynia.....	4	2			6					6
Hysteria.....	2	7		1		8			2	10
Epilepsy.....		1	1			2				2
Delirium tremens.....	1				1					1
Hemiplegia.....	7	2				5	3	1		9
Paraplegia.....	1	1		1		1	2			3
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	1	6				5	2			7
Cerebral lues.....	2			1		3				3
Facial neuralgia.....	2	1			1					3
Facial paralysis.....	1	1					2			2
Metastatic carcinoma of cord.....		1							1	1
Nervous prostration.....	1						1			1
Alcoholic neuritis.....	5	2	1			8				8
Manic-depressive insanity.....		5					4		1	5
Senile dementia.....	1	1				1	1	1		3
Peritoneal hyperaesthesia.....	1									1
Chorea.....	1	1			1				1	2
Tubes dorsalis.....	4						3		1	4
Acute dementia.....										
Meniere's disease.....	1					1				1
Melancholia.....	2					2				2
Tuberculosis meningitis.....	2							2		2
Migraine.....		1		1		1				2
Petit-mal epilepsy.....		1				1				1
Bulbar paralysis.....				1				1		1
Metatarsal neuralgia.....	1				1					1
General paresis.....	1							1		1
Post-typhoid neuritis.....	1				1					1
Specific neuritis.....	3	1				2			2	4
<i>Diseases of respiratory system.</i>										
Acute bronchitis.....	13	9	1	1	20			1	1	22
Chronic bronchitis.....	7	4		1		12				13
Laryngitis.....	7	2			7	2				9
Emphysema.....	1								1	1
Pleurisy-fibrinous.....	6				6					6
Pleurisy with effusion.....	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1		7
Bronchial asthma.....	1	2								2
Cirrhosis of lung.....			1						1	1
Broncho pneumonia.....		2			1			1		2
Hydrothorax.....		2			1			1		2
Acute rhinitis.....		2			1					1
Pulmonary oedema.....	3		1		4					4
<i>Diseases of blood.</i>										
Pernicious anemia.....	2							2		2
Splenic anemia.....				1	1					1
Chlorosis.....		1				1				1
Lymphatic leukemia.....	1					1				1
Spleno-myelogenous leukemia.....	1					1				1
Secondary anemia from hemorrhage.....	1	1			2					3
Simple anemia.....	1	1			1					2

Cases treated in medical division—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
GENERAL DISEASES—continued.										
<i>Diseases of circulating system.</i>										
Myocarditis.....	8	3	2	1	9	3	3	1	1	13
Chronic endocarditis.....	4	2	1	1	3	4	4	1	1	8
Mitral insufficiency.....	20	9	2	1	25	5	5	2	2	32
Aortic insufficiency.....	5	2	2	1	6	2	2	1	1	8
Aortic stenosis.....	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4
Arterio-sclerosis.....	7	1	1	1	1	7	2	2	2	9
Cardiac dilatation.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Aortic aneurism.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	4
Tachycardia.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Pseudo angina pectoris.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mitral insufficiency and aortic stenosis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asthma.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Phlegmasia alba dolens.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Diseases of kidneys and bladder.</i>										
Uræmia.....	2	2	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	4
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.....	6	1	1	1	3	8	9	1	1	8
Acute parenchymatous nephritis.....	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Chronic interstitial nephritis.....	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
Acute suppression of urine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cystitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Diseases of digestive system.</i>										
Mouth and pharynx.....	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
Pharyngitis.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stomatitis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stomach.....	11	5	2	1	18	22	1	1	1	19
Acute gastritis.....	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
Chronic gastritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alcoholic gastritis.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Gastric ulcer.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gastric carcinoma.....	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	5
Dyspepsia.....	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	1	1	41
Intestines.....	25	8	6	2	41	1	2	2	2	11
Constipation.....	1	5	5	1	9	2	2	2	2	2
Chronic constipation.....	5	5	1	1	9	2	2	2	2	3
Acute gastro enteritis.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Chronic entero colitis.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Acute enteritis.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2
Intestinal tuberculous.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4
Colitis.....	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	4
Peritonitis, tuberculous.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	4
Intestinal indigestion.....	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	2
Perityphlitis.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Chronic enteritis.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Liver.....	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2
Atrophic cirrhosis of liver.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	4
Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver.....	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Cholelithiasis.....	4	2	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	6
Catarrhal jaundice.....	4	2	1	1	6	5	1	1	1	5
<i>Unclassified.</i>										
Malingeres.....	5	21	10	1	1	5	1	1	1	5
Guests.....	6	7	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	27
Undiagnosed.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Heat exhaustion.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Ascites.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthritis of knee and ankle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carcinoma of pancreas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Exhaustion from exposure.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Typhoid spine.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	954	367	70	62	997	283	88	125	71	1,564

Report of deaths in medical division.

Diseases.	Number of days after admission.										More than 10.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		
Typhoid fever.....	2	2	....	1	1	2	1	3	2	....	20	34
Typhoid fever with perforation.....											3	3
Pneumonia.....	1	5	1	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	3	15
Tubercular enteritis.....			1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Bulbar paralysis.....			1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Undiagnosed.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Gastritis.....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Diphtheria.....		3	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	6
Pulmonary tuberculosis.....			....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	4
Acute miliary tuberculosis.....			....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1
Fatty degeneration of heart.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Arterio-sclerosis.....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Chronic endocarditis.....			....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	4
Pulmonary œdema.....		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Empyema and nephritis.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Senile dementia.....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Chronic nephritis.....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	5	8
Periculous anemia.....			....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
Tubercular meningitis.....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Meningitis.....		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dilatation of heart.....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Carcinoma of stomach.....			....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cystitis.....			....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Myocarditis.....		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3
Multiple abscess of liver.....		1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	5
Aortic insufficiency.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Aortic stenosis.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Aortic aneurism.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Alcoholism.....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Pleurisy with effusion.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Uremia.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3
Hemiplegia.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Acute bronchitis.....		....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Cirrhosis of liver.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Pelvic abscess.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Asthma.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
General debility.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Periculous vomiting of pregnancy.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Tetanus.....		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Puerperal eclampsia.....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total.....		2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125

Cases treated in surgical division.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
<i>Abscesses.</i>										
Alveolar.....	1	1	2	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	4
Empyema.....	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Ischio-rectal.....	5	3	2	1	11	.....	.....	1	2	11
Maxillary.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Mammary.....	2	1	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Mural.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Multiple tuberculosis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Furunculosis.....	6	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Parotid.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Peri-nephritic.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Peri-rectal.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Peritonsillar.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Popliteal.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Submaxillary.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg.....	5	1	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7

Cases treated in surgical division—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
<i>Abscesses—Continued.</i>										
Carbuncle of—										
Neck.....	3	1			3				1	4
Back.....	1				1					1
Carbunculosi.....		1			1					1
Thigh.....			1		1					1
Mastoid.....		1			1					1
Liver.....	1		1					2		2
Cervical.....	2	1	5		7			1		8
Axillary.....	1	1			2					2
Scalp.....				1	1					1
Psoas.....	3			1		1			3	4
Scrotal.....	2				2					2
Empyema of frontal sinus.	1		1		2					2
Ulceration of palate and septum.	1				1					1
Perineal.....	1				1					1
Forearm.....				1	1					1
Back.....		1			1					1
Abdominal.....	1	1			1				1	1
<i>Ulcers.</i>										
Leg.....	10	6		4	18				2	10
<i>Diseases of genito-urinary system.</i>										
Urethral fistula.....	2				2					2
Phimosis.....	17				16				1	17
Hydrocele.....	6		1		7				1	7
Hypertrophied prostate.	15				7	3	5			15
Vesical calculus.....	4				3				1	4
Tubercular orchitis.....	1		2		3					3
Acute retention of urine.			1		1					1
Chancroids.....	2			1	3					3
Cystitis.....	2				2					2
Occlusion of ureter.....		1			1					1
Orchitis.....			1		1					1
Renal calculus.....	3	3			3	1	2			6
Renal tuberculosis.....	1	1				1			1	2
Rens mobilis.....	1	1					1			2
Stricture of urethra.....	9				8			1		9
Urethritis.....			1			1				1
Paraphimosis.....			1		1					1
Varicocele.....	9				9					9
Hydronephrosis.....				1				1		1
Epididymitis.....	2				1				1	2
Foreign body in scrotum.	1				1					1
Perinephritic adhesions.	1				1					1
Rupture of kidney.....	1				1					1
Traumatic rupture of perineum.			1		1					1
<i>Diseases of arteries and veins.</i>										
Varicose veins of leg.....	2	3	1		5				1	6
Gangrene of foot and leg.	1								1	1
Symmetric gangrene of feet.	1					1				1
Gangrene of buttock.....		1			1					1
Phlebitis.....		1			1					1
Passive congestion of leg.	1				1					1
<i>Diseases of bone.</i>										
Osteomyelitis of—										
Femur.....	3	1			1			1	2	4
Tibia.....	2	1	1	1	5					5
Radius.....	1				1					1
Metacarpal.....			1		1					1
Fourth metatarsal.....	1	1			2					2
Necrosis of—										
Skull.....	1								1	1
Superior maxillary.....		1						1	1	1
Tuberculosis of carpal.....	1						1			1
Typhoid ribs.....	1				1					1

Cases treated in surgical division—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
<i>Fractures.</i>										
Tibia.....	3	1	1	1	3		1		2	6
Radius.....	5	2	1		5	1	1		1	8
Clavicle.....	4				4					4
Femur.....	2	4			4				2	6
Fibula.....	1				1					1
Fifth metacarpal.....	1				1					1
Os. calcis.....	1				1					1
Patella.....		2			2					2
Ulna.....	1				1					1
Potts.....		1			1					1
Ribs.....	2				2					2
Humerus.....	4	1			4				1	5
Radius and ulna.....	2	2			3	1				4
Skull.....	1				1					1
Inferior maxillary.....	1				1					1
Tibia and fibula, compound.....	1				1					1
Scapula.....	1				1					1
Skull, depressed.....	3		1		3				1	4
Tibia and fibula.....	2				2					2
Nasal.....	1				1					1
Tibia and femur.....	1				1					1
Ulna compound.....	1				1				1	1
Fourth metatarsal.....	1				1					1
<i>Dislocations and sprains.</i>										
Sacro-iliac.....	1	1			2					2
Shoulder.....	2	2			4					4
Sprain of—										
Knee.....		1			1					1
Wrist.....		1			1					1
Ankle.....	8	2		1	10				1	11
Elbow.....	1				1					1
Back.....	2				1				1	2
<i>Diseases of joints and bursæ.</i>										
Arthritis, tubercular of—										
Hip.....	6	2		2		8			2	10
Knee.....	1		3							4
Wrist.....	1					4				1
Ankle.....	1						1			1
Synovitis of knee.....	1								1	1
Foreign body in knee.....	1		1		2					2
Hydrarthrititis of knee.....	1				1					1
Olecranon bursitis.....	1				1					1
Bunions.....	1				1					1
Gonorrheal arthritis of knee.....	1	2		1	4					4
Hæmatoma of knee.....	1				1					1
Arthritis, tubercular of elbow.....	1				1					1
Gonorrheal polyarthrititis.....	1					1				1
<i>Deformities.</i>										
Nose.....										
Dupuytren's contraction.....	1				1					1
Hammer toe.....	1	1			2					2
Pott's disease.....	1	1			2					2
Hair lip and cleft palate.....	2	2	2			5				6
Ankylosis of knee.....	1	3			3		1			4
Talipes equinovarus.....	1						1			1
<i>Tumors.</i>										
Sarcoma of back.....			1					1		1
Carcinoma of —										
Breast.....		16			9	2		1	4	16
Breast, recurrent.....		1			1					1
Intraacanalicular myroma breast.....		1		1	2					2
Cyst of lip.....		1			1					1
Cyst of buttock.....		1			1					1
Epithelioma of lip.....		1			1					1
	2			1	3					

Cases treated in surgical division—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Tumors—Continued.										
Carcinoma of—										
Stomach.....	4	1				2	2	1		5
Colon.....		1			1					1
Exostosis of—										
Femur.....			2		2					2
Tibia.....		1			1					1
Epithelioma of neck.....	1				1					1
Ranula.....		2			2					2
Sarcomatosis.....	1							1		1
Fibroma of breast.....		3			3					3
Cyst of scalp.....	1	1			1					2
Branchio-genetic cyst.....	1				1					1
Carcinoma of—										
Rectum.....	5	1			1	2	2	1		6
Appendix.....	1									1
Intestine.....	1						1			1
Bladder.....		2					1	1		2
Sarcoma of—										
Arm.....		1			1					1
Kidney.....		2				1		1		2
Testicle.....										
Transverse colon.....			1		1					1
Carcinoma of—			1					1		1
Liver.....	3									3
Pancreas.....	2					2		1		3
Papilloma of bladder.....	1						1	1		2
Odontoid cyst.....		1		1	1		1	1		3
Sarcoma of leg.....					1					1
Adeno-fibroma of breast.....			1		1					1
Keloid of wrist.....		2			2					2
Lipoma of—				1	1					1
Breast.....		1								1
Shoulder.....	1				1					1
Epithelioma of larynx.....	1						1			1
Carcinoma of œsophagus.....	1									1
Epithelioma of abdomen.....	1				1			1		2
Carcinoma of sigmoid.....		1								1
Sarcoma of—										
Tonsil.....		1						1		1
Inguinal glands.....	1					1				1
Knee.....			1		1					1
Epithelioma of penis.....	1				1					1
Epulis of superior maxillary.....	1				1					1
Lipoma of—										
Parotid.....		1								1
Thigh.....		1			1					1
Cyst of thyroid.....		2			2					2
Hernia.										
Ventral.....	3	6		1	8		1		1	10
Inguinal.....	37	6	5	3	48		2	1		51
Strangulated.....		2	2	1	3				1	4
Femoral.....	1	3		1	5					5
Strangulated.....	1									1
Inguinal with undescended testicle.....	1				1					1
Diseases of lymphatic system.										
Cervical adenitis.....	11	9	6	4	26	1			3	30
Inguinal adenitis.....	8	5	3		14				2	16
Axillary adenitis.....	1				1					1
Mastitis.....		2			2					2
Hodgkins disease.....		1					1			1
Diseases of digestive system.										
Volvulus.....										
Intestinal obstruction.....	1			1	1			1		2
Cholecystitis.....	1				1			1		2
Cholelithiasis.....		2			1			1		2
Typhoid perforation.....	4	5			7	1		1		9
Cirrhosis of liver.....	3		2		1			4		6
Stenosis of pylorus.....	2				1			1		3
		1							1	1

Cases treated in surgical division—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
<i>Diseases of digestive system—Continued.</i>										
Appendicitis:										
Acute.....	29	29	1		59				2	59
Chronic.....	5	5			8					13
Suppurative.....	19	8	2	2	27			3	1	30
Gangrenous.....	1				1					1
Acute yellow atrophy of liver.....		1				1				1
<i>Diseases of rectum.</i>										
Hemorrhoids.....	20	10	2	1	32				1	33
Perforation of rectum, traumatic.....	2				1			1		2
Fistula in ano.....	3			1	4					4
Anal fissure.....	2	1	2		4				1	5
Prolapse of rectum.....	3	1			2				2	4
Papilloma of rectum.....		1			1					1
Stricture of anus.....				1	1					1
<i>Diseases of eye, ear, nose, and throat.</i>										
Entropion.....	1				1					1
Optic nerve atrophy.....	1								1	1
Plasic iritis.....	2	1	1			3			1	3
Cataract.....	3	2			5					5
Foreign body in eye.....	6				6					6
Conjunctivitis.....	2				2					2
Pannus.....		1			1					1
Sympathetic ophthalmitis.....	1				1					1
Retinitis, specific.....		1					1			1
Strabismus.....	2				2					2
Corneal ulcer.....	1	1			2					2
Corneal opacity.....		1					1			1
Lacerated eyeball.....	1				1					1
Panophthalmitis.....	1						1			1
Pterygium.....	1	1			2					2
Adhesion of conjunctiva.....	1				1					1
Otitis media.....	3	1	3		7					7
Mastoiditis.....	2	3			5					5
Double.....		1			1					1
Deflected nasal septum.....	2	2			4					4
Caries of frontal sinus.....		1			1					1
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils.....	48	53	3	5	107			1	1	109
Vincent's angina.....		1			1					1
Phlegmon of tongue.....	1				1					1
Peritonsillar hæmatoima.....	1				1					1
<i>Infections.</i>										
Hand.....	10	2	4	1	16	1				17
Thumb.....	2	1			3					3
Feet.....	5	1			6					6
Leg.....	4		1		4				1	5
Scalp.....										
Toe.....				1	1					1
Arm.....	3				3					3
Finger.....	6	1		1	6		1		1	8
Knee.....	3	2	1	1	7					7
Ear.....	1				1					1
<i>Injuries.</i>										
Contusion of—										
Hip.....										
Back.....	2	2			4					4
Shoulder.....	4				4					4
Knee.....		1		1	2					2
Foot.....										
Leg.....			1		1					1
Abdomen.....	1	1	1		3					3
Body.....		1			1					1
Head and trunk.....	1				1					1
Sternum.....	1				1					1
Stump.....	2	1			3					3
			1		1					1

Cases treated in surgical division—Continued.

Diseases.	Admitted during year ending June 30, 1909.				Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	White.		Colored.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.						
<i>Injuries—Continued.</i>										
Lacerated wound of—										
Toe.....	1				1					1
Leg.....	1				1					1
Prepuce.....	2	1			3					3
Eyelid.....	1				1					1
Scalp.....	1		1		2					2
Hand.....			1						1	1
Face.....	2				2					2
Thumb.....	1				1					1
Incised wound of—										
Foot.....	2								2	2
Arm and thorax.....	1				1					1
Forehead.....	1				1					1
Hand.....	1				1					1
Contused wound of—										
Scalp.....	3		2		4				1	5
Eye.....	1								1	1
Knee.....	1				1					1
Punctured wound of—										
Foot.....	1				1					1
Eye.....				1					1	1
Leg.....	1		1		2					2
Back.....			1		1					1
Gunshot wound of—										
Foot.....				1	1					1
Buttock.....	1			1						1
Abdomen.....	1							1		1
Thumb.....	1				1					1
Leg.....	1				1					1
Infected wound of forehead.....	1		1		2					2
Concussion.....	2				2					2
Burn:										
Second degree—										
Of hands.....	1								1	1
General.....		2						2		2
Of feet.....	1				1					1
Of arm.....	2				1			1		1
Third degree—										
Of head and arms.....	1				1					1
Both hands.....		1							1	1
Electrical burns of hands and feet.....	1				1					1
Dog bite of leg.....	1				1					1
Frost bite of feet.....	1				1					1
<i>Unclassified.</i>										
Pelvic peritonitis, perforation intestines.....		1						1		1
Tuberculous peritonitis.....	2	5	1		6		1	1		8
Stricture of œsophagus.....	1						1			1
Ingrown toe nails.....	2				1				1	1
Painful stump.....	2				1				1	1
Traumatic epilepsy.....	4					2	2			4
Exophthalmic goitre.....		6			2	2	1	1		6
Syphilis:										
Primary.....	1						1			1
Secondary.....	1	1		1		1	1	1		3
Tertiary.....				1		1				1
Total.....	605	325	89	53	850	64	42	42	74	1,672

Report of deaths in surgical division.

[illegible]

Cases treated in gynecological division.

Diseases.	Admitted during year.		Cured.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.	Remaining.	Total.
	Females.							
	W.	C.						
DISEASES OF FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.								
Vaginitis, gonorrhœal.....	4	2	6					6
Lacerated perineum and cervix.....	9		9					9
Endometritis.....	42	4	43			2	1	46
Dysmenorrhœa.....	9	2	5	4			2	11
Amenorrhœa.....	1		1	1				1
Prolapsus uteri.....	7		6				1	7
Retroversion uteri.....	21		16			1	4	21
Pyosalpinx.....	15	2	13	1		1	2	17
Fibroma, uteri and prosalpinx.....	1		1					1
Ovarian cyst.....	13	3	13		1	1	1	16
Abortion.....	1		1					1
Cystocele and rectocele.....	1	1	1		1			2
Ectopic gestation.....	6	1	5		1	1		7
Fibromata uteri.....	15	10	18	3			4	25
Lacerated cervix.....	19		19					19
Lacerated perineum.....	8		6				2	8
Pelvic peritonitis.....	1	2	3					3
Double pyosalpinx.....	8	9	16			1	2	17
Retroflexion, uteri.....	3	1	2		2			4
Salpingitis.....	3	1	2		2			4
Vaginitis, simple.....	1		1					1
Miscarriage.....	1		1					1
Threatened abortion.....	1		1					1
Valvo-vaginal abscess.....	2		2					2
Papilloma of tube and ovary.....	2	1	1			2		3
Vulvo-vaginitis.....	1		1					1
Carcinoma of uteri.....	4			3		1		4
Hæmatoma of ovary.....	1	1	2					2
Dermoid cyst of ovaries.....	1		1					1
Double salpingo-oophoritis.....	2		2					2
Salpingo-oophoritis.....	2	2	4					4
Cystic ovaries.....	7	1	7		1			8
Double hydrosalpinx.....	1		1					1
Lacerated urethra.....		1	1					1
Pyosalpinx and hydrosalpinx.....	1		1					1
Retained secundines.....	7	1	8					8
Carcinoma of cervix uteri.....	8	2	3	4		2	1	10
Ovarian abscess.....	2		2					2
Labial abscess.....	2	2	4					4
Stenosis of cervix uteri.....	1		1					1
Cervical polyp.....	3		2				1	3
Pelvic adhesion.....	2	1	3					3
Uterine polyp.....	1		1					1
Congenital absence of uterus and appendages.....	1				1			1
Endometritis and pelvic adhesion.....		2	1		1			2
Prolapsus uteri and cystic ovary.....	1		1					1
Retroversion uteri and laceration of cervix.....		1	1					1
Retroversion uteri and salpingitis.....	1		1					1
Prolapsus uteri and fibromata.....	1		1					1
Pelvic abscess.....	2	2	1			2	1	4
Double oophoritis.....	1		1					1
Oophoritis and appendicitis.....	1		1					1
Recto-vaginal fistula.....	1		1					1
Labial cyst.....	2		2					2
Cystitis.....	5	2	1	2			4	7
Urethral caruncle.....	2		2					2
Menorrhagia.....	1			1				1
Hypertrophic endocervicitis.....	1		1					1
Broad ligament cyst.....	1		1					1
Double vagina and uterus.....	1				1			1
Carcinoma of vagina.....	1					1		1
Rectocele.....	1		1					1
Total.....	264	57	254	19	11	15	22	321

Report of deaths in gynecological division.

Diseases.	Number of days after admittance.											Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	More than 10.	
Carcinoma of—												
Uterus.....											1	1
Cervix.....							1				1	2
Vagina.....											1	1
Prosalpinx.....							1				1	1
Double pyosalpinx.....											1	1
Pelvic abscess.....						2						2
Retroversion and endometritis.....											1	1
Endometritis with pneumonia.....									1			1
Endometritis with cardiac embolism.....											1	1
Papilloma of ovaries.....											2	2
Ectopic gestation.....											1	1
Ovarian cyst.....									1			1
Total.....												15

Table of operations.

GENERAL SURGERY.

Head and neck:		Thorax:	
Correction of deflected nasal septum.....	4	Complete breast amputations.....	13
Turbinectomy.....	1	Mammary epauxiectomy.....	8
Plastic operation for contracted scar.....	1	Thoracotomy with rib resection.....	7
Simple mastoid operation.....	6	Excision of ulcer of back.....	1
Radical mastoid operation.....	5	Curettement of necrosed rib.....	1
Excision of pterygium.....	2	Excision of carbuncle of back.....	1
Correction of strabismus.....	1	Abdomen:	
Enucleation of eye.....	2	Excision of epithelioma from abdominal wall.....	1
Removal of lens.....	1	Paracentesis abdominis.....	1
Cauterization of corneal ulcer.....	1	Appendectomy.....	140
Plastic operation on eyelids.....	2	Laparotomy for—	
Grafting of conjunctiva.....	3	Peritonitis, tubercular.....	6
Iridectomy.....	2	Intestinal obstruction.....	2
Excision of cataract.....	4	Intestinal perforation.....	5
Staphylorrhaphy.....	3	Exploratory laparotomy.....	23
Adenectomy—		Cholecystectomy.....	13
Cervical.....	27	Cholecystectomy.....	2
Pharyngeal.....	5	Evacuation of liver abscess.....	2
And tonsillectomy.....	97	Cholelithotomy.....	2
Curettement—		Evacuation of mural abscess.....	2
Of frontal sinus.....	2	Colostomy.....	3
For necrosis of supraorbital plate.....	1	Evacuation of appendiceal abscess.....	6
For necrosis of superior maxilla.....	1	Secondary suture of wound.....	2
Excision of—		Nephropexy.....	4
Epithelioma of lip.....	2	Nephrectomy.....	3
Dentigenous cyst.....	1	Epiopexy.....	1
Epulis of superior maxilla.....	1	Evacuation of abdominal abscess.....	1
Plastic operation on mouth.....	1	Resection of intestines.....	5
Evacuation of—		Gastro-enterostomy.....	2
Alveolar abscess.....	5	Evacuation of tubercular abscess of groin.....	1
Abscess of scalp.....	1	Breaking up peritoneal adhesions.....	1
Carbuncle of neck.....	1	Herniotomy—	
Abscess of neck.....	6	Inguinal.....	49
Parotid abscess.....	1	Femoral.....	6
Post-pharyngeal abscess.....	1	Umbilical.....	1
Evacuation and curettement of skull.....	2	Ventral.....	8
Uranoplasty.....	2	Inguinal with resection of intestines.....	2
Wiring fracture of inferior maxilla.....	1	Anus and rectum:	
Trephining skull.....	5	Excision of—	
Ligation of—		Fistula in ano.....	5
Superior thyroid artery.....	1	Anal fissure.....	6
External carotid artery.....	1	Hemorrhoidectomy.....	35
Excision of—		Whitehead operation.....	3
Sebaceous cyst of scalp.....	2	Repair of perforated rectum.....	2
Sarcomatous glands of neck.....	1	Evacuation and draining ischio-rectal abscess.....	8
Branchio, genetic cyst.....	1	Cauterization of recto-vaginal fistula.....	1
Epithelioma of neck.....	1	Dilatation of rectal stricture.....	1
Cyst of lip.....	1	Excision of rectal polyp.....	1
Ranula.....	1	Genito-urinary:	
Cystic goiter.....	1	Circumcision.....	27
Partial thyroidectomy.....	3	Evacuation of—	
Excision of lipoma of parotid.....	1	Scrotal abscess.....	1
Evacuation of abscess of face.....	1		
Excision of carbuncle of neck.....	1		

Table of operations—Continued.

GENERAL SURGERY—continued.

Genito-urinary—Continued.

Evacuation of—Continued.

Tuberculous abscess of testicle..... 2

Excision of—

Hydrocele..... 7

Veins for varicocele..... 9

Exploration of bladder..... 1

Amputation of penis..... 1

Prostatectomy..... 7

External and internal urethrotomy..... 1

Closure of urethral fistula..... 1

External urethrotomy..... 3

Orchidectomy..... 4

Suprapubic cystotomy..... 6

Epididymectomy..... 1

Evacuation of perineal abscess..... 4

Dilatation of urethral stricture..... 1

Removal of foreign body from scrotum..... 1

Repair of perineum..... 1

Excision of inguinal glands..... 1

Evacuation of perinephritic abscess..... 2

Repair of ruptured kidney..... 1

Upper extremity:

Incision of—

Infected hand..... 1

Infected arm..... 3

Skin graft of arm..... 4

Reduction of—

Colles fracture..... 2

Fractured humerus..... 3

Wiring fracture of—

Radius and ulna..... 1

Humerus..... 2

Curettement of ulna for osteomyelitis..... 2

Excision of—

Head of radius..... 1

Lipoma of shoulder..... 1

Keloid of hand..... 1

Amputation of arm..... 1

Reduction of double Colles fracture..... 1

Skin graft of hand..... 3

Reduction of fractured olecranon..... 1

Wiring fracture of first metacarpal..... 1

Amputation of third finger..... 1

Straightening fifth finger..... 1

Removal of—

Olecranon bursa..... 1

Foreign body from hand..... 1

Evacuation of axillary abscess..... 1

Incision and drainage of infected hand and arms..... 6

Lower extremity:

Reduction of compound fracture of tibia.. 3

Wiring fracture of—

Tibia..... 4

Patella..... 2

Femur..... 3

Amputation of—

Toe..... 3

Leg..... 2

Thigh..... 2

Osteotomy for hammer-toe..... 1

Excision of bunions..... 5

Curettement—

Of necrosed tarsus..... 3

For osteomyelitis of tibia..... 6

For osteomyelitis of femur..... 1

Incision for infected foot..... 3

Evacuation of abscess of—

Hip..... 1

Thigh..... 1

Excision of ingrowing toe nail..... 2

Extraction of bullet from foot..... 1

Excision of varicose veins..... 3

Arthrotoomy of knee joints..... 1

Curetting multiple tuberculous sinusitis..... 1

Evacuation of—

Inguinal abscess..... 2

Psoas abscess..... 1

Excision of—

Old scars..... 1

Inguinal glands..... 3

Reduction of bilateral fracture of os calcis.. 1

Excision of sebaceous cyst of buttock..... 1

Evacuation of tuberculous abscess of thigh.. 1

Excision of exostosis of femur..... 1

Fixation, with plate, of fractured tibia..... 1

Reamputation of leg for painful stump..... 1

Osteotomy of femur..... 2

Excision of—

Lipoma of thigh..... 1

Exostosis of tibia..... 1

Removal of loose body from knee joint..... 1

Excision of exostosis of first metacarpal..... 1

Repair of lacerated wound of leg..... 1

Correction of deformity, tuberculosis of..... 1

knee..... 1

Total..... 793

Table of gynecological operations.

Vagina:

Anterior colporrhaphy..... 10

Posterior colpotomy..... 3

Evacuation of—

Vulvo-vaginal abscess..... 4

Labial abscess..... 2

Excision of—

Libial cyst..... 2

Epithelioma of vagina..... 1

Perineum:

Perineorrhaphy..... 26

Cervix:

Amputation..... 9

Cauterization for carcinoma..... 7

Trachelorrhaphy..... 38

Excision of polyp..... 5

Dilatation..... 1

Trachelorrhaphy and perineorrhaphy..... 12

Uterus:

Curettage..... 127

Abdominal hysterectomy..... 17

Ventral suspension..... 29

Caesarean section..... 1

Uterus—Continued.

Myomectomy..... 2

Pan hysterectomy..... 4

Induction of premature labor..... 4

Tubes and ovaries:

Partial oophorectomy..... 10

Oophorectomy..... 17

Salpingo-oophorectomy..... 11

Double salpingo-oophorectomy..... 44

Laparotomy for pelvic abscess..... 3

Excision of ovarian cyst..... 1

Laparotomy for ectopic gestation..... 6

Oophorectomy with excision of ovarian..... 2

cyst..... 2

Evacuation of double ovarian cyst..... 2

Bilateral salpingectomy with oophorec-..... 2

tomy..... 2

Excision of urethral caruncle..... 4

Exploratory laparotomy..... 2

Total..... 405

Total number of operations..... 1,198

Obstetrical report for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Number of cases of pregnancy.....	111	Remaining.....	4
Number of cases delivered, male.....	61	Instrumental deliveries.....	36
Number of cases delivered, female.....	45	Induced labor.....	3
		Normal labor.....	67
	106	Pernicious vomiting of pregnancy.....	1
Left hospital before delivery.....	5	Eclampsia.....	3
Stillbirths.....	7	Cæsarean section.....	1
Left hospital.....	95	Total treated.....	210

Emergency report.

Fractures:		Dislocations:	
Clavicle.....	3	Shoulder.....	1
Collis.....	4	Thumb.....	1
Nasal.....	3	Finger.....	2
Frontal.....	1	Epistaxis.....	5
Ribs.....	4	Hemoptysis.....	2
Ulna.....	2	Heat prostration.....	1
Metacarpal.....	1	Concussion.....	1
Tibia.....	2	Foreign body in:	
Humerus.....	1	Eye.....	21
Radius.....	1	Nose.....	2
Wounds:		Ear.....	2
Abrasions.....	4	Finger.....	1
Contusions.....	37	Foot.....	4
Gunshot.....	2	Hand.....	5
Incised.....	53	Knee.....	1
Lacerated.....	86	Trachea.....	3
Punctured.....	36	Vaccinations.....	4
Contused.....	12	Circumcisions.....	3
Infections:		Retention of urine.....	2
Ear.....	1	Amputations of fingers.....	4
Foot.....	4	Ophthalmitis.....	1
Hand.....	10	Bronchitis.....	1
Head.....	1	Abscess of arm.....	1
Leg.....	4	Chill.....	2
Finger.....	7	Epilepsy.....	1
Scalp.....	1	Furunculosis.....	1
Arm.....	1	Hernia.....	1
Face.....	1	Gonorrhea.....	1
Eye.....	1	Alcoholism.....	7
Bites:		Gastritis.....	1
Cat.....	2	Hemorrhoids.....	1
Dog.....	30	Ulcer of leg.....	1
Human.....	1	Examinations, no injury.....	3
Burns:		Orchitis.....	1
Face.....	6	Obstructed œsophagus.....	3
Hands.....	5	Syncope.....	1
Arm.....	6	Syphilis.....	1
Finger.....	1	Tonsillitis.....	3
Eye.....	1	Ulcers.....	1
Arms, body, and leg.....	1	Medical.....	3
Sprains:		Unrecorded.....	18
Thumb.....	1	Total.....	439
Wrist.....	6		
Shoulder.....	1		
Ankle.....	7		
Elbow.....	1		
Knee.....	3		

Report of the X-ray division.

Hip.....	13	Hand.....	4
Femur.....	11	Thorax.....	7
Lower leg.....	28	Head.....	5
Knee.....	11	Kidney.....	27
Ankle.....	10	Total.....	173
Foot.....	4	Private cases.....	91
Clavicle.....	1	Ward cases.....	72
Shoulder.....	12	Dispensary cases.....	10
Humerus.....	21	Plates showing no fracture.....	48
Elbow.....	6	Number of electrical treatments.....	429
Forearm.....	24		
Wrist.....	9		

Pathological laboratory report.

Number of specimens of urine examined.....	5,230	Number of stools examined.....	14
Number of leucocyte counts.....	702	Number of stomach contents examined.....	18
Number of red blood counts.....	216	Number of malarial stains.....	193
Number of hemoglobin estimates.....	545	Total.....	7,362
Number of Widal reactions.....	235		
Number of sputums examined.....	217		

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

[Organized November 19, 1906.]

MY DEAR SISTER: I have the honor to report that the zeal of the auxiliary, the generosity of the friends of the hospital, and the incomparable good management of the Sisters have brought our second fiscal year to a triumphant close, and started us on a third that promises equal success.

The report of the treasurer from July, 1908, to July, 1909, is as follows:

Receipts.

Balance of cash on hand July 29, 1908.....	\$409.01
Membership fees.....	292.00
Cash from linen shower.....	95.04
Donation in cash.....	24.50
Final returns from base ball game of 1908.....	109.25
Cash from base ball game of 1909.....	958.80
Cash from theatrical entertainment.....	526.45
	<hr/>
	2,415.05

Expenditures.

Blankets.....	136.66
Bedding (sheets, towels, spreads, pillow cases).....	544.30
Rubber goods (ice bags, hot water bags, obstetrical bag).....	46.00
Furniture (dishes, oilcloth, shades, knives).....	98.67
Shoes for patients.....	91.15
Clothing for patients.....	195.23
Surgical supplies (gauze, bandages, plaster).....	334.95
Surgical instrument for dispensary.....	191.25
Postage and stationery.....	65.91
Printing for wards.....	97.59
Surgical articles for patients (braces, artificial limb, eyeglasses).....	101.10
Payment on electric elevator.....	420.00
Balance of cash on hand July 31, 1909.....	93.24
	<hr/>
	2,415.05

The linen shower, in addition to the \$95.04, brought to the service of the sick in the free wards: Sheets, 97; pillow cases, 128; spreads, 5; towels, 302; bath towels, 6; dish towels, 21; roller towel, 1; napkins, 60; tray covers, 5; bureau covers, 6; table covers, 8.

The theatrical performance selected as the annual entertainment was "About Thebes," a musical extravaganza brilliantly given by the Dramatic Club, under Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney's direction, and, as the obligations of the auxiliary include only the payment of annual dues (\$1) and assisting at the one entertainment, this seemed to define our source of extra income. But the devoted friends of the hospital in the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs volunteered their services, and again the ball game became the social event of the diamond season.

The box-office established by the committee on entertainment at the Richmond, and the enthusiastic work done by the chairman from her own home, resulted in the sums recorded.

The selection and installation of the electric elevator, by which the free patients can be carried directly from the ambulance to their beds, is one of the splendid results in which we have been able to share this year.

Our life membership grows steadily. The object of its fee (\$25) is to continue our work individually and perpetually; for even so small a sum devoted to a permanent endowment and reckoned at a low rate of interest will net the annual fee of \$1.

Our sustaining membership (fee \$5) has increased even more rapidly, and we are now perfecting a plan for still further enlarging the ranks of the active members.

The auxiliary has recommended its generous friends who wish to buy gifts for the free wards to consult with the Sisters, and when possible to let them make the purchase; for between their good judgment, their command of a wide market, their knowledge of the needs of the patients, and the miracles of charity, the purchasing power of a given sum trebles in their hands.

With every assurance of regard I have the honor to be, sincerely yours,

ELLA LORRAINE DORSEY,
First Vice-President.

Officers.—Honorary president, Mrs. R. M. O'Reilly; first vice-president, Miss E. L. Dorsey; recording secretary, Miss Bayne; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clifford M. Lewis.

Executive committee.—Mrs. James F. Barbour, Mrs. D. P. McCartney, Mrs. Charles Richardson, Mrs. Hannis Taylor, Miss Fannie Joyce.

Vice-presidents.—Miss R. Acosta, Mrs. A. K. Anderson, Miss Harriet Bayne, Miss C. Callan, Mrs. John Cammack, Miss Margaret Cox, Mrs. Jules Demonet, Mrs. Llewellyn Eliot, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Hessler, Mrs. D. Percy Hickling, Mrs. J. T. Hilton, Miss Emma Hume, Miss Magee, Mrs. F. Maloy, Mrs. C. C. Marbury, Mrs. W. H. Moses, Mrs. C. P. Neill, Mrs. Jas. W. Orme, Miss B. O'Connor, Miss Helen Scheckels, Miss Shea, Mrs. Allan Wall, Mrs. Jas. Watson, Mrs. J. M. Yznaga.

Life members.—Miss Marguerite Barbour, Mrs. M. C. Buckingham, Mrs. John Cammack, Miss Isabella Freeman, Mrs. J. J. Jusserand, Lenz and Lossan, Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. Anson Mills, Mrs. James L. Norris, Mr. E. Francis Riggs, General Thomas M. Vincent, Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth.

Sustaining members.—Mrs. N. L. Anderson, Mrs. A. A. Ankenny, Mrs. Louisa Bowles, Mrs. J. W. Bromwell, Madame Helen M. L. Chermont, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. F. P. May, Miss Helen Morris, Mrs. W. H. Moses, Mrs. E. Mullin, Miss Mullin, Mrs. Mary E. McCarthy, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Dunn, Mrs. Fogg, Mrs. S. R. Franklin, Mrs. Simon R. Golibart, Mrs. A. B. Graham, Mrs. Hammett, Mrs. W. A. Hammond, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, Mrs. J. A. Hughes, Miss Kean, Mr. Lothrop, Dr. Charles R. Luce, Mrs. Frank Maloy, Mrs. Sallie Marbury, Madame Eveline Nabuco, O'Neill & Co. (Baltimore), Miss Helen Patten, Mrs. Cleveland Perkins, Mrs. George Reid, Miss Louise Shaw, Mrs. Story, General Story, F. A. Tschiffely, jr., Miss Mary B. Tyson, Mrs. Henry H. Unz, Mrs. James A. Watson, Mrs. E. White.

Active members.—Miss Acker, Miss Agnew, Mr. D. Allman, Mrs. D. Allman, Mrs. A. Allman, Mrs. John Allman, Mrs. Maud Anderson, Miss C. T. Anderson, Mrs. N. Alva Ansley, Mrs. Attwell, Mrs. M. Aukward, Miss Applegate, Mrs. J. L. Barbour, Mr. E. Barnes, Rev. Chas. M. Bart, Miss Barry, Mrs. Baptist, Mrs. J. W. Bayne, Miss Gertrude Bayne, Miss Harriet Bayne, Mrs. F. H. Benedict, Mrs. Ralph W. Berry, Misses Bishop, Mrs. J. W. Blackburn, Mr. Ernest B. Bowling, Mrs. Bradley, Miss M. J. Bradshaw, Miss Eleanor B. Brawner, Dr. S. D. Breckinridge, Miss Breen, Mr. Brown, Mrs. C. Burnes, Miss Irene J. Burch, Mrs. Burkley, Rev. Charles Burkley, Madame Calvo, Miss Katherine Callan, Mrs. Cora Campbell, Mrs. W. D. Cannon, Mrs. Charles T. Carter, Mrs. Charlotte Carter, Mrs. G. Carpenter, Miss Agnes Clark, Mrs. F. A. Claveloux, Mr. E. Clements, Mrs. E. Clements, Mrs. Wm. Cogan, Mrs. A. H. Coleman, Miss Hortense Cook, Mrs. F. R. Conder, Miss Katy Conway, Madame Cortez, Señor Cortez, Mrs. E. Costigan, Mrs. C. E. Creecy, Miss Ida Curlett, Mrs. W. A. De Cindry, Mrs. William B. Daly, Miss Jennie Daly, Mrs. W. Danforth, Miss Katherine Dempsey, Mrs. B. Diggins, Mrs. E. F. Donoghue, Mrs. Geo. H. Dorsey, Mrs. J. Downey, Miss Anna Doyle, Mrs. M. A. L. Eastman, Mrs. Clarence Edwards, Miss Hilda Edwards, Mrs. M. F. Egan, Mr. John Elliott, Mrs. Llewellyn Elliott, Miss Mary R. Ewing, Miss Angela Ewing, Miss Fealy, Miss Teresa Fitzgerald, Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, Miss Mattie Fitzpatrick, Miss Alice Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mr. John Fleishell, Mrs. G. M. Fogg, Miss Mary L. Fogg, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. E. Forney, Dr. Matilda J. Gallagher, Mrs. Galloway, Miss Annie S. Gaw, Mrs. J. T. Gibson, Mr. Frank Gorman, Mrs. Frank Gorman, Mrs. W. C. Gould, Miss B. F. Green, Mrs. B. R. Griffin, Mrs. Greenwell, Mrs. W. M. Greenwood, Mrs. de Growmond, Mrs. Guinion, Madame Guzman, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, Mrs. W. C. Hall, Mrs. Thos. V. Hammond, Mrs. George Harbin, Mrs. S. Hardy, Mrs. Mary C. Hart, Mr. James Hayes, Miss M. Hessler, Miss I. G. Hessler, Miss A. B. Hessler, Miss Mildred Hewitt, Mrs. Hibbs, Mrs. Percy Hickling, Mrs. John J. Higgins, Mrs. Hight, Dr. J. Franklin Hilton, Miss Mary C. Hodgman, Mrs. H. H. Holgate, Mrs. L. Hoover, Mrs. A. F. Hopkins, Mrs. R. S. Hotze, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. H. H. Humble, Dr. Howard Hume, Mrs. Reid Hunt, Mrs. Henry J. Hunt, Miss Violet Blair Janin, Mrs. Otis Johnson, Mrs. H. L. E. Johnson, Miss Hattie A. Johnson, Miss Joyce, Mrs. Kaucher, Miss B. Keenan, Miss Mary G. Kelly, Mrs. M. P. Kenny, Rev. W. J. Kerby, Miss O. Kerby, Miss Knightly, Mrs. T. A. Lambert, Mrs. J. T. Lane, Dr. Lewis C. Lehr, Mrs. Helen Liston, Miss Emma Little, Madame E. F. Lorando, Mrs. L. Loring, Miss Loughran, Miss Felicita Lynch, Mrs. Magee, Miss Magee, Mrs. Patrick Maloney, Mrs. Thos. F. Mallan, Miss Mary J. Manogue, Mrs. C. C. Marbury, Mrs. Caroline Hill Marshall, Mrs. Julia B. Mattingly, Miss Esther Mayher, Mrs. M. Meley, Miss Mary E. Merriheur, Mrs. Jas. F. Mitchell, Mrs. R. B. Mohun, Mrs. Monogue, Mr. J. W. Mooney, Mrs. W. J. Mooney, Mrs. W. H. Moses, Miss M. Mularky, Mrs. Ed. Mullan, Miss M. E. Mullan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. R. J. McAdory, Miss Mary McBride, Mrs. T. E. McCordell, Mrs. Jane McCarthy, Mrs. Charles A. McCarthy, Mrs. McCormack, Mrs. W. D. Macfarland, Miss McGill, Miss Loretto McGill, Miss Helen McGinnell, Mrs. M. McGirr, Mrs. Henry R. McKay, Miss McLoughlin, Miss McMahon, Miss A. Nally, Miss Nally, Mrs. Cecilia Nally, Mrs. C. P. Neill, Miss Lilian E. Niernsee, Miss Noone, Mrs. Louisa

Norton, Mrs. Jas. W. Orme, Mrs. J. H. Osborne, Miss Marie L. Osgood, Mrs. Morris O'Connell, Mrs. Geo. O'Connor, Miss Bernadette O'Connor, Miss O'Donoghue, Miss Mary O'Leary, Mrs. Mary Peck, Mrs. Louis R. Peake, Miss A. B. Phelps, Miss A. S. Polhemmes, Miss Frances Potts, Mrs. E. H. Pillsbury, Mrs. W. H. B. Ramsey, Mrs. Reidy, Miss Mary A. Renahan, Mrs. Victoria Repetti, Master B. Paul Repetti, Miss Helen Repetti, Mr. J. A. Repetti, Master C. Leo Repetti, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. John Riordan, Mrs. Wm. Running, Mrs. W. H. Ryan, Mrs. J. E. Radcliffe, Mrs. Hugh Riley, Mrs. John Rhodes, Mrs. Robt. Lewis Richards, Mrs. Chas. W. Richardson, Miss Isa Ridley, Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. B. F. Saul, Mrs. A. O. Sanderson, Miss Helen Scheckels, Miss Mary Scheckels, Mrs. Schultz, Miss Shea, Miss Rosa Shea, Miss Shanley, Miss Agnes Shearer, Mrs. D. K. Shutt, Mrs. H. Simpson, Mr. R. E. Smith, Rev. Albert Smith, Mrs. Mathew Smith, Mrs. R. Cotton Smith, Mrs. A. Smith, Miss Shanahan, Mrs. Eleanor M. Sowers, Mrs. Wm. C. Speir, Miss Sallie Spence, Mrs. William Spottswood, Mrs. Springman, Mrs. W. F. Tappan, Mrs. Thomas Taylor, Mrs. J. Tight, Mrs. W. B. Turpin, Mrs. M. Vansant, Mrs. Mary E. Vallee, Mrs. F. W. Volz, Baroness von Baumgatten, Mrs. C. C. Vreeland, Mrs. Allen Wall, Mrs. K. G. Walsh, Dr. J. A. Watson, Mrs. William M. Weaver, Mrs. Douglas Welch, Mrs. J. I. Weller, Mrs. M. T. Weller, Mr. Andrew A. Weshler, Mrs. White, Mrs. Wickliffe, Mrs. A. M. Wilcox, Mrs. J. C. Wise, Miss Mary T. Wolfe, Miss Frances Wood, Mrs. C. M. Woolf, Mrs. W. Young, Mrs. J. M. Yznaga.

DONATIONS, 1909.

Flowers, etc.—Mr. Wm. R. Smith, palms, plants, shrubs, and flowers. Flowers: Secretary Knox, Hon. Hemenway, Hon. T. Paynter, Admiral Rodgers, Gridiron Club, Mr. Shriver, Agricultural Department Propagating Gardens, John Bowling Club, Mr. Wm. Robinson, Miss M. Fogg, Miss Hogeman, Mrs. Wm. Rodgers, pupils of the Brent School, National Flower Guild, Mrs. J. Heide, Mrs. C. Lawrence, Miss M. Hessler, Mrs. Divine, Mrs. M. Fishburn, Miss Hill, Mr. Geo. Shaffer, Mrs. E. Phillips, Mr. P. Shubert, Miss H. Moran, Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. G. H. Brown, Mr. J. Downey, Miss Grace, Mrs. Doctor Hammond, Mrs. G. Drewry, Mrs. C. Feathers, Col. S. Cosby, Dr. T. N. Vincent, Mrs. M. Ramsey, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Thos. F. Mallan.

Provisions, etc.—Miss M. Townsend, candy, cakes, and cream for the children's ward; Miss C. Lawrence, ice cream and cake for the children's ward and St. Mary's free ward; Mr. Watkins, 8 dozen eggs and confections; Mr. W. Bowling, 1 quart whisky; Dr. F. M. Cuthbert, wine; Mrs. Schultz, fruit and candy; Mrs. Doctor Hammond, fruit; Hotel Supply Company, 4 turkeys; Havenner Bakery, 6 turkeys and 10 loaves raisin bread; Collins & Co., 6 turkeys; Joseph Roth, 2 turkeys; Anton Ruppert, 3 turkeys; Corby Bakery, 50 loaves bread; Taylor Wade, 6 turkeys; Miss Joyce, box of 150 oranges; Miss McGee, packages of tobacco, 1 package pipes, 132 bags of candy; Dr. G. Morgan, candy; Mrs. J. Hillman, basket of peaches; Dr. and Mrs. Mallan, ———.

Clothing and linen.—Miss Mathilde Townsend, for the Mathilde ward, damask table service with monogram of ward, 4 cloths, 3 dozen napkins, 2 dozen doilies, 3 dozen scarfs; Mrs. J. Rhodes, supply of clothing, 6 basques, 2 dozen pillowcases, 1/2 dozen sheets, 8 towels, 4 tablecloths, 4 ladies' waists, 1 coat, 2 hats, and a beautiful surplice for the chapel; Mrs. Blackburn, men's clothing; Misses Ryan, clothing; Mrs. Repetti, 1 dozen sheets, 1 dozen towels, 1 dozen pillow slips; Mr. Watson, box of men's clothing; Mr. McKenna, clothes; O'Neil & Co., blankets; Mrs. M. Boyd, box of children's and infants' clothes; Christ Child Society, children's gowns, infants' outfits; Mrs. H. Thumford, gauze and absorbent cotton; Mr. Tyson one-half dozen bath towels; Miss McGee, children's clothes, altar cloth; Mrs. M. Angerman, garments made by the Ladies' Cooperative Society; Mrs. McCowen, children's garments.

Papers, magazines, and books.—Magazines: Miss Angela Ewing, Miss Hessler, Miss Bingham, Mrs. J. Heide, Mr. J. Auerbach, Dr. M. F. Cuthbert, Mrs. Colonel Creecy, Mrs. Zehm, Mrs. Eastman, Apostolic Mission Home (Father Doyle), Mr. O. P. Austin, Woodward & Lothrop, Miss Collins, Miss M. Hessler, Mrs. Rudolph, Miss Beltzhoover, Miss M. Hahn, Mr. Edwin Hahn, Mrs. Hawkins, Raymond Norfolk. Books: Miss A. Ewing, Mrs. M. Angerman, Miss M. Cullinan, Miss E. Carroll, Miss Merrihew, Mrs. D. Bennett, Miss A. Leech, Mrs. Hans, Mrs. F. Bingham, Mrs. Offutt, Mrs. A. O'Connor, Mr. L. S. Gerry, Mrs. L. M. Brough, Mrs. C. Lawrence, G. H. Williams.

Toys.—Christmas toys, Miss Mathilde Townsend, Mrs. Eastman, Mrs. Doctor Dunnigan, Doctor Larkin, Miss Costello, Miss Clark, Miss B. O'Connor, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. W. Turpin, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Doctor Hilton, Mrs. F. Hilton; Christmas tree with beautiful decorations, Mrs. M. Townsend, Mrs. McCowen.

Money.—Rev. J. C. McGovern, \$100; Mr. G. Becker, \$20; Mrs. Munehan, \$2; Mr. Richards, \$52.90; Mr. McNearny, \$5; Dr. M. F. Cuthbert, \$20; Miss Z. Beltzhoover, \$25; Mr. Carum, \$20; Mrs. J. Moore, \$5; Miss C. Cavers, \$15; Mr. Solomon, \$5; Mrs. J. A. Rodgers, \$5; Mrs. White, \$5; Mr. Muth, \$10; A Friend, \$40; D. C. Luce, \$5; Dr. C.

Marbury, \$5; Mrs. D. Marbury, \$5; Mrs. F. Harrison, \$5; Doctor Foote, \$2; Hon. T. Payton, \$5; Mrs. Disterdoff, \$2; Mr. F. Anglin, \$10; Mr. G. Christiancy, \$5; Mrs. Lane, \$5; Mrs. Watson, \$1; A Friend, \$2; Miss A. Noon, \$5.

Miscellaneous.—Dr. Wm. Young, electric cautery; Mrs. O'Roark, tray set; Mrs. Hanes, dishes; Dr. M. F. Cuthbert, medicine; Dr. T. N. Vincent, Dr. H. Crook, and Dr. J. Foot, sphygmomanometer; Dr. T. Lee, babies' weighing scales; Walker-Gordon Laboratory, milk for sick babies; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons, adult scales; Mr. and Mrs. Cowly, of Archbald, Pa., by Dr. M. F. Cuthbert, improved trephine instrument, electric ophthalmometer, electric ophthalmoscope adjustable lens measure, magnifying lens, perimeter, and two skiascopes.

PRIVATE ROOMS AND WARDS.

Private room, board, nursing, and medicine, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, and \$40 per week. Suites, \$50 and \$75. An extra charge for wines, liquors, mineral waters.

Surgical ward.—Bed, board, nursing, and medicine, \$7 and \$10 per week.

Medical ward.—Bed, board, nursing, and medicine, \$7 and \$10 per week.

An extra charge will be made for use of operating room, and for surgical dressing, according to the quality and quantity used; also for electrical treatment, massage, and X ray.

All cases requiring a special nurse will be charged extra.

1. All bills are paid weekly and invariably in advance, the day of entering and the day of leaving being counted as full days.

2. The hospital does not furnish meals or lodgings for the relatives or friends of patients.

3. The hospital does not furnish or send to the laundry personal clothing.

4. The hospital has a safe in the office in which may be placed money and valuables. The hospital requests patients not to bring such things. It assumes no responsibility for them.

5. No fee for professional service will be made by the visiting staff to patients occupying free beds.

6. No person will be admitted or retained who, from the nature of the complaint, would occasion discomfort to the other patients.

7. All communications on hospital business should be addressed to the Sister Superior.

VISITING HOURS.

Private rooms, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.; ten and seven dollar wards, 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. For relatives who can come at no other time, Wednesday 6 to 8 p. m., for one visitor only.

Other wards, 10 to 11 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. Mathilde ward, children's department, 2 to 4 p. m. on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

Visitors will not be admitted outside the hours named, except for serious reasons, and with the permission of the sister in charge; and no patient in any ward shall be allowed more than two visitors at one time.

Visitors will please leave food, delicacies, etc., marked with the name, in the diet kitchens or the halls, whence they will be delivered to the owners.

REPORT OF OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

(Inaugurated October, 1907.)

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

Department of medicine.—Physicians in charge: T. N. Vincent, M. D.; C. C. Marbury, M. D.; C. R. Luce, M. D.; J. B. Bayne, M. D. Assistant physicians: J. P. Dunnigan, M. D.; J. A. Foote, M. D.; A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D.; L. A. Walker, M. D.

Diseases of children.—Pediatrician: Joseph S. Wall, M. D. Assistant pediatricians: Thomas S. Lee, M. D.; J. B. Spencer, M. D.; J. A. Foote, M. D.

Department of surgery.—General surgery.—Surgeons in charge: Harrison Crook, M. D.; James F. Mitchell, M. D.; E. M. Parker, M. D. Assistant surgeons: H. H. Kerr, M. D.; H. Hume, M. D.; F. M. McQuillan, M. D.; J. J. Mundell, M. D.

Diseases of ear, nose, and throat.—Surgeon in charge: C. W. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Meade Moore, M. D.; Virginius Dabney, M. D.

Ophthalmology.—Surgeon in charge: D. K. Shute, M. D. Assistant: C. Henning, M. D.

Genito-urinary.—Surgeon in charge: L. C. Lehr, M. D. Assistants: W. G. Young, M. D.; J. A. Gannon, M. D.

Orthopedic surgery.—Surgeon in charge: W. G. Erving, M. D. Assistant: K. C. Corley, M. D.

Department of gynecology.—Gynecologists in charge: M. F. Cuthbert, M. D.; J. T. Kelley, M. D. Assistants: R. Y. Sullivan, M. D.; J. A. Talbott, M. D.

Dermatology.—Dermatologist: R. B. Carmichael, M. D.

Department of obstetrics.—Obstetricians in charge: H. M. Newman, M. D.; D. J. Shoup, M. D.; E. E. Morse, M. D. Assistants: Members of the house staff.

Report of cases treated in the medical out-patient department, July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Attending physicians: T. N. Vincent, M. D.; C. C. Marbury, M. D.; C. R. Luce, M. D.; J. B. Bayne, M. D. Assistants: J. P. Dunnigan, M. D.; J. A. Foote, M. D.; A. Y. P. Garnett, M. D.; L. A. Walker, M. D.

Abcess, mammary	1	Indigestion—Continued.	
Acne	2	Intestinal	1
Adenitis, cervical	3	Nervous	2
Adenoids and hypertrophied tonsils	1	Influenza	13
Alcoholism	3	Insomnia	1
Anemia	4	Intestinal torpor	1
Aneurysm of aorta	1	Laryngitis	6
Aneurysm, carotid	1	Locomotor ataxia	1
Angeo-neurotic edema	2	Lumbago	9
Anorexia	4	Malaria, tertian	9
Aortic regurgitation	1	Marasmus	1
Aortic and mitral regurgitation	2	Menopause disturbances	1
Apoplexy	1	Migraine	4
Appendicitis:		Mitral regurgitation	9
Acute	1	Myalgia	2
Chronic	2	Myocarditis	1
Asthenia	2	Nephritis:	
Asthma:		Acute parenchymatous	2
Bronchial	2	Chronic interstitial	9
Cardiac	1	Chronic parenchymatous	12
Auto intoxication	1	Neuralgia:	
Bronchitis:		Facial	7
Acute	35	Intercostal	4
Chronic	11	Neurasthenia	31
Subacute	2	Traumatic	2
Cardiac hypertrophy	3	Neuritis	4
Chlorosis	3	Otitis media	1
Cholecystitis	1	Ovaritis	1
Chorea, minor	1	Pediculosis vestimenti	4
Conjunctivitis	1	Peritonitis, tubercular	1
Constipation:		Pharyngitis	2
Acute	1	Phimosis	1
Chronic	28	Phlebitis	1
Coryza	2	Phthisis pulmonalis	24
Cystitis, chronic	4	Pleurisy:	
Debility, general	9	Chronic	1
Dermatitis	1	Dry	8
Diabetes mellitus	2	With effusion	3
Diarrhea, chronic	4	Pleurodynia	3
Dysentery, acute	4	Plumbism	2
Eczema:		Post hemiplegic paralysis	1
Of scalp	2	Pruritis ani	1
General	4	Psychasthenia	1
Papular	1	Referred cases	32
Endometritis	2	Rheumatism:	
Enteritis	5	Acute articular	10
Enterocolitis	2	Chronic	32
Enteroptosis	1	Muscular	2
Enuresis	1	Rhus toxicodendron	1
Epilepsy	8	Rickets	1
Jacksonian	1	Salpingitis	2
Epistaxis	1	Scabies	9
Furunculosis	5	Scleritis	1
Gastralgia	7	Spermatorrhoea	1
Gastric carcinoma	1	Spinal sclerosis	4
Neurosis	5	Stomatitis	1
Gastritis:		Synovitis	1
Alcoholic	3	Syphilis:	
Acute	22	Hereditary	1
Chronic	18	Secondary	17
Gastro enteritis	6	Tertiary	19
Goiter, exophthalmic	3	Tonsillitis	20
Hematuria	3	Torticollis	1
Hemiplegia	3	Hysterical	1
Hemorrhoids	1	Traumatic spine	1
Hyperacidity	1	Typhoid fever	5
Hysteria	2	Urticaria	1
Impetigo:		Vaccinations	7
Contagioso	5	Vaginitis	1
Simplex	1	Wound infection	1
Indigestion:			
Acute	6	Total number of new cases	648
Chronic	10	Total number of revisits	1,117
		Total number treated	1,765
		Total number transferred to hospital	49

Cases transferred from medical out-patient department to hospital wards.

Anemia.....	3	Hysteria.....	2
Aortic and mitral insufficiency.....	1	Indigestion, nervous.....	1
Appendicitis.....	1	Influenza.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Mitral insufficiency.....	3
Constipation, chronic.....	1	Myalgia.....	3
Diabetes mellitus.....	1	Neurasthenia.....	2
Enterocolitis.....	2	Nephritis.....	1
Epilepsy, Jacksonian.....	1	Pleurisy.....	2
Fever:		Psychosthenia.....	1
Acute rheumatic.....	2	Salpingitis.....	1
Hay.....	1	Sinusitis, frontal.....	1
Malarial.....	1	Tonsilitis.....	2
Typhoid.....	4	Undiagnosed.....	5
Gastritis, chronic.....	1		
General debility.....	1	Total.....	49
Hemiplegia.....	1		

Report of cases treated in the surgical out-patient department, July, 1908, to July, 1909.

Surgeons-in-Charge: Harrison Crook, M. D.; James F. Mitchell, M. D.; E. M. Parker, M. D. Assistants: H. H. Kerr, M. D.; H. Hume, M. D.; F. M. McQuillan, M. D.; J. J. Mundell, M. D.

Abscess:		Fractures—Continued.	
Arm.....	1	Ulna and radius.....	2
Axillary.....	1	Foot.....	1
Breast.....	8	Skull.....	1
Cheek.....	2	Furuncles.....	19
Ischio-rectal.....	4	Furunculosis.....	2
Knee.....	1	Ganglions, wrist.....	2
Leg.....	2	Goitre.....	1
Peritonsial.....	1	Hydrocele.....	1
Post-phalangeal.....	1	Hernia:	
Psoas.....	3	Inguinal.....	9
Submaxillary.....	3	Femoral.....	1
Inf-Maxillary.....	3	Umbilical.....	3
Thigh.....	1	Ingrowing toe-nail.....	15
Chest wall.....	1	Infections:	
Cervical.....	1	Arm.....	2
Foot.....	1	Buttocks.....	1
Adenitis:		Cheek.....	1
Cervical.....	11	Ear.....	1
Inguinal.....	8	Finger.....	57
Amputations:		Foot.....	14
Finger.....	6	Forearm.....	2
Thumb.....	1	Forehead.....	3
Femur.....	1	Hand.....	35
Aneurysm, aorta.....	1	Knee.....	2
Appendicitis.....	1	Leg.....	5
Arthritis:		Neck.....	1
Acute.....	1	Scalp.....	7
Chronic.....	1	Toe.....	5
Bites, dog.....	13	Mastitis.....	1
Burns:		Osteomyelitis.....	1
Face.....	1	Papilloma.....	1
Forearm.....	3	Pleurisy.....	1
Hand.....	7	Prolapse rectum.....	1
Leg.....	7	Phlegmasia alba dolens.....	1
Trunk.....	2	Poisoning, mercury.....	1
Chest.....	3	Sinus:	
Shoulder.....	1	Tonsynovitis.....	1
Carbuncle:		Empyema.....	1
Cervical.....	3	Neck.....	1
Circumcisions.....	14	Inguinal.....	1
Cleft patch.....	1	Abdominal.....	1
Dislocations:		Sprains:	
Humerus.....	1	Ankle.....	10
Phalanges.....	5	Back.....	2
Thumb.....	1	Wrist.....	6
Torso-metatarsal joint.....	1	Elbow.....	1
Dermatitis:		Shoulder.....	1
Infected.....	2	Thumb.....	2
Ulcerated.....	1	Syphilis, secondary.....	1
Eczema.....	2	Scabies.....	1
Erythema.....	1	Sebaceous cyst of scalp.....	3
Empyema.....	1	Tumors, epithelioma.....	4
Epithelioma.....	2	Ulcers:	
Erythema.....	1	Leg.....	15
Epididymitis.....	1	Leg varicose.....	31
Epilepsy.....	1	Foot.....	1
Eye, conjunctivitis.....	2	Sternum.....	2
Fistula, in ano.....	3	Venuea.....	1
Fractures:		Whitlows.....	4
Collar.....	7	Wounds:	
Clavicle.....	5	Abrasions.....	3
Humerus.....	2	Contused.....	67
Metacarpal.....	3	Incision.....	63
Metatarsal.....	1	Lacerated.....	111
Phalangeal.....	1	Punctured.....	34
Rib.....	3	Total number of new cases.....	732
Cina.....	2	Total number of dressings.....	3,393

Cases transferred from surgical out-patient department to hospital wards.

Abscess:		Hydrocele.....	1
Hip.....	1	Infection:	
Ischio-rectal.....	2	Ear.....	1
Inguinal region.....	1	Scalp.....	3
Psoas.....	1	Finger.....	2
Thigh.....	1	Hand.....	3
Not specified.....	2	Arm.....	1
Adenitis:		Leg.....	3
Cervical.....	7	Breast.....	1
Inguinal.....	1	Foot.....	2
Bunions.....	1	Knee.....	1
Cleft palate and hair-lip.....	1	Osteomyelitis:	
Contusion of back and scalp.....	1	Jaw.....	1
Cyst:		Radius and ulna.....	1
Lower lip.....	1	Prolapse of rectum.....	1
Sebaceous.....	1	Sprain of back.....	1
Deformity of nose and upper lip.....	1	Tuberculosis of hip and knee.....	1
Ephithelioma, neck.....	1	Ulcers:	
Fractures:		Of legs.....	1
Clavicle.....	1	Varicose, of legs.....	1
Metatarsals.....	2		
Ulna and radius.....	1	Total.....	59
Furunculosis.....	1		
Hernia:			
Femoral.....	1		
Inguinal.....	5		

Report of cases treated in the gynecological out-patient department, July, 1908, to July, 1909.

Gynecologists: M. F. Cuthbert, M. D.; J. T. Kelley, M. D. Assistants: R. Y. Sullivan, M. D.; J. A. Talbott, M. D.

External genitals:		Miscellaneous conditions and complications:	
Chancroids.....	2	Amenorrhœa, ænemic.....	1
Labial abscess.....	4	Abortion, threatened.....	2
Perineal lacerations, median.....	16	Cystitis, acute gonorrhœal.....	2
Vagina:		Diabetes.....	1
Cystocele.....	7	Dilated stomach.....	1
Rectocele.....	3	Dysmenorrhœa, idiopathic.....	2
Vaginitis, acute gonorrhœal.....	1	Hernia, right inguinal.....	2
Uterus:		Menopause.....	3
Displacements—		Nephroptosis.....	2
Anteflexion.....	3	Pregnancy.....	15
Procidentia uteri.....	4	Retained secundines.....	2
Retroversion.....	20	Stricture of rectum.....	1
Endometritis.....	64	Threatened eclampsia.....	1
Fibroma uteri.....	12	Tuberculous peritonitis.....	1
Lacerations, cervical.....	9	Summary:	
Sub-involution uteri.....	3	Number of new cases treated.....	183
Ovaries and oviducts:		Number of new conditions treated.....	216
Oophoritis, chronic.....	3	Number of patients entered hospital.....	28
Pyosalpinx—		Number of visits to dispensary.....	732
Double.....	5	Referred to medical service.....	3
Single.....	2	Referred to surgical service.....	5
Salpingo-oophoritis, chronic.....	12	Referred to genito-urinary service.....	2
Salpingitis, chronic, double.....	10		

Cases transferred from gynecological out-patient department to hospital wards.

Abscess, labial.....	1	Menorrhagia.....	1
Anteflexion of uterus and tumor of breast.....	1	Neurasthenia.....	1
Amenorrhœa.....	1	Peritonitis, tubercular.....	1
Cystitis.....	1	Pyosalpinx, double.....	1
Endometritis, chronic.....	1	Rectocele and cystocele.....	1
Fibroid of uterus.....	1	Retroversion and prolapse of uterus.....	1
Imperforate hymen.....	1	Salpingitis:	
Laceration:		Acute.....	1
Cervix and endometritis.....	2	Chronic.....	1
Cervix, endometritis and double salpin-		Undiagnosed.....	4
gitis.....	1		
Cervix and fibroid of uterus.....	1	Total.....	28
Perineum and cervix.....	2		
Perineum, endometritis and salpingitis.....	2		
Perineum and cystocele.....	1		

Report of cases treated in ear, nose, and throat out-patient department, July, 1908, to July, 1909.

Physician in charge: C. W. Richardson, M. D. Assistants: Meade Moore, M. D.; Virginius Dabney, M. D.

Larynx, trachea and bronchi.

Laryngitis:	
Acute.....	2
Subacute.....	1
Chronic.....	10
Specific.....	3
Slight.....	1
Diphtheria.....	5
Bronchitis:	
Chronic.....	2
Acute.....	1
Subacute.....	1
<i>Nose.</i>	
Antrum.....	1
Epistaxis.....	5
Nasal spur.....	2
Synechia.....	1
Septum:	
Deflection of.....	19
Ulceration.....	1
Eczema.....	3
Turbinate bone enlarged.....	1
Rhinitis:	
Acute.....	2
Hypertrophic.....	2
Atrophic.....	8
Specific.....	1
Trauma of nose.....	1
<i>Mouth, naso-pharynx, oesophagus.</i>	
Adenoids.....	97
Naso-pharyngitis:	
Acute.....	1
Chronic.....	27
Specific.....	1
Pharyngitis:	
Acute.....	1
Chronic.....	3
Sicca.....	2

Tonsil:	
Hypertrophy.....	111
Inflammation of.....	11
Inflammation of follicular.....	9
Ulceration.....	2
Peritonsillar abscess.....	4

Ear.

Otitis media:	
Acute.....	3
Subacute catarrhal.....	2
Chronic catarrhal.....	33
Acute catarrhal.....	4
Acute suppurative.....	12
Chronic suppurative.....	21
Subacute suppurative.....	1
Polypus auris.....	2
External auditory canal:	
Furunculosis of.....	4
Dermatitis.....	1
Impacted cerumen.....	11
Burn.....	1

Miscellaneous.

Frontal sinusitis.....	6
Frontal and maxillary sinusitis.....	1
Fistula from sinus.....	1
Palate:	
Perforation.....	1
Paralysis.....	1
Relaxation.....	1
Mastoiditis.....	4
Adenitis, cervical.....	3
Deafness, following scarlet fever.....	1
Unclassified.....	15
Total new cases.....	481
Revisits.....	1,144

Cases transferred from the ear, nose, and throat out-patient department to hospital wards.

Deflected septum.....	1	Otitis media, acute.....	1
Frontal sinusitis, acute.....	1	Undiagnosed.....	1
Hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids.....	72	Total.....	76

Report of cases treated in the eye out-patient department, July, 1908, to July, 1909.

Ophthalmologist: D. K. Shute, M. D. Assistant: Carl Henning, M. D.

Amblyopia ex anopsia.....	1	Entropion, senile.....	1
Aphakia.....	2	Episcleritis.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1	Iritis.....	5
Blepharitis.....	11	Irido-cyclitis.....	3
Cataract:		Kerato-iritis.....	2
Anterior polar.....	1	Keratitis:	
Capsular.....	1	Interstitial.....	4
Incipient.....	13	Phlyctenular.....	5
Mature.....	4	Vascular.....	1
Traumatic.....	1	Hemiorania.....	1
Chalazion.....	7	Hypopyon.....	1
Choroiditis.....	9	Lid:	
Conjunctivitis:		Abscess of.....	1
Catarrhal.....	25	Oedema of.....	1
Muco-purulent.....	4	Trachoma scars.....	1
Neonatorum.....	1	Macular disease.....	2
Phlyctenular.....	2	Viewing solar eclipse.....	1
Purulent.....	4	Nasal duct stricture.....	3
Trachoma.....	1	Neuro-retinitis.....	2
Traumatic.....	4	Nystagmus.....	4
Vernal.....	5	Optic atrophy.....	1
Conjunctiva:		Panophthalmitis.....	1
Echymosis.....	2	Paralysis:	
Foreign body.....	2	External rectus.....	2
Cornea:		Ciliary muscle.....	1
Foreign body.....	7	Phthisis bulbi.....	2
Opacity.....	14	Pterygium.....	4
Pannus.....	1	Retinitis.....	2
Staphyloma.....	2	Pigmentosa.....	1
Ulcer.....	14	Refraction.....	106
Wound, perforating.....	1	Scleritis.....	2
Cyclitis serosa.....	2	Strabismus.....	3
Dermatitis venenata palpebrarum.....	1	Synechia iridis.....	7
Eyeball:		Symblepharon.....	1
Contusion.....	2	Stye.....	1
Intraocular hemorrhage, traumatic.....	1	Vitreous opacities.....	2
Lost.....	1		
Perforating wound.....	2	Total number new cases.....	325
Ectropion, cicatricial.....	1	Total number of revisits.....	1,248

Cases transferred from the eye out-patient department to hospital wards.

Cataract.....	1	Perforation of eyeball.....	1
Entropion.....	1	Pterygium.....	1
Intra-vascular hemorrhage.....	1	Staphyloma corneæ.....	1
Irido-cystitis, serosa.....	1	Symblepharon.....	1
Optic neuritis.....	1		
Macula corneæ.....	1	Total.....	11
Neuro-retinitis, hectic.....	1		

Report of cases treated in the genito-urinary out-patient department, July, 1908, to July, 1909.

Surgeon in charge: Louis C. Lehr, M. D. Assistants: Wm. G. Young, M. D.; J. A. Gannon, M. D.

Chaneroid.....	10	Perineal fistula.....	1
Cystitis, acute.....	1	Prostatitis:	
Enuresis.....	5	Acute.....	1
Epididymitis:		Chronic.....	15
Acute.....	3	Protatic hypertrophy.....	4
Tubercular.....	4	Renal colic.....	1
Epithelioma of penis.....	1	Retention of urine.....	1
Gonorrhea:		Sexual neurasthenia.....	1
Acute.....	23	Stricture.....	9
Chronic.....	11	Syphilis.....	12
Gonorrheal anthritis.....	6	Tuberculosis of prostate.....	1
Hernia, inguinal.....	1	Undescended testicle.....	1
Hydrocele.....	3	Varicocele.....	2
Impetigo contagiosa.....	2	Vesiculitis.....	1
Inguinal adenitis.....	9		
Nocturnal emissions.....	1	Total.....	135
Orchitis:		Total number of cases.....	135
Syphilitic.....	2	Total number of visits.....	1,086
Tubercular.....	1	Average per clinic day.....	8
Phimosis.....	2		

Cases transferred from the genito-urinary out-patient department to hospital wards.

Fistula of perineum.....	1	Sinus of scrotum.....	1
Hydrocele.....	2	Urethritis, acute.....	1
Orchitis and vesiculitis.....	1		
Prostatitis, chronic.....	1	Total.....	8
Retention of urine, acute.....	1		

Report of cases treated in the orthopedic out-patient department, July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Surgeon-in-charge: William G. Erving, M. D. Assistant: Karl C. Corley, M. D.

Anterior poliomyelitis.....	3	Periostitis, radius.....	1
Arthritis:		Relaxation of arches of feet.....	19
Chronic infectious.....	2	Round shoulders.....	1
Gonorrhoeal.....	2	Scoliosis.....	1
Tuberculous hip.....	4	Sprains of ligaments:	
Vertebrae.....	3	Ankle.....	4
Bursitis:		Elbow.....	1
Subacromial.....	2	Knee.....	4
Subquadriceps.....	1	Cervical.....	1
Charcot's knee.....	1	Sacro-iliac.....	5
Dislocation:		Thumb.....	1
Hip, congenital.....	1	Wrist.....	5
Metacarpal.....	1	Talipes varus.....	1
Exostoses.....	2	Teno-synovitis, wrist.....	1
Fractures:		Typhoid spine.....	1
Colles.....	2	Undiagnosed.....	2
Metacarpal.....	2	Weakness of gastrocnemii, congenital.....	1
Phalangeal.....	3		
Potts.....	1	Total new cases.....	83
Radial head.....	1	Total revisits.....	430
Osteomyelitis:		Total admitted to hospital.....	9
Femur.....	1		
Tibia.....	2		

Cases transferred from the orthopedic out-patient department to hospital wards.

Arthritis, knee, chronic.....	1	Tuberculosis of—	
Exostosis of femur.....	1	Knee.....	2
Injury to spine.....	1	Spine.....	1
Osteomyelitis of fibula.....	1		
Relaxed arch.....	1	Total.....	9
Scoliosis of spine.....	1		

Report of cases treated in skin out-patient department, October, 1908, to April, 1909.

Dermatologist: Randolph B. Carmichael, M. D.

	White.	Colored.
Aene.....	1	.....
Eczema.....	13	1
Impetigo contagiosa.....	8	.....
Scabies.....	1	.....
Syphilis.....	3	3
Pediculosis capitis.....	1	.....
Trichophytose capitis.....	1	.....
New cases.....	28	4
Revisits.....	.....	33
		17

Report of cases treated in obstetrical out-patient department.

[Organized March 11, 1909.]

Obstetricians: H. M. Newman, M. D.; D. J. Shoup, M. D.; E. E. Morse, M. D. Assistants: Members of the house staff.

[Clinic days: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.]

	Applica- tions.	Confine- ments.
March.....	4	1
April.....	1	1
May.....	7	0
June.....	3	1
July.....	1	1
Total.....	16	4

Deaths, 0.

Report of cases treated in the children's out-patient department February to July, 1909.

Pediatrician: Joseph S. Wall, M. D. Assistants: Thomas S. Lee, M. D.; J. B. Spencer, M. D.; J. A. Foote, M. D.

Anemia.....	9	Marasmus.....	1
Bronchitis.....	14	Neurosis.....	2
Chorea.....	2	Rheumatism.....	2
Cystitis.....	2	Syphilis.....	7
Eczema.....	7	Tonsillitis.....	3
Endocarditis.....	2	Vaccination.....	1
Emuresis.....	3	Vaginitis.....	2
Gastritis.....	6		
Gastro-enteritis.....	6	Total new cases.....	77
Hernia, umbilical.....	1	Total revisits.....	112
Malaria.....	3	Total visits.....	189
Malnutrition.....	4		

Cases transferred from children's out-patient department to hospital wards.

Malaria.....	1	Undiagnosed.....	1
Mitral insufficiency.....	1		
Typhoid fever.....	1	Total.....	4

This department has received both aid and encouragement through the noble generosity of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons, who have furnished milk to indigent children.

Medical clinic: 11 to 12 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Surgical clinic: 9 to 10 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Gynecological clinic (diseases of women): 1 to 2 p. m., Monday and Thursday.

Genito-urinary clinic: 11 to 12 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Orthopedic clinic; diseases of bones and joints; bodily deformities of adults and children: 9 to 10 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Eye clinic and diseases of the ear, nose, and throat: 1 to 2 p. m., Monday and Thursday.

Diseases of children: 12 to 1 p. m., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Diseases of skin: 1 to 2 p. m., Wednesday.

REPORT OF NATIONAL HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., for the year ending June 30, 1909.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
In hospital June 30, 1908.....	14	16			30
Admitted during year.....	232	308			540
Born in hospital during year ^a	21	24			45
Total.....	246	324			570
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	238	314			552
Deaths during year.....	4	6			10
Patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	8	10			18
Daily average number of patients.....	5	8			13
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					28
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					7
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	3	5	2	8	18
Admitted during year.....	11	56	19	320	406
Born in hospital during year ^a	4	26	25	30	85
Total.....	14	61	21	328	424
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	10	54	16	313	393
Deaths during year.....	2	4	2	5	13
Patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	4	7	5	15	31
Number of emergency cases treated during year.....	196	138	296	221	841
Daily average number of patients.....	3	4	3	10	20
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					30
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					18

^a Births are included in the admissions.*Report of Training School for Nurses.*

Nurses June 30, 1908 (including probationers).....	23
Received during the year.....	15
Resigned during the year.....	2
Dismissed during the year.....	4
Graduated during the year.....	3
Probationers not accepted.....	4
Nurses remaining June 30, 1909 (including probationers).....	25
Length of probation required, 6 weeks. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$4 first year; \$6, second year; \$8, third year; \$12 at end of three years.	

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases that received treatment during year:					
Medical.....	1,278	1,472	1,903	2,764	6,748
Surgical.....	2,482	766	3,421	1,374	8,612
New cases that received treatment during year.....	921	883	2,072	1,050	4,926
Total visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	6,784	4,762	8,412	6,742	26,760
Applicants for treatment refused during year.....	2	6	30	11	49
Surgical operations during year.....	826	423	1,746	1,083	4,078

Number of prescriptions compounded, 9,478.

Amount of money received, \$639.85.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Statement of assets and liabilities, 1909.

ASSETS.

Land and buildings.....	\$146,300.00
Furniture and other personal property.....	10,000.00
Endowment funds.....	5,000.00
	<hr/> 161,300.00

LIABILITIES.

Bills due and unpaid.....	5,403.02
Loans secured by deed of trust.....	35,000.00
Interest accrued.....	556.43

	40,959.45
Assets over liabilities.....	120,340.55
	<hr/> 161,300.00

Estimated receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

From patients.....	\$16,000.00
Special nursing.....	2,000.00
Interest.....	250.00
Aid societies.....	2,500.00
Treatment of patients under contract.....	7,500.00
Donations and other sources.....	1,000.00

EXPENDITURES.

For salaries and wages of employees.....	8,250.00
Medical and surgical supplies, instruments.....	3,000.00
Interest.....	400.00
All other objects.....	21,000.00

	32,650.00
Estimated deficiency.....	3,400.00

Respectfully submitted,

BYRON S. ADAMS, *Treasurer.**Special fund.*

RECEIPTS.

Appropriation from Congress.....	\$25,000.00
Through Ladies' Aid Association.....	3,000.00
Through Washington Homeopathic Medical Society.....	1,050.00
Contributions from other sources.....	11,099.45
Interest on deposits.....	75.08
	<hr/> 40,224.53

EXPENDITURES.

Loan, American Security and Trust Company.....	\$25,000.00
Interest on same.....	256.80
Loan, National Bank of Washington.....	7,000.00
Interest on same.....	466.67
Certificate of title.....	25.50
Credits allowed on bills paid.....	7,401.68
Balance on hand.....	73.88

40,224.53

Present condition.

OCTOBER 1, 1909.

Mortgage debt.....	\$3,000.00
Note, Columbia National Bank.....	5,000.00
Bills due and unpaid.....	2,306.70

10,306.70

181.00

Balance in bank.....

10,125.70

Report of receipts and expenditures for 1909.

RECEIPTS.

By balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$796.66
From board of inmates.....	15,526.84
From dispensary.....	639.85
From nurses.....	2,273.50
From rent.....	200.00
From telephone.....	76.00
From legacies or endowments (interest).....	250.00
From appropriation "Board of Charities, 1908".....	3,540.30
From appropriation "Board of Charities, 1909".....	3,622.35
From miscellaneous.....	40.12

Total receipts.....

26,965.62

X ray (installed November, 1909; old static machine not used for years): No record.

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and extra services.....	\$7,872.54
For food:	
Meat, fish, and poultry.....	5,771.30
Bread.....	651.32
Groceries and provisions.....	1,044.97
Milk.....	1,140.90
For ice.....	561.01
For fuel.....	1,220.63
For light.....	1,052.46
For power.....	1,106.28
For furniture and household furnishings.....	562.94
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	2,435.01
For telephone.....	292.41
For car tickets.....	11.50
For postage stamps.....	50.00
For current repairs and materials for same.....	486.75
For interest.....	1,975.00
For water rent.....	58.56
For taxes.....	152.71
For insurance.....	186.70
For livery.....	15.42
For whisky, grape juice, ginger ale, and vichy.....	132.83
For miscellaneous.....	58.30

Total disbursements.....

26,839.54

To balance June 30, 1909.....

126.08

26,965.62

REPORT OF GEORGE WASHINGTON HOSPITAL.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Pay patients.			Free patients.	Grand total.
	Private rooms.	Beds.	Total.		
Patients remaining June 30, 1908.....					53
Admitted.....	697	358	1,055	140	1,195
Births.....					65
Total.....	697	358	1,055	140	1,313
Discharged:					
Cured.....					606
Improved.....					543
Unimproved.....					46
Deaths.....					61
Remaining June 30, 1909.....					57
Total.....					1,313
Daily average number of patients.....	31.90	22.75	54.65	7.92	62.57
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.....	11,756	8,396	20,152	3,059	23,211
Average number of days patients remained.....	16.95	23.45	20.20	21.83	21.01
Patients operated on.....					608
Total days furnished employees.....					21,011
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					94
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					37

Report of training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1908 (including probationers).....	37
Received during the year.....	29
Resigned during the year.....	7
Dismissed during the year.....	1
Graduated during the year.....	15
Probationers not accepted.....	9
Nurses remaining June 30, 1909 (including probationers).....	35

Length of probation required, four months. Amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$5, \$7, and \$9.

Report of dispensary service.

Cases received treatment during the year, approximately.....	1,112
New cases, approximately.....	993
Persons treated in dispensary during the year, approximately.....	1,098
Total visits made by patients to dispensary during the year, approximately....	4,453
Applicants for treatment refused during the year: No record; very few.	
Number of visits during the year:	
Medical, approximately.....	1,537
Surgical, approximately.....	1,014
Surgical operations, approximately.....	52
Prescriptions compounded, approximately.....	2,310

The means employed to determine whether applicants should be given free treatment were as follows: Inquiry as to occupation. Patients are charged a fee of 10 cents for medicine. Frequently difficult to collect.

Number from whom payment was received: No record. Estimated approximately at 10 per cent of patients.

Amount of money received, approximately, \$57.

Report of treasurer for year ending August 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

From board of inmates.....	\$31, 927. 14
From dispensary.....	93. 91
From use of operating room.....	1, 637. 50
From nurses.....	2, 839. 60
From ladies' aid societies.....	3, 449. 71
From contributions.....	263. 75
From legacies or endowments.....	20. 00
From appropriations.....	3, 000. 00
From miscellaneous.....	1, 252. 25
Total receipts.....	44, 483. 86

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and extra services.....	11, 645. 38
For food:	
Meats, fish, and poultry.....	5, 379. 23
Bread.....	631. 68
Groceries and provisions.....	5, 903. 42
Milk.....	1, 441. 02
For ice.....	1, 005. 43
For fuel.....	1, 874. 70
For light and power.....	2, 533. 18
For furniture and household furnishings.....	3, 664. 01
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	3, 553. 02
For stationery and printing.....	397. 84
For telephone.....	479. 60
For current repairs and materials for same.....	893. 54
For rent.....	920. 00
For water rent.....	94. 80
For insurance.....	107. 00
For miscellaneous.....	1, 956. 79
Total disbursements.....	42, 480. 64

REPORT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Department of medicine.—Prof. Samuel S. Adams, M. D., chief; Prof. J. Dudley Morgan, M. D., associate; John D. Thomas, M. D., associate; Edwin B. Behrend, M. D., associate; Wm. Gerry Morgan, M. D., associate; Thomas F. Lowe, M. D., assistant; Samuel Logan Owens, M. D., assistant; Roy D. Adams, M. D., assistant; James A. Gannon, M. D., assistant.

Department of surgery.—Prof. George T. Vaughan, M. D., chief; Prof. Harrison Crook, M. D., associate; M. D'Arcy Magee, M. D., associate; William C. Gwynn, M. D., associate; John A. O'Donoghue, M. D., assistant; Roy D. Adams, M. D., assistant; John Dunlop, M. D., assistant; Louis C. Lehr, M. D., assistant; Michael J. Ready, M. D.; H. R. Schreiber, M. D.; Jesse Ramsburgh, M. D., oral surgeon, dental department.

Department of gynecology and abdominal surgery.—Prof. Joseph Taber Johnson, M. D., chief; I. S. Stone, M. D., associate; J. Thomas Kelley, jr., M. D., associate; Thomas F. Lowe, M. D., assistant; Samuel Logan Owens, M. D., assistant.

Department of obstetrics.—Prof. Henry D. Fry, M. D., chief; Wm. M. Sprigg, M. D., associate; Thomas F. Lowe, M. D., assistant; Prentiss Willson, M. D., assistant.

Department of ophthalmology and otology.—William H. Wilmer, M. D., chief; C. R. Dufour, M. D., Phar. D., associate; S. B. Muncaster, M. D., associate.

Department of laryngology and rhinology.—Prof. Walter A. Wells, M. D., chief.

Department of dermatology.—J. B. Blackiston, M. D.

Department of pathology.—Prof. Edwin B. Behrend, A. B., M. D., chief; John A. O'Donoghue, A. M., M. D., assistant; Arthur W. Macnamee, M. D., assistant.

Department of neurology and electro-therapeutics.—D. Percy Hickling, M. D., chief; Stuart Clarke Johnson, M. D., assistant; John A. Foote, M. D., assistant.

Resident physicians.—Thomas E. Neill, M. D.; Leon A. Martel, M. D.; Louis T. Cassidy, M. D.

Sister Superior.—Sister Mary Pauline, O. S. F.

NOVEMBER 4, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the financial and statistical report of the Georgetown University Hospital, for the year ending June 30, 1909.

However, I could not comply with your request to give you the receipts and disbursements in detail, owing to the fact that our reports in the past dated from January to January. This will be corrected during the course of this year.

There were 1,311 emergency cases treated in this hospital during the year; out of those only a few paid for treatment received. Total receipts, \$9.

Trusting that the inclosed will meet your approval, I am very respectfully yours,

SISTER MARY PAULINE.

GEO. S. WILSON, *Secretary Board of Charities.*

The Georgetown University Hospital is in charge of the faculty of the medical school and under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis.

SISTER MARY PAULINE, O. S. F.,
Superioress.

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.	14	17			31
Admitted during year.	354	415			769
Born in hospital during year.	17	21			38
Total.	385	453			838
Number discharged during year.	363	426			789
Cured.	317	368			685
Improved.	17	25			42
Unimproved.	9	14			23
Deaths during year.	20	19			39
Patients remaining June 30, 1909.	22	27			49
Total.	385	453			838
Daily average number of patients.	17	28			45
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.	7,713	9,078			16,791
Largest number of patients at any one time.					61
Smallest number of patients at any one time.					26
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.	6	7	2	2	17
Admitted during year.	110	134	62	64	370
Born in hospital during year.	13	9	2	3	27
Total.	129	150	66	69	414
Number discharged during year.	115	131	61	62	369
Cured.	86	109	31	41	267
Improved.	12	9	14	17	52
Unimproved.	5	7	2		14
Deaths during year.	12	6	14	4	36
Patients remaining June 30, 1909.	14	19	5	7	45
Total.	129	150	66	69	414
Emergency cases treated during year.	369	167	472	303	1,311
Daily average number of patients.	8	7	5	5	25
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.	2,788	3,266	1,518	1,587	9,159
Largest number of patients at any one time.					50
Smallest number of patients at any one time.					28

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 16,679.

Report of training school for nurses.

Nurses June 30, 1909 (including probationers).....	13
Received during the year.....	19
Dismissed during the year.....	2
Graduated during the year.....	3
Probationers not accepted.....	1
Nurses remaining June 30, 1909 (including probationers).....	26

Length of probation required, two months; amount of compensation paid to nurses (monthly), \$5.

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases that received treatment during year.....	474	559	708	868	2,609
Medical.....	269	390	299	281	1,239
Surgical.....	301	243	415	411	1,370
New cases that received treatment during year.....	346	409	491	469	1,715
Visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	1,039	1,178	1,512	1,752	5,481
Surgical operations during year.....					63

Report of medical service includes such as eye, ear, throat, and nose service; diseases of women service; diseases of children service; genito-urinary service; and maternity service.

Number of prescriptions compounded, 2,039.

Amount of money received, \$5.85.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Statement of assets and liabilities, 1909.

ASSETS.

Land and buildings.....	\$163,000.00
Furniture.....	50,000.00
Total.....	213,000.00

LIABILITIES.

Debt.....	71,500.00
Assets over liabilities.....	141,500.00

RECEIPTS.

By balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	1,424.58
From appropriations "Board of Charities, District of Columbia".....	3,000.00
From board of patients, loans, etc.....	66,809.29
Total receipts.....	71,233.87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements.....	70,359.91
To balance June 30, 1909.....	873.96

Report of admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
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FINANCIAL REPORT.

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DISBURSEMENTS.

Total disbursements.....	70,359.91
To balance June 30, 1909.....	873.96

CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President—W. J. BOARDMAN,
Vice-President—JOHN P. MILLER,
Secretary—Dr. G. BROWN MILLER,
Treasurer—ARTHUR T. BRICE.

Dr. S. S. ADAMS.
 HENRY F. BLOUNT.
 W. J. BOARDMAN.
 ARTHUR T. BRICE.
 Dr. W. P. CARR.
 W. C. EUSTIS.
 Mrs. T. T. GAFF.
 Mrs. E. M. HOBSON.
 HENNER JENNINGS.
 Dr. J. TABER JOHNSON.
 Dr. G. LLOYD MAGRUDER.
 Dr. G. BROWN MILLER.
 JOHN P. MILLER.
 Dr. JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN.

Mrs. RICHARD T. MULLIGAN.
 Dr. T. MORRIS MURRAY.
 Dr. C. W. NEEDHAM.
 ROSS R. PERRY.
 Dr. STERLING RUFFIN.
 Dr. A. R. SHANDS.
 Dr. D. K. SHUTE.
 WM. A. SLATER.
 Dr. T. C. SMITH.
 Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN.
 W. C. WHITEMORE.
 GARDNER F. WILLIAMS.
 Dr. WM. H. WILMER.

EX OFFICIO.

Dr. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, Health Officer of District of Columbia.

ATTENDING STAFF.

Dr. T. MORRIS MURRAY, *President*. Dr. G. BROWN MILLER, *Secretary*.

SURGICAL DISEASES.

Dr. W. P. CARR,	} in charge.
Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN,	
Dr. V. B. JACKSON,	} associates.
Dr. E. P. MAGRUDER,	
Dr. C. S. WHITE,	

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. J. J. KAVENEY.	Dr. J. A. FLYNN.
Dr. RICHARD F. TOBIN.	Dr. DANIEL T. BIRTWELL.
Dr. MALVERN H. PRICE.	Dr. H. C. CRAIG.
Dr. D. G. SMITH.	Dr. H. T. A. LEMON.

MEDICAL DISEASES.

Dr. JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN,	in charge.
Dr. JOHN D. THOMAS,	} associates.
Dr. HENRY C. MACATEE,	
Dr. D. G. SMITH,	} dispensary associates.
Dr. W. H. LITTLEPAGE,	
Dr. J. C. TAPPAN,	

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. A. L. HOWARD.	Dr. EDWARD SNOWDEN.
Dr. KARL C. CORLEY.	

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Dr. JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN, in charge.

Associate—Dr. HENRY R. ELLIOTT.*Assistant*—Dr. J. P. FILLERBROWN.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Dr. G. BROWN MILLER, in charge.

Dr. V. B. JACKSON, } associates.

Dr. T. F. LOWE, }

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. H. E. MARTYN.

Dr. J. E. MITCHELL.

Dr. R. L. COOK.

Dr. THOMAS LINVILLE.

DISEASES OF THROAT AND CHEST.

Dr. T. MORRIS MURRAY, in charge.

Dr. WALTER WELLS, } associates.

Dr. J. D. THOMAS, }

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. H. W. TOBIAS.

Dr. SAMUEL FRY.

Dr. JAMES H. STONE.

Dr. W. G. MOORE.

DISEASES OF EYE AND EAR.

Dr. WILLIAM H. WILMER, } in charge.

Dr. D. K. SHUTE, }

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. W. P. MALONE.

Dr. H. S. DYE.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND ORTHOPEDICS.

Dr. A. R. SHANDS, in charge.

Dr. ADA R. THOMAS, associate.

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. LOUISE TAYLER-JONES.

Dr. HOWARD FISHER.

Dr. E. T. M. FRANKLIN.

Dr. W. J. FRENCH.

Dr. R. A. HOOE.

Dr. E. B. JONES.

Dr. JOHN DUNLOP, in charge of orthopedics.

SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. W. P. CARR, } in charge.

Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN, }

Dr. R. B. CARMICHAEL, associate.

Dr. SAMUEL FRY, assistant.

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.

Dr. W. P. CARR, } in charge.

Dr. GEORGE TULLY VAUGHAN, }

ASSISTANTS.

Dr. E. F. KING.

Dr. FRANCIS HAGNER.

Dr. W. G. YOUNG.

Dr. LOUIS C. LEHR.

Dr. HOMER G. FULLER.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

Dr. W. B. CARR, from November 15, 1907.
 Dr. R. J. YATES, from March 1, 1908.
 Dr. ROBERT S. MACKNIGHT, from June 1, 1908.
 Dr. JOSEPH MACLAY, from July 1, 1908.
 Dr. W. C. SPARKS, from October 1, 1908.
 Dr. C. E. YOUNG, extern.

COMMITTEE ON LIONEL LABORATORY.

Dr. T. MORRIS MURRAY. Dr. W. P. CARR.
 Dr. THOS. F. LOWE, microscopy and bacteriology.

RADIOGRAPHER.

Dr. THOMAS A. GROOVER.

COMMITTEE ON NURSING.

Mrs. GEORGE BECKER. Dr. JAMES D. MORGAN.
 Dr. LLOYD MAGRUDER.

SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

Miss EVA S. SHRAPNEL.

PHARMACIST.

Mr. S. J. SIMONTON.

REPORT OF THE ATTENDING STAFF.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to present in behalf of the attending staff of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital the following summary of the work done under its supervision during the year ending June 30, 1909:

Summary of hospital work for year ending June 30, 1909.

Dispensary:		Wards—Continued.	
New cases.....	5,144	Discharged—	
Revisits.....	9,566	Cured.....	563
Total.....	14,710	Improved.....	179
Operations.....	509	Unimproved.....	57
		Died.....	68
Emergency:		Remaining June 30, 1909.....	20
New cases.....	6,413	Operations.....	209
Revisits.....	945		
Total.....	7,358	Grand totals:	
Operations.....	2,512	New cases.....	11,557
Wards:		Revisits.....	10,511
Remaining July 1, 1908.....	21	Patients treated.....	22,068
Admitted.....	867	Operations.....	3,230
Total.....	888	Ambulance calls.....	2,294
		Prescriptions compounded.....	7,345
		Necropsies.....	6
		Hospital days.....	7,696
		Average length of stay in days.....	8.75

The thanks of the staff are due to the superintendent, Dr. E. P. Magruder, their associates and assistants, for the good work, hearty cooperation, and cheerful courtesy always to be relied upon.

There have been some changes in the personnel of our corps. The superintendent of nurses, Miss Schrapnel, resigned, and Miss Clara Gerow was appointed in her place. To fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. J. B. Mullins, Dr. Walter Wells, my former assistant and representative in the throat and chest clinic of the Georgetown University Hospital, was appointed. The death of Doctor Mullins was a sad loss and we can not let the severing of his connection with this institution pass with a mere record of his death and the appointment of his successor. No man ever associated with the beneficent work of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital was more loyal to

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 585

its interests, more self-sacrificing or devoted in the performance of his duty. The sick and unfortunate found in him ever a helpful and sympathetic friend. The grief manifested by these poor people when his death was announced at the clinic was a touching tribute to the physician and philanthropist. He has gone to his reward, the kindly, truth-loving gentleman.

Respectfully submitted.

T. MORRIS MURRAY, M. D.,
President of the Attending Staff.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following statement of receipts and expenditures of the hospital for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Receipts:

From United States appropriation for maintenance, under contract with the Board of Charities—

Ward patients, 5,874½, at \$1.20.....	\$7, 049. 40
Emergency, medical, and surgical cases, 5,342, at 65 cents, plus \$16.	3, 488. 30
Prescriptions, 5,871, at 10 cents.....	587. 10
Redressings, 925, at 20 cents.....	185. 00
Ambulance runs, 2,006, at \$1.....	2, 006. 00
Radiographs, 319, at \$1.....	319. 00
Diagnoses for juvenile court, 23 cases.....	26. 00

Total..... 13, 660. 80

Expenditures:

Paid to treasurer of hospital and expended, as per below 13, 660. 80

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts:

Balance cash July 1, 1908.....	\$7, 787. 56
Board of patients, fees and drugs.....	8, 796. 36
Board of Charities, under contract.....	13, 660. 80
Interest.....	73. 35
Sale of horse.....	140. 00
Other sources.....	138. 70
Donations.....	642. 50
Legacies (estate Mrs. W. C. Whittemore).....	5, 000. 00

Total..... 36, 239. 27

Disbursements:

Salaries and wages.....	8, 987. 49
Medical and surgical supplies, instruments, etc.....	2, 699. 02
Interest.....	1, 200. 00
Insurance.....	71. 10
Fuel.....	834. 50
Gas.....	680. 40
Electricity.....	281. 69
Telephone.....	126. 00
Extraordinary repairs and materials.....	958. 70
Current repairs.....	443. 25
Two horses.....	425. 00
Household supplies, marketing, etc.....	9, 891. 06
Balance on hand July 1, 1909.....	9, 641. 06

Total..... 36, 239. 27

Very respectfully,

ARTHUR T. BRICE, *Treasury.*

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL
DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL,
Washington.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

JULY 1, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the report for the year ending June 30, 1909.

A summary in brief of the work of the hospital follows:

Admissions and discharges.

PAY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	9	2	0	0	11
Patients admitted during year.....	232	76	6	3	317
Total.....	241	78	6	3	328
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	169	56	5	2	232
Improved.....	57	18	1	1	77
Unimproved.....	3	0	0	0	3
Died.....	7	3	0	0	10
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	5	1	0	0	6
Total.....	241	78	6	3	328
Daily average number of patients.....	5.40	3.84	0.91	0.80	10.95
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.....	1,892	1,349	316	230	3,787
Largest number at any one time.....					18
Smallest number at any one time.....					1

CHARITY PATIENTS.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	4	2	6	3	15
Admitted during year.....	209	91	170	94	564
Total.....	213	93	176	97	579
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	156	63	124	61	404
Improved.....	34	20	37	28	119
Unimproved.....	2	2	2	1	7
Died.....	12	8	10	4	34
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	9	0	3	3	15
Total.....	213	93	176	97	579
Daily average number of patients.....	8.04	2.02	3.66	2.13	15.85
Total days' maintenance furnished patients.....	2,346	526	1,914	213	5,009
Largest number at any one time.....					23
Smallest number at any one time.....					12
Total days' maintenance furnished employees.....					6,935
Total days' maintenance furnished doctors, nurses, druggist, and officers.....					7,665

Summary of hospital work for year ending June 30, 1909.

Dispensary:		Wards—Continued.	
New cases.....	5,144	Discharged—	
Revisits.....	9,566	Cured.....	563
Total.....	14,710	Improved.....	179
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Emergency:		Remaining June 30, 1909.....	20
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Revisits.....	945	Grand totals:	
Total.....	7,358	New cases.....	11,557
Operations.....	2,512	Revisits.....	10,511
Wards:		Patients treated.....	22,068
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Admitted.....	867	Ambulance calls.....	2,294
Total.....	888	Prescriptions compounded.....	7,345
		Necropsies.....	6
		Hospital days.....	7,696
		Average length of stay in days.....	8.75

Because of the increased cost of maintenance of patients, the marked advance in price of gauze and hospital supplies in general, it has been simply impossible under the low contract rate per capita per diem with the Board of Charities to earn the money appropriated by Congress for our use, and, notwithstanding the needs of the hospital, a return of nearly \$1,400 of this fund will be made to the United States. Treasury The actual expenditure in the proper care and treatment of accident cases in excess of, and distinction from, cases treated in a general hospital, has evidently not been brought to the attention of the Congress. Nor is it perhaps generally known either to the Congress or to the citizens of Washington that notwithstanding the restrictions placed upon us we treated in all the departments of the hospital during the past year upward of 25,000 of the sick and wounded. Can the Congress or the citizens of Washington afford to have the work of such an institution curtailed and crippled for the want of insufficient funds? Is the best service, with all that the word implies in facility, equipment, and dispatch, any too good after all for the fearful cases which in large measure it is our province to treat? Again, is not initial efficiency the truest economy in the long run in all these cases?

Prompt ambulance service is vital to our work, and an automobile ambulance is the need of the hour.

Dr. T. A. Groover, our radiographer, is to be commended for the fidelity and accuracy of his work—the result of an up-to-date X-ray equipment.

Your special attention is called to the needs of our chemical and pathological laboratory—the necessity for a competent pathologist and a physiological chemist and the purchase of such apparatus and supplies as will enable them to carry on this very important branch of hospital work.

I should be remiss indeed if unmindful of the constant watchfulness and care displayed by the Ladies' Auxiliary Board as to our needs and their generosity in so completely meeting them.

We are indebted to Mr. W. C. Whittemore for his continued interest in the repair and equipment of our ambulance.

In the conduct of a hospital no one factor counts for so much as the loyalty, the willing cooperation and assistance of those men and women in daily association with you. They are the intimate sharers of your cares, your responsibilities, your anxieties, and to those that are loyal I would publicly extend my heartiest thanks.

To the Attending Staff and Board of Directors for their keen interest, continued confidence, uniform cooperation, and support I wish to express my deep obligation.

For them I would acknowledge a double gratitude that from the White House to the bedsides of the open ward come constantly those silent messengers that bring cheer to the cheerless, comfort to the comfortless, hope to the hopeless—expressions of thoughts as tender as they are beautiful.

Respectfully submitted.

ERNEST PENDLETON MAGRUDER, A. M., M. D.,
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

JULY 1, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the nursing department for the year ending June 30, 1909:

The arrangements which went into effect October 1, 1907, whereby this hospital would be supplied with nurses from the Columbia and Children's hospitals, has been as satisfactory as is possible under the existing contract. We have repeatedly felt the need of more nurses, and I would earnestly recommend that an effort be made to increase the number to 12 and the length of stay to six months.

The appointment of a housekeeper last February has been the greatest assistance to me, and I feel sure has resulted in a better running of the household affairs.

I desire to express my deep appreciation to the ladies' auxiliary board for their constant interest and generous contributions, and for the pleasure afforded the nurses by the dance given them at their commencement season.

I wish also to thank the hospital authorities and the visiting staff for their interest in and assistance to the nurses during their course of instruction and at times of illness.

In behalf of the patients, I would speak of their gratitude, constantly expressed, to Mrs. Taft for her very frequent and beautiful contributions of flowers for the free wards.

Very respectfully,

CLARA E. TELLER GEROW,
Superintendent of Nurses.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
CENTRAL DISPENSARY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

REPORT OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY BOARD, 1908-9.

GENTLEMEN: The ladies' auxiliary board has the pleasure to submit the following report of its work for the past year:

The ambulance has been fitted with blankets, rubber sheets, and a bag of doctor's equipments. Two medicine cupboards have been furnished for the hospital, a scrub woman employed, and half of the assistant housekeeper's wages are being paid by the board. The bathroom on the fourth floor, surgical clinic, a room in the Nurses' Home, and one of the sinks in the hospital have been put in complete repair. Various kitchen utensils have been furnished and the hospital has been fitted with muslin curtains and some new window shades.

Curtains have been supplied to the Nurses' Home and a temporary dressing room for the nurses in the hospital fitted with a screen, table, and mirror. New blankets, spreads, and a Kelly pad have been bought and two screens for the private rooms. The wardrobe carriage has been fitted with new tires, all the beds in the wards were painted, enamel trays have been furnished for all the private rooms, and the mattresses in the private rooms have all been made over and in many cases supplied with new ticking. Some new gas globes and a bar for the elevator, two enamel buckets, a toilet set for the housekeeper's bedroom, bath mats, and bath towels have been bought. A woman has been employed to clean the building during the summer, and it is a great satisfaction to the board to have been able to contribute toward the repainting of the hospital. The usual appropriations have been made for the Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners, an entertainment for the nurses, and to buy delicacies for the patients during the summer, and there has been considerable replenishing of glass and china.

Miss Shrapnel's resignation was accepted with expressions of the most sincere regret, and a sum of money has been raised by contributions from members of the board and offered Miss Shrapnel as some recognition of her invaluable services to the hospital, with a letter expressing appreciation of her faithful and untiring work and deep regret at her resignation.

The board wishes to express its thanks to the Friday morning sewing class, for its very liberal donation of sheets, towels, and pillowcases; to the Washington Co-operative Society, for making gowns and shrouds; to Mrs. Taft, for her kindness in sending flowers to the patients; Mrs. Butler, for her gift of bookcases, books, and pictures; Mrs. Andrews, for her annual collection; and to the public, for their generous response to the donation day appeal.

Respectfully submitted.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, *Secretary.*

Treasurer's report, 1908-9—Ladies' auxiliary board of Emergency Hospital.

SUBSCRIBER'S LIST.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. George L. Andrews.....	Mr. N. W. Burchell.....	\$2.00	
	Mr. A. M. Lothrop.....	1.00	
	Miss Blunt.....	1.30	
	Miss Blunt.....	10.00	
	Mrs. M. Addison.....	1.00	
	Mrs. George B. Williams.....	1.00	
	Miss L. Lander.....	1.00	
	Mrs. McIlhenny.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Wm. Schwan.....	5.00	
	Mrs. Wm. Sinclair.....	1.00	
	Mrs. J. A. Hughes.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Wm. C. Borden.....	1.00	
	Mrs. H. C. Bolton.....	1.00	
	Mr. Walker.....	1.00	
	Rev. and Mrs. Aspinwall.....	2.50	
	Misses Sedgeley.....	2.00	
	Mrs. F. T. Baxter.....	1.00	
	Mrs. George Barrie.....	1.00	
	Mrs. E. W. Gheen.....	5.00	
Mrs. Nicholas Anderson.....			\$39.50
Mrs. Buckingham.....			5.00
Mrs. Boardman.....			10.00
Mrs. Brownson.....			25.00
Mrs. A. T. Brice.....			20.00
Mrs. Joseph Bradley.....			10.00
Mrs. Geo. F. Becker.....			10.00
Mrs. Richard Butler.....			10.00
Miss Jos. Davis.....			10.00
Miss Eliz. Davis.....			10.00
Mrs. Tiffany Ayer.....			10.00
Mrs. Wm. Car. Eustis.....			50.00
Mrs. Frank Ellis.....			10.00
Mrs. Elkins.....			25.00
Miss Edwards.....			5.00
Mrs. Nat. Frances.....	Mrs. Evans.....		1.00
Mrs. Gaff.....			25.00
Mrs. Goddard.....			15.00
		20.00	
	Mrs. Train.....	5.00	
	Mrs. McLanahan.....	2.00	
	Mrs. Addison.....	1.00	
Mrs. Hobson.....			28.00
Mrs. R. G. Harlow.....			10.00
Mrs. Hussey.....			15.00
			10.00
	Mrs. A. Hopkins.....	1.00	
	Mrs. Halliday.....	1.00	
Mrs. Julian James.....			10.00
	Mrs. A. Janin.....	1.00	
Mrs. Fred. Keep.....			25.00
Mrs. Arthur Lee.....			15.00
Mrs. J. M. Morgan.....			10.00
Mrs. Anson Mills.....			25.00
Mrs. Myers.....			5.00
Mrs. Macher.....			5.00
Mrs. J. D. Morgan.....			15.00
Mrs. McClintock.....			10.00
Mrs. R. T. Mulligan.....		10.00	
	Mrs. J. F. May.....	1.00	
	Miss Jane Riggs.....	1.00	
	Messrs. J. H. Small.....	1.00	
	Mr. W. C. Burchell.....	1.00	
	Mr. Walker.....	1.00	
Mrs. Peller.....			15.00
Mrs. Postlethwaite.....			10.00
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell.....			10.00
Mrs. S. O. Richey.....			20.00
Mrs. Sharpe.....			25.00
Miss Lucy Stickney.....			10.00
Mrs. S. Spencer.....			10.00
Mrs. Shiras.....			25.00
Miss Siebert.....			30.00
		10.00	
	Mrs. F. G. Lee.....	1.00	
Mrs. A. B. Taylor.....			11.00
Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth.....			10.00
Mrs. Beekman Winthrop.....			20.00
			15.00

590 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Treasurer's report, 1908-9—Ladies' auxiliary board of Emergency Hospital—Continued.

SUBSCRIBER'S LIST—Continued.

Active members.	Contributive members.	Amount.	Total.
Mrs. Norman Williams.....			\$10.00
Miss M. Wetmore.....	Mr. S. Waters.....		1.00
			15.00
	Donations:		723.50
	Collection on Donation Day.....	\$84.35	
	Mrs. Postlethwaite.....	10.00	
	Mrs. Sternberg.....	2.00	
	Mrs. Julian James.....	10.00	
	Miss Kean.....	10.00	
	Mrs. Gaff.....	5.00	
	Mrs. Eugene Hale.....	25.00	
	Mrs. Anson Mills.....	100.00	
	Mrs. Braine.....	10.00	
	For gift to Miss Schrapnell.....	50.00	
	For nurses' entertainment.....	19.00	
			325.35
	Ttal.....		1,048.85

Treasurer's report, 1908-9—Ladies' auxiliary board of Emergency Hospital.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
Balance, November 16, 1908.....	\$308.60	For blankets, linen, muslin, kitchen utensils, etc.....	\$401.28
Subscriptions.....	723.50	Painting and varnishing.....	163.25
Donations.....	325.35	Printing.....	9.50
Interest on bank account.....	6.57	For new bathroom, etc.....	137.35
		Extra salaries for housekeeper, cleaner, and cook.....	220.00
		Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, nurses' entertainment, and gifts.....	230.00
			1,161.38
		Balance.....	202.64
Total.....	1,364.02	Total.....	1,364.02

Respectfully submitted.

SOPHIE SIEBERT, *Treasurer.**Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1909.*

SURGICAL CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Aneurism of the aorta.....						
Abscess.....			1		1	1
Adenitis.....	3	1			4	
Abscess of lung.....	1		1	1	3	
Appendicitis.....			1		1	
Arthritis.....	7	3	1	3	14	
Rattlesnake bite.....		1			1	
Burn:	1				1	
Arm.....					1	
Body.....			1	2	3	
Face.....	3	2	2		9	
Cellulitis.....	4			1	5	5
Colic:	2	3			4	
Intestinal.....	1			1	2	
Renal.....	5				5	
Hepatic.....	1	1	1		3	
Concussion.....	23	1	13	1	38	2

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Dislocation:						
Clavicle.....	1				1	
Elbow.....		1	1		2	
Shoulder.....	1				1	
Ankle.....	1				1	
Hip.....	1				1	
Epididymitis.....	3				3	
Epilepsy, traumatic.....	1		1		2	
Exhaustion.....	1				1	
Foreign body:						
Throat.....				1	1	
Abdomen.....				1	1	
Fracture:						
Clavicle.....	3		1	1	5	
Colles'.....		1		1	2	
Femur.....	12		6		20	
Fibula.....	4				4	
Humerus.....	5	2			7	
Metatarsal.....	4	2	5		11	
Maxilla, inferior.....	1		1		2	
Nasal.....	1				1	
Patella.....	2			3	5	
Pott's.....	4		2	1	7	
Radius and ulnar.....	6	1	1	2	10	
Scapula.....	1				1	
Skull.....	8		5	2	15	6
Depressed.....	3		1		4	1
Base.....	5				5	1
Tibia.....	7	1	6		14	
Tibia and fibula.....	7	2	7	1	17	
Compound.....	1		3		4	
Ribs.....	1	1	3		5	
Hemorrhage:						
Cerebral.....	2				2	
Urethral.....		1	1		2	
Hernia.....	6	1		2	9	
Strangulated.....	6		2		8	
Hemorrhoids.....	4				4	
Intestinal perforation.....	1				1	
Obstruction, intestinal.....	1	3	1	1	6	2
Orchitis.....	3				3	
Osteomyelitis.....	1	1			2	
Phimosis.....	1				1	
Ruptured patella ligament.....	3				3	
Retention, urine.....	1		1		2	1
Septicemia.....	1		1		2	
Sprains:						
Leg.....	1		1	1	3	
Ankle.....	5	3	2	1	11	
Knee.....	1	1			2	
Spine.....	1			1	2	
Ruptured urethra.....	2				2	1
Urethral stricture.....	1				1	
Varicocele.....	2				2	
Wounds:						
Contused—						
Abdomen.....	4		9	4	15	1
Arm.....	1	1		1	3	
Back.....	7	1	6		14	
Chest.....		2			2	1
Head.....	3	1	6	2	12	
Leg.....	6		1	1	8	
Gunshot—						
Abdomen.....	1	1		1	3	2
Arm.....	1				1	
Body.....	5		2	1	8	1
Hand.....	1			1	2	
Head.....	1		1		2	
Leg.....	3		4	1	8	
Chest.....	1				1	
Incised—						
Abdomen.....			1		1	
Arm.....	1				1	
Chest.....				1	1	
Head.....		1	2	1	4	
Neck.....			1		1	

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

SURGICAL CASES—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Wounds—Continued.						
Infected—						
Arm.....	1	2	1	1	5	
Hand.....				1	1	
Lacerated—						
Arm.....	5	2	2		9	
Face.....	5		3		8	
Leg.....	6		5		11	1
Scalp.....	9	2	11	1	23	
Punctured—						
Abdomen.....			1		1	
Stab—						
Abdomen.....	2			1	3	
Back.....	4		2	1	7	
Chest.....	1			1	2	1
Leg.....	1		3		4	
Neck.....				1	1	
Total.....	142	43	132	50	367	27

MEDICAL CASES.

Acute gastritis.....	19	8	6	11	34	
Influenza.....	14	1	4	2	21	
Acute articular rheumatism.....	1		1		2	
Gastro-enteritis.....	2		2	3	7	
Gas poisoning.....	4	2	1	1	8	
Delirium tremens.....	3	1			4	
Malaria.....	9				13	
Muscular cramps.....			1		1	
Pyomaline poisoning.....	7		2		9	1
Opium poisoning.....	1	3			5	
Uremia.....	3	4		2	9	6
Exhaustion, heat.....	3			1	4	1
Enteric fever.....	6	2	4	1	13	
Pulmonary hemorrhage.....			1		1	
Mercury poisoning.....		9			9	
Nephritis.....	1		1		2	
Chloroform poisoning.....		1			1	
Ruptured compensation.....		1			1	
Shock.....	1	1		2	4	
Iodine poisoning.....	1	1			2	1
Rheumatism, chronic.....				1	1	
Strychnine poisoning.....		1		1	2	
Carbolic poisoning.....		1			1	
Syncope.....	2	5		3	10	
Edema, lungs.....	4	1		2	7	2
Cirrhosis of liver.....	2				2	
Myocarditis.....	2				2	
Total.....	83	97	27	30	239	11

EYE AND EAR CASES.

Cataract.....	1		2		3	
Mastoiditis.....	2				2	1
Total.....	3		2		5	1

NOSE AND THROAT CASES.

Adenoids.....	5	2			7	
Epistaxis.....	1		1		2	
Asthma.....	5	3	8		16	1
Bronchitis.....	2	3	1		6	
Deflected septum.....	1				1	
Pharyngitis.....	1				1	
Pneumonia.....	1				1	
Phthisis.....	1		3		4	
Endocarditis.....	2		3		5	1
Total.....	19	8	16		43	2

Report of patients treated in the wards for year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

NERVOUS CASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Senility.....	1				1	
Alcoholism.....	63	4	1		69	6
Epilepsy.....	4	3	2	3	12	
Hysteria.....		1	1		2	
Neurasthenia.....	8	6			14	
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	11	1	6	3	21	11
Sunstroke.....		1			1	
Chorea.....		1			1	
Mania, acute.....	3	1		1	5	
Insomnia.....	4		1	1	6	
Exhaustion.....	13		3	1	17	
Neuritis.....	1	1			2	
Total.....	108	20	14	9	151	17

GYNECOLOGICAL CASES.

Endometritis.....		6		1	7	
Abortion, threatened.....				2	2	
Ovaritis.....		4			4	
Abortion.....		1			1	
Cervical abscess.....		1			1	
Salpingitis.....		4			4	
Peritonitis.....		2		1	3	
Metrorrhagia.....				1	1	
Cystitis.....		1			1	
Uterine hemorrhage.....		7		3	10	
Lacerated wound of vulva.....		2		2	4	
Total.....		28		10	38	

Operations in wards for year ended June 30, 1909.

Operation.	Number.	Operation.	Number.
Abscess, cervical.....	4	Excision head humerus.....	1
Abscess, pelvic.....	1	Fractures:	
Adenectomy.....	8	Radius and ulna.....	3
Adenoidectomy.....	5	Radius and ulna, wired.....	4
Amputation:		Femur, wired.....	2
Fingers.....	7	Femur, reduced.....	2
Foot.....	1	Patella, wired.....	1
Forearm.....	1	Humerus, wired.....	1
Leg.....	2	Humerus, reduced.....	4
Toes.....	2	Tibia and fibula, reduced.....	6
Hand.....	3	Tibia and fibula, wired.....	5
Appendectomy.....	10	Colle's, reduced.....	1
Arthrotoomy:		Colle's, wired.....	3
Hip.....	1	Clavicle, wired.....	1
Knee.....	1	Skull, depressed.....	2
Aspiration, lung.....	1	Pott's.....	2
Aneurism.....	1	Foreign body removed:	
Ankylosis of the elbow.....	2	Arm.....	1
Arthritis.....	1	Leg.....	6
Carbuncle.....	1	Bullet, chest.....	1
Cataract extraction.....	2	Gastrotoomy.....	1
Curettage.....	8	Gastro-enterostomy.....	2
Cellulitis.....	2	Gastrorraphy.....	4
Cystotomy.....	1	Hemorrhoids excised.....	14
Dislocation:		Herniotomy.....	1
Metatarsal.....	1	Hydrocele.....	1
Elbow.....	1	Intestinal obstruction.....	1
Shoulder.....	1	Laparotomy:	
Hip.....	1	Exploratory.....	12
Enucleation of eye.....	1	Laminectomy.....	1
Exploration shoulder.....	1	Mastoiditis.....	2
Erasion:		Nasal polyp removed.....	1
Ulna.....	1	Oophorectomy.....	2
Radius.....	1	Orchodectomy.....	1
Tibia.....	1	Osteomyelitis.....	2

594 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Operations in wards for year ended June 30, 1909—Continued.

Operation.	Number.	Operation.	Number.
Plastic operation, eye.....	1	Urethrotomy.....	2
Perineorrhaphy.....	5	Ventral suspension uterus.....	1
Resection:		Venereal warts excised.....	1
Intestinal.....	3	Varicose veins excised.....	4
Nasal septum.....	1	Wounds:	
Rib.....	1	Lacerated, arm.....	1
Stretching ulna nerve.....	1	Lacerated, thigh.....	1
Salpingo-oophorectomy.....	7	Gunshot, scrotum.....	1
Skin grafting.....	3	Gunshot, shoulder.....	1
Trephining:		Gunshot, eye.....	1
Skull.....	10	Gunshot, back.....	1
Tenorrhaphy.....	3	Infected, hand.....	1
Trachelorrhaphy.....	2		
Tonsils removed.....	1		176

Patients treated in the emergency department, year ended June 30, 1909.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Abrasion:					Dislocation—Continued.				
Arm.....	29	1	12		Finger.....	12	2	1	
Body.....	1	1	1		Shoulder.....	9		10	1
Face.....	28		6	2	Hip.....	2			
Head.....	3		2		Knee.....	1			
Leg.....	21	3	6	6	Toe.....	3			
Abscess.....	23	3	19	7	Radius.....	1			
Alcoholism.....	276	26	63	17	Epilepsy.....	86	5	62	22
Angina pectoris.....	3	1			Enteric fever.....	2			
Apoplexy.....	2	1	1		Extravasation of urine.....	1			
Appendicitis.....	4			2	Epistaxis.....	19		11	11
Asthma.....	7		9	1	Endocarditis.....	3		2	3
Bone felon.....	1	4			Epididymitis.....	1			
Bite:					Exhaustion.....	27	8	14	4
Dog—					Exhaustion, heat.....	21		13	1
Arm.....	46	1	13	3	Foreign body in—				
Face.....	5	1	2	1	Arm.....	18	6	9	7
Head.....	2		1		Ear.....	2		1	1
Leg.....	30	1	19	7	Eye.....	144	5	53	5
Cat.....	6	1	2	2	Leg.....	10	3	6	
Insect.....	7	2	8	1	Throat.....	6	4	7	4
Horse.....	4		3		Bladder.....	2			
Human.....	12		14	6	Finger.....	4		10	
Monkey.....	2		1		Hand.....	16	2	3	
Rattlesnake.....	1				Foot.....	3	1		
Dog.....				1	Rectum.....	1			
Burn:					Fracture:				
Arm.....	41	10	14	5	Clavicle.....	12	1	2	2
Body.....	6	1	4	2	Colles.....	18	1	1	2
Face.....	9		6	3	Femur.....	5		2	
Head.....	1		1	1	Fibula.....	4		1	
Leg.....	10	2	3	1	Humerus.....	12	1	4	
Universal.....	3	2	2	1	Compound.....		1		
Hand.....	6				Metacarpal.....	11	2	2	1
Electrical.....	2				Compound.....		1		
Bronchitis, acute.....	1			1	Metatarsal.....	6		1	
Cellulitis.....	1				Maxilla, inferior.....	1		1	1
Carbuncle.....	2				Nasal.....	5		1	2
Cerebral thrombosis.....			1		Patella.....	1			
Colic:					Phalanges.....	6		3	1
Intestinal.....	3		4		Potts.....	10	1	4	
Renal.....	6				Radius.....	14	2	5	
Biliary.....	4	1			Skull.....	7	1	5	1
Concussion.....	41	3	15	3	Depressed.....	3			
Concussion, spine.....			1		Base.....	4		2	
Conjunctivitis.....	4	1	3	1	Tibia.....	7	2	6	
Constipation.....	4		3		Tibia and fibula.....	3		2	1
Cramps, muscular.....	6		11	2	Compound.....	2		7	
Cystitis.....	1				Ulna.....	9	1	4	
Delirium tremens.....	5	1	1		Os calcis, compound.....	2		2	
Drowning.....	1	2	1		Spine.....	1		1	
Dislocation:					Scapula.....	1			
Clavicle.....	1	1	1		Furuncle.....	2			
Elbow.....	1	1				31	5	7	1

Annual report of skin diseases, July, 1908-9.

Skin diseases (diagnosis.)	White.		Colored.		Skin diseases (diagnosis.)	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Acne.....	1		4	3	Pityriasis rosea.....	1		1	
Chloasma.....		1			Pruritus.....	3	1	1	
Dermatitis.....	1		5	1	Psoriasis.....	1		1	
Dermatitis venenata.....	4		1		Purpura.....	1			
Eczema.....	28	16	23	11	Rosacea.....	1			
Epithelioma.....	2				Scabies.....	19	3	9	4
Erythema multiforme.....	4	1			Sycosis, nonparasitic.....	2		2	
Furunculus.....	2				Syphiloderma.....	12	16	17	11
Herpes zoster.....	1		1	1	Tinea sycosis parasitic.....	2			
Impetigo.....	5	2	2	5	Trichophytosis:				
Keloid.....			1		Capitis.....	1			
Lichen tropicus.....		1			Corporis.....	1			
Lupus erythematosus.....	1	1	1		Vitiligo.....			1	
Pediculosis:					Total.....	92	43	70	36
Corporis.....	1								
Capitis.....		1							

New cases.....251
Grand total.....794

Report of new patients treated for children's diseases at the central dispensary during the year 1908-9.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abscess.....	2	1	2	1	6	Otitis media.....	1			2	3
Adenitis.....	2	1	2	3	8	Pediculosis:					
Adenoids.....					2	Capitis.....	4	5			9
Anæmia.....				1	1	Corporis.....			1		1
Bronchitis.....	6	4	3	7	20	Parotitis.....	1	2			3
Burns.....	2	1	2	2	7	Pertussis.....	1	1			2
Chorea.....				1	1	Pharyngitis.....	1	1	1		3
Conjunctivitis.....	1	1			2	Phimosis.....	2		4		6
Constipation.....	1	1	4		6	Phthisis pulmonalis.....				2	2
Coryza.....					1	Pneumonia:					
Contusion.....	2	2	2	2	8	Broncho.....			2	1	3
Cysts.....		1			1	Lobar.....				1	1
Dermatitis herpetiformis.....		1			1	Pyæmia.....	1				1
Dog bite.....			1		1	Pruritis.....		1	1		2
Dyspepsia.....	1	4	1	4	10	Purpura hemorrhagica.....	1	1	1		3
Eczema.....	1	4	3	4	12	Rachitis.....	1		2		3
Enteritis.....	1			2	3	Rheumatism.....	1		1	1	3
Enuritis.....	2				2	Rhinitis.....			1	1	2
Epilepsy.....		1			1	Rhus toxicodendron.....	2	2		1	4
Erythema.....		1			1	Scabies.....	2				2
Fever: Typhoid.....		1	1		2	Scoliosis.....				1	1
Foreign body.....	2	1	1		4	Sinus from thymus.....		1			1
Fracture radius and ulna.....	1				1	Sprains.....	1	2			3
Fracture of humerus.....	1	1			2	Stomatitis.....	1	1		1	3
Fracture of radius.....	1	1			2	Sudamina.....	1				1
Fracture of clavicle.....	1				1	Syphilis.....			1	1	2
Fracture of thumb.....			1		1	Syphilis, congenital.....	1		1		2
Furunculosis.....	2	1			3	Throat:					
Gastritis.....	1	1			2	Capitis.....	2	1	1		4
Genu valgum.....		1			1	Circinata.....		1			1
Goiter.....			1		1	Verrucosa.....			1		1
Gonorrhea.....		1			1	Tongue-tie.....					
Hæmaturia.....	1				1	Tonsilitis.....		1			1
Herpes zoster.....		2	2	2	7	Tumor of scalp.....	2	1	3		6
Impetigo.....	1	2	2	2	7	Ulcer.....	1	1			2
Incised wound.....	27	1	4	8	46	Urticaria.....	1	1			2
Infected wound.....	3	1	2	1	7	Undiagnosed.....	7	8	8	6	29
Lacerated wound.....	12	4	10	9	35	Vaccination.....	34	30	165	144	373
La grippe.....	1				1	Vaginitis.....		1			1
Laryngitis.....			1		1	Referred.....	4	7	24	12	47
Malaria.....	1		2	1	4	Total.....	147	117	247	226	756
Marasmus.....	1	2			3						
Myelitis.....			1		1						

Number of new patients treated, 737; number of visits, 1,313; average daily, 4.75.

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for diseases of the eye and ear, during the year ending June 30, 1909.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
DISEASES OF THE EYE.						DISEASES OF THE EYE—continued.					
Conjunctiva:						Crystalline lens:					
Burn.....	1				1	Cataract—					
Conjunctivitis—						Immature.....		2	4		6
Catarrhal acute.....	20	18	25	27	90	Mature.....			4	1	5
Phlyctenular.....	3	2	1	1	7	Zonular.....			2		2
Traumatic.....	1		1		2	Lachrymal apparatus:					
Echymosis.....		1		1	2	Dacryo-cystitis.....	1	1		3	5
Pterygium.....				1	1	Epiphora.....	1				1
Cornea:						Lachrymal stenosis.....		1			1
Abrasion.....			1		1	Lids and brows:					
Burn of acid.....			1		1	Chalazion.....	2		7	1	10
Foreign body in.....	6		1		7	Wart of.....			2		2
Hypopyon keratitis.....			1		1	Muscles and nerves: Neuralgia, supraorbital.....			1		1
Keratitis.....		0	2	1	3	Refraction and accommodation.....					
Parenchymatous.....				2	2		6	28	7	18	59
Phlyctenular.....		1			1	DISEASES OF THE EAR.					
Superficial.....				1	1	External ear:					
Traumatic.....	1				1	Cerumen.....	2	3	1	2	8
Kerato-iritis.....	2		2	2	6	Foreign body.....	1		1	0	2
Ulcer.....	1		2		3	Otitis—					
Sclera:						External.....					
Episcleritis.....		1	1		2	Diffuse.....	1				1
Iris:						Middle ear and mastoid:			1		1
Coloboma of, artificial.....	37	23	38	36	134	Otitis med. catarr.—					
Iritis—						Acute.....	6	4	5	3	18
Plastic chronic.....			1		1	Chronic.....	8	3	6	1	18
Syphilitic.....	1		8		9	Otitis med. pur.—					
Traumatic.....	4	1	3		8	Acute.....	2	1	3	1	7
Prolapse of iris.....			1		1	Chronic.....	4	2	1	2	9
Synechia, posterior.....			1		1	Rupture of membrana tympani.....	1				1
Choroid:						Total.....	80	69	103	72	324
Choroiditis—											
Simple.....			1		1						
Disseminated.....			1		1						
Optic nerve and retina:											
Atrophy of optic nerve.....	2		2	1	5						
Hemorrhage in.....			2		2						
Globe:											
Anophthalmus operative.....			1		1						
Contusion of globe.....	1		2		3						

Total number of visits for the year, 908; average daily attendance, 8+; operations, 23.

Report of new patients treated for genito-urinary diseases at the Central Dispensary during the year 1908-9.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
	Male.	Male.			Male.	Male.	
Abscess:				Impotency.....		3	3
Periurethral.....	2	4	6	Locomotor ataxia.....	1		1
Prepuce.....		1	1	Nephritis.....		1	1
Scrotal.....		1	1	Neurasthenia, sexual.....	6	1	7
Adenitis, inguinal.....	9	75	84	Orchitis.....	1	5	6
Arthritis, gonorrheal.....	3	1	4	Papillomate.....	1	4	5
Balanitis.....	4	9	13	Paraphimosis.....	1	4	5
Chanere.....	10	17	27	Phimosis.....	2	21	23
Chaneroid.....	25	124	149	Prostatitis:			
Condylomata.....	1		1	Acute.....	6	5	11
Cystitis.....	2	7	9	Chronic.....	6	20	26
Enuresis.....	1	4	5	Prostatic hypertrophy.....	3	3	6
Epididymitis.....	10	31	41	Redundant foreskin.....		1	1
Gonorrhea:				Retention of urine.....		8	8
Acute.....	42	130	172	Stricture.....	4	30	34
Chronic.....	25	108	133	Syphilis.....	16	65	81
Hernia, inguinal.....		6	6	Urethritis, simple.....		3	3
Herpes prepuccialis.....	6	14	20	Varicocele.....	3	3	6
Hydrocele.....	2	5	7				
Hydrocele of cord.....		2	2	Total.....	192	712	904

Total number of visits for the year 1908-9, 2,682; average daily attendance, 8; operations, 120; cases referred, 50.

598 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated for diseases of the throat and chest at the Central Dispensary during the year 1908-9.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adenitis, tubercular.	3	1	1	1	4	Pharyngitis:					
Adenoids, postnasal space.	6	1	3	1	10	Acute.			1	1	1
Aneurism.	1	2	1	1	4	Chronic.	6	3	6	2	17
Aortic regurgitation.	1	1	8	1	9	Granulosa.	2	1	4	4	10
Aortic stenosis.			1	1	1	Phthisis.	11	1	22	10	44
Aphonia.		1		1	1	Pleurodynia.	9	1	16	6	31
Arterial fibrosis.			2	2	2	Pleuritis.	5	1	5	1	11
Asthma.	2	1	2	1	6	Pneumonia, croupous.	1	1	3		4
Bronchitis:						Rhinitis:					
Acute.	22	6	35	19	82	Acute.	3	1	3	1	8
Chronic cardiac.	1	1	1	1	2	Atrophica.	2	2	4	2	10
Dilatation of heart.	1				1	Hypertrophica.		1	1		2
Diphtheria.		1	1	1	2	Chronica.			1	1	2
Dilatation of aortic arch.			1	1	1	Sicca.			2	1	3
Empysema.	7	1			8	Rhino-pharyngitis, chronic.	9	9	10	7	35
Empyema.	1				1	Septum-nasi, deflection of.	5	1	3		8
Empyema of antrum of						Specific ulcer tonsil.	2	1	2		5
Highmore.	1	1			2	Syphilitic ulcer of tongue.	1	1	1	1	4
Epistaxis.	4		3	2	9	Syphilitic ulceration of—					
Endocarditis.	1				1	Palate.	3	1	1	4	9
Fracture of nasal bone.	1				1	Vocal cords.	1				1
Foreign body in nose.		1			1	Larynx.	1		2		3
Fracture of septum of nose.			1	1	1	Nasal bones.	1		3	1	5
Functional disease of heart.		1	1	1	2	Tonsillitis:					
Gout.		1			1	Acute catarrhal.		1	6	1	8
Herpes labialis.			1	1	1	Follicular.	4		7	9	20
Hypertrophy of heart.			1	1	1	Tubercular gangrene of lung.			1		1
Hypertrophy of tonsils.	6	10	2	9	27	Uvula, elongated.	1		3	4	8
Hamatoma of septum.	1				1	Cardiac neurosis.	1	1	1	3	6
Hypertrophy of lingual						Cardiac insufficiency.	1				1
tonsils.		1			1	Frontal sinusitis.		2	1		3
Inflammation of lingual						Nasal spur.	2				2
tonsil.	1		1		2	Nervous heart.			1		1
Intercostal neuralgia.			1	1	1	Specific gumma hard palate.				1	1
Laryngitis:						Specific ulcer pharynx.	1		6	4	11
Acute.	5	2	7		14	Stenosis sublingual duct.				1	1
Chronic.	1		1	1	3	Refused treatment.				1	1
Lingual varix.		1			1	Referred.	9	5	23	8	45
Mitral regurgitation.	1		4	3	8	Undiagnosed.	4	1	2	2	9
Mitral regurgitation and						Total.	150	63	222	119	554
stenosis.			1		1						
Mitral stenosis.	1				1						
Peritonsillar abscess.			7	2	9						

Total number of visits for the year, 3,332; average daily attendance, 19.

OPERATIONS.

Adenoids removed from nasal vault.	6	Removal of nasal polypi.	1
Amputation of uvula.	8	Tonsillectomy.	22
Cauterizations of—		Tonsillotomy for tonsilla abscess.	12
Inferior turbinate body.	4	Removal of foreign body from nose.	2
Pharynx.	4	Opening of sublingual duct.	1
Lingual varix.	1	Incision of hypertrophied turbinate.	1
Spurs from septum nasi removed.	1	Incision of abscess of nose.	1
Operation for deflected septum.	2		
Trephining of antrum of Highmore.	1		

Report of new patients treated in the clinic for diseases of women at the Central Dispensary from June 30, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Abortion.....	1	2	3	Postoperative neurasthenia.....	1	1	2
Missed.....	1	.....	1	Pregnancy, normal.....	4	17	21
Abcess, vulvo-vaginal.....	1	6	7	Rectum:			
Adhesions, postoperative.....	.....	2	2	Stricture of.....	1	1	2
Adenitis, inguinal.....	1	2	3	Ulceration of.....	.....	2	2
Amenorrhoea.....	.....	2	2	Salpingitis.....	3	19	22
Bladders, carcinoma.....	.....	1	1	Syphilis.....	2	9	11
Breast:				Urethritis.....	.....	1	1
Abcess of.....	.....	3	3	Urethritis.....	1	6	7
Carcinoma of.....	1	.....	1	Uterus:			
Eczema.....	.....	1	1	Anteflexion of.....	1	3	4
Caruncle (urethral).....	.....	1	1	Fibro-myoma of.....	2	8	10
Cervix:				Polypus of.....	1	.....	1
Erosion of.....	.....	3	3	Procidentia of.....	.....	1	1
Laceration of.....	3	6	9	Prolapse of.....	.....	1	1
Chancroid.....	.....	6	6	Retroversion of.....	2	18	20
Cystitis.....	4	3	7	Vaginitis:			
Endometritis:				Gonorrhoeal.....	2	15	17
Cervical.....	3	6	9	Senile.....	1	2	3
Corporeal.....	.....	1	1	Vagina, carcinoma.....	1	.....	1
Hernia:				Vulva:			
Inguinal.....	.....	1	1	Papilloma of.....	.....	1	1
Postoperative.....	1	1	2	Ulceration of.....	.....	1	1
Hemorrhoids.....	.....	1	1	Vagina, foreign body,			
Menopause.....	1	3	4	herpes.....	1	1	2
Menorrhagia.....	1	3	4	Referred, undiagnosed			
Ovary:				and refused examina-			
Cystic.....	.....	1	1	tion.....	16	27	43
Prolapse.....	1	.....	1	Total.....	59	194	253
Perineum, partial laceration of.....	1	5	6				

Total number of new patients treated, 249; total number of visits for the year, 695; average daily attendance, 3+; number of operations, 3.

OPERATIONS.

Abcess, breast incision.....	1
Incision, vulvo-vaginal abcess.....	1
Excision, urethral caruncle.....	1

600 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for general medical diseases from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

INTERNAL MEDICINE.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alcoholism.....	8	.....	3	1	12	Hepatitis—Continued.					
Alopecia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Acute parenchymatous.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Anæmia:						Interstitial.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Primary.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	Indigestion, intestinal.....	8	6	25	15	54
Secondary.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	Influenza.....	5	1	9	3	18
Aortic stenosis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Malaria:					
Appendicitis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Estivo-autumnal.....	3	1	3	2	9
Arteriosclerosis.....	3	1	12	2	18	Tertian.....	1	2	5	.....	8
Arthritis deformans.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Malingering.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Asthma.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	Migraine.....	1	.....	.....	4	5
Auto-intoxication.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	Nephritis:					
Bronchitis:						Interstitial.....	2	.....	3	.....	5
Acute catarrhal.....	6	1	8	1	16	Acute parenchymatous.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Chronic catarrhal.....	1	.....	3	2	6	Chronic parenchymatous.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Cancer, gastric.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Obesity.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Chlorosis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Parotitis, simple.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Cholelithiasis.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	Pes planus.....	2	1	1	1	5
Colitis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	Pertussis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Constipation.....	9	12	23	15	59	Pleurisy.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Coryza.....	3	.....	1	1	5	Pleurodynia.....	1	.....	2	1	4
Cystitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Pneumonia, catarrhal.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	Poisoning:					
Duodenitis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Lead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Dysentery.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	Opium.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Enteritis:						Rheumatism:					
Acute.....	1	1	2	.....	4	Abarticular.....	20	6	27	8	61
Chronic.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	Acute articular.....	3	3	12	5	23
Enterocolitis.....	3	1	2	.....	6	Chronic articular.....	6	10	25	8	49
Enteroptosis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Singular, chronic.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Exanthemata:						Senility.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Varicella.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Seat worms.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Variola.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Scabies.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Furunculosis.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Syphilis.....	9	3	31	9	52
Gastric ulcer.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Tabes dorsalis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gastric neurasthenia.....	4	3	.....	8	15	Tonsillitis, acute follicular.....	1	.....	3	.....	4
Gastritis:						Torticollis.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Acute.....	7	9	5	5	26	Tuberculosis:					
Chronic.....	10	7	33	26	76	Peritoneal.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Gastro-duodenitis.....	1	.....	6	2	9	Chronic pulmonary.....	2	.....	6	.....	8
General debility.....	1	2	1	.....	4	Typhoid fever.....	.....	.....	6	.....	9
Golter.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Referred.....	77	32	89	67	265
Exophthalmia.....	.....	3	.....	1	4	Undiagnosed.....	14	6	15	9	44
Hemiplegia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Total.....	175	90	282	157	704
Hepatitis:											
Catarrhal.....	1	.....	1	.....	2						

Total new patients treated, 966; total number of visits for the year, 2,166; average daily attendance, 7+.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Alcoholism.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Neuralgia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	1	5	.....	8	Neurasthenia.....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Cerebral syphilis.....	1	1	1	.....	3	Neurasthenia, prostatic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Cerebral concussion.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Neuritis, traumatic.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Chorea.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Neuritis.....	3	.....	2	1	6
Dementia.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Nervous dyspepsia.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Epilepsy.....	2	.....	1	2	5	Paralysis agitans.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Traumatic.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Paraphasia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Petit mal.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Undiagnosed.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Hemiplegia, traumatic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Total.....	15	10	2	2	29
Multiple neuritis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1						
Musculo-spiral paralysis.....	3	2	.....	.....	5						

Number of new patients treated, 52; total number of visits, 356; average daily attendance, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ending June 30, 1909.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abcesses:						Fracture—Continued.					
Alveolar	9	1	15	3	28	Potts			1		1
Arm	3		6	1	10	Radius	1		2		4
Chest	1		4		5	Ribs	2		5		7
Chronic	1		1		1	Scapula			1		1
Dorsal	7		1		2	Ulnar	1		2		3
Ischio-rectal	4		6	3	13	Furuncle	10		5		15
Leg	7		5	4	9	Furunculosis	5		3		8
Neck	7		8	1	16	Gangrene, dry			1		1
Palmar	5		1	2	8	Gummata			3	5	8
Tubercular	2			1	3	Hemorrhoids:					
Adenitis:						Exterior	2		14		16
Cervical	5		11	10	26	Interior			3		3
Genaral	4		3	1	8	Hernia:					
Tubercular			3	4	7	Inguinal (direct)	2		1		3
Ankylosis:			2	1	3	Inguinal (indirect)	1		1		2
Ankle						Housemaids knee	1		1		2
Shoulder				1	1	Ingrown toe nail	10	2	3	1	16
Wrist				1	1	Keloid	1		1	3	5
Arthritis:						Necrosis	1				1
Ankle		2	2	1	5	Orchitis			1		1
Elbow	1				1	Peritonitis				1	1
Gonorrhoeal	1				2	Phlegmon:					
Knee	1		2		3	Finger	20	1	21	3	46
Wrist			1		1	Foot	7		12	2	21
Bite:						Hand	11		11	4	26
Animal	3	3	1	5	12	Ranula				1	1
Human	3	1	2		6	Sprain:					
Insect	2	1	3	1	7	Ankle	6	5	9	4	24
Bunion			3	1	4	Elbow	2	2	3		7
Burns	17	3	20	6	46	Finger	4		5	1	10
Bursitis	1		1	1	3	Hip	1		12	2	15
Caruncle	2			1	3	Knee	1		1		2
Cellulitis	6	4	3	5	18	Shoulder	1		5	6	12
Chilblains			1		1	Synovitis	2	2	4	2	10
Clavus			1		1	Teno synovitis	3		3		6
Cysts	6		6		12	Tumors:					
Dislocations:						Carcinomata			1		1
Ankle	1				1	Epithomata	1	3			4
Finger	3		1		4	Fibromata		1			1
Shoulder	4		1		5	Lipomata	2		3		5
Fissure in ano	4		5	3	12	Papillomata		2		1	3
Fistula in ano			1		1	Ulcers:					
Foreign body in:						Syphilitic	18	3	15	25	61
Arm			1		1	Traumatic	10		4	3	17
Hand	2	1	6	1	10	Tubercular			2		2
Foot	2	1		1	4	Varicose	5		4	3	12
Fracture:						Varicocele	2		1		3
Colles	3	1	3		7	Varicose veins	4		2		6
Clavicle	1		3	1	5	Wounds:					
Carpus	1		1		2	Contused	42	2	56	11	111
Fibula			1		1	Incised	46	4	83	22	155
Humerus	1		2		3	Infected	90	9	106	38	244
Inf. maxilla	1				1	Lacerated	86	11	148	44	289
Metacarpal bones	1	1	4		6	Gunshot	5		8		13
Metatarsal bones	1		2		3	Punctured	10		23	8	41
Olecranon	1			1	2	Total	528	68	735	248	1,579
Patella			1		1						
Phalanges	1				1						

Total number of visits for the year, 3,604; average daily attendance, 13; redressings, 2205.

OPERATIONS.

Abcesses incised	91	Hemorrhoids	6
Caruncle incised	11	Ingrown nail excised	17
Cysts excised	18	Necrosed bone removed	4
Digits amputated	4	Phlegmon incised	41
Dislocations reduced	2	Tumors excised	5
Fissure in ano	4	Ulcers curetted	23
Fistula in ano	4	Varicocele excised	23
Fractures reduced	14		
Furuncle incised	20	Total	296
Glands incised	9		

600 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for general medical diseases from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909.

INTERNAL MEDICINE.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alcoholism.....	8		3	1	12	Hepatitis—Continued.					
Alopecia.....	1				1	Acute parenchymatous..	1				1
Anaemia:						Interstitial.....		2			2
Primary.....		1		1	2	Indigestion, intestinal.....	8	6	25	15	54
Secondary.....	3		2		5	Influenza.....	5	1	9	3	18
Aortic stenosis.....					1	Malaria:					
Appendicitis.....			4		4	Estivo-autumnal.....	3	1	3	2	9
Arteriosclerosis.....	3	1	12	2	18	Tertian.....	1	2	5		8
Arthritis deformans.....				1	1	Malingering.....			1		1
Asthma.....	1	1		1	3	Migraine.....	1			4	5
Auto-intoxication.....				1	2	Nephritis:					
Bronchitis:						Interstitial.....	2		3		5
Acute catarrhal.....	6	1	8	1	16	Acute parenchymatous..		1	1		2
Chronic catarrhal.....	1		3	2	6	Chronic parenchymatous			2	1	3
Cancer, gastric.....			1		1	Obesity.....			2		2
Chlorosis.....			1		1	Parotitis, simple.....				1	2
Cholelithiasis.....	1				2	Pes planus.....	2	1	1	1	5
Colitis.....	1		1		2	Pertussis.....	1				1
Constipation.....	9	12	23	15	59	Pleurisy.....			3	2	5
Coryza.....	3		1	1	5	Pleurodynia.....	1		2	1	4
Cystitis.....				1	1	Pneumonia, catarrhal.....				1	1
Diabetes mellitus.....	2				2	Poisoning:					
Duodenitis.....			1		1	Lead.....	2				2
Dysentery.....		1	4		5	Opium.....	2				2
Enteritis:						Rheumatism:					
Acute.....	1	1	2		4	Abarticular.....	20	6	27	8	61
Chronic.....	1		2		3	Acute articular.....	3	3	12	5	23
Enterocolitis.....	3	1	2		6	Chronic articular.....	6	10	25	8	49
Enteroptosis.....	1				1	Singultus, chronic.....			1		1
Exanthemata:						Senility.....				1	1
Varicella.....				1	1	Seat worms.....				1	1
Variola.....				1	1	Scabies.....				1	1
Furunculosis.....				1	1	Syphilis.....	9				9
Gastric ulcer.....		1			1	Tabes dorsalis.....	1	3	31	9	52
Gastric neurasthenia.....	4	3		8	15	Tonsillitis, acute follicular.	1		3		4
Gastritis:						Torticollis.....	1		1		2
Acute.....	7	9	5	5	26	Tuberculosis:					
Chronic.....	10	7	33	26	76	Peritoneal.....			1		1
Gastro-duodenitis.....	1		6	2	9	Chronic pulmonary.....	2		6		8
General debility.....	1	2	1		4	Typhoid fever.....	2		6		9
Goiter.....				1	1	Referred.....	77	32	89	67	265
Exophthalmic.....		3		1	4	Undiagnosed.....	14	6	15	9	44
Hemiplegia.....	1				1	Total.....	175	90	282	157	704
Hepatitis:											
Catarrhal.....	1		1		2						

Total new patients treated, 966; total number of visits for the year, 2,166; average daily attendance, 7+.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alcoholism.....	1				1	Neuralgia.....	1				1
Cerebral hemorrhage.....	2	1	5		8	Neurasthenia.....	2	3			5
Cerebral syphilis.....	1	1	1		3	Neurasthenia, prostatic.	1				1
Cerebral concussion.....	1				1	Neuritis, traumatic.....	1	1			2
Chorea.....		1			1	Neuritis.....	3		2	1	6
Dementia.....	1				1	Nervous dyspepsia.....	3	1			4
Epilepsy.....	2		1	2	5	Paralysis agitans.....				1	1
Traumatic.....			1		1	Paraphasia.....		1			1
Petit mal.....				1	1	Undiagnosed.....		2			2
Hemiplegia, traumatic.....	1				1	Total.....	15	10	2	2	29
Multiple neuritis.....	1				1						
Musculo-spiral paralysis.....	3	2			5						

Number of new patients treated, 52; total number of visits, 356; average daily attendance, 3½.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 601

Report of new patients treated at the Central Dispensary in the clinic for surgical diseases during the year ending June 30, 1909.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Abscess:						Fracture—Continued.					
Alveolar.....	9	1	15	3	28	Potts.....			1		1
Arm.....	3		6	1	10	Radius.....	1		2	1	4
Chest.....	1		4		5	Ribs.....	2		5		7
Chronic.....	1				1	Scapula.....		1	1		1
Dorsal.....	1		1		2	Ulnar.....	1		2		3
Ischio-rectal.....	4		6	3	13	Furuncle.....	10		5		15
Leg.....			5	4	9	Furunculosis.....	5		3		8
Neck.....	7		8	1	16	Gangrene, dry.....		1	1		1
Palmar.....	5		1	2	8	Gummata.....			3	5	8
Tubercular.....	2			1	3	Hemorrhoids:					
Adenitis:						Exterior.....	2		14		16
Cervical.....	5		11	10	26	Interior.....			3		3
Genaral.....	4		3	1	8	Hernia:					
Tubercular.....			3	4	7	Inguinal (direct).....	2		1		3
Ankylosis:						Inguinal (indirect).....	1		1		2
Ankle.....		2	1		3	Housemaids knee.....	1		1		2
Shoulder.....			1		1	Ingrown toe nail.....	10	2	3	1	16
Wrist.....			1		1	Keloid.....	1		1	3	5
Arthritis:						Necrosis.....	1				1
Ankle.....		2	2	1	5	Orchitis.....			1		1
Elbow.....	1				1	Peritonitis.....				1	1
Gonorrhoeal.....	1				2	Phlegmon:					
Knee.....	1		2		3	Finger.....	20	1	21	3	46
Wrist.....			1		1	Foot.....	7		12	2	21
Bite:						Hand.....	11		11	4	26
Animal.....	3	3	1	5	12	Ranula.....				1	1
Human.....	3	1	2		6	Sprain:					
Insect.....	2	1	3	1	7	Ankle.....	6	5	9	4	24
Bunion.....			3	1	4	Elbow.....	2	2	3		7
Burns.....	17	3	20	6	46	Finger.....	4				10
Bursitis.....	1		1	1	3	Hip.....	1		12	2	15
Caruncle.....	2				3	Knee.....	1		1		2
Cellulitis.....	6	4	3	5	18	Shoulder.....	1		5	6	12
Chilblains.....			1		1	Synovitis.....	2	2	4	2	10
Clavus.....			1		1	Teno synovitis.....	3		3		6
Cysts.....	6		6		12	Tumors:					
Dislocations:						Carcinomata.....			1		1
Ankle.....	1				1	Epithomata.....	1	3			4
Finger.....	3		1		4	Fibromata.....		1			1
Shoulder.....	4		1		5	Lipomata.....	2		3		5
Fissure in ano.....	4		5	3	12	Papillomata.....		2		1	3
Fistula in ano.....			1		1	Uleers:					
Foreign body in:						Syphilitic.....	18	3	15	25	61
Arm.....			1		1	Traumatic.....	10		4	3	17
Hand.....	2	1	6	1	10	Tubercular.....			2		2
Foot.....	2	1		1	4	Varicose.....	5		4	3	12
Fracture:						Varicocele.....	2		1		3
Colles.....	3	1	3		7	Varicose veins.....	4		2		6
Clavicle.....	1		3	1	5	Wounds:					
Carpus.....	1		1		2	Contused.....	42	2	56	11	111
Fibula.....			1		1	Incised.....	46	4	83	22	155
Humerus.....	1		2		3	Infected.....	90	9	106	38	244
Inf. maxilla.....	1				1	Lacerated.....	86	11	148	44	289
Metacarpal bones.....	1	1	4		6	Gunshot.....	5		8		13
Metatarsal bones.....	1		2		3	Punctured.....	10		23	8	41
Olecranon.....	1			1	2	Total.....	528	68	735	248	1,579
Patella.....			1		1						
Phalanges.....	1				1						

Total number of visits for the year, 3,604; average daily attendance, 13; redressings, 2205.

OPERATIONS.

Abscesses incised.....	91	Hemorrhoids.....	6
Caruncle incised.....	11	Ingrown nail excised.....	17
Cysts excised.....	18	Necrosed bone removed.....	4
Digits amputated.....	4	Phlegmon incised.....	41
Dislocations reduced.....	2	Tumors excised.....	5
Fissure in ano.....	4	Uleers curetted.....	23
Fistula in ano.....	4	Varicocele excised.....	23
Fractures reduced.....	14	Total.....	296
Furuncle incised.....	20		
Glands incised.....	9		

Department of microscopy, pathology, and bacteriology, 1908-1909.

Urnalyses.....	1,226	Blood smears examined.....	33
Leucocyte counts.....	74	Widal tests.....	18
Red-blood counts.....	41	Sputum examinations.....	82
Hemoglobin tests.....	48	Miscellaneous stained smears.....	65
Feces.....	1	Gastric analyses.....	8

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. F. LOWE, M. D.

Report of the X-ray department.

Additional equipment supplied to this department during the past year has made possible a much better class of work than could be accomplished heretofore. Below is an analysis of the work done.

	Num-ber.		Num-ber.
<i>Fractures radiographed.</i>		<i>Dislocations radiographed—Continued.</i>	
Phalanx of finger.....	4	Astragalus, dislocation-fracture.....	1
Metacarpal.....	8	Femur, dorsal.....	1
Scaphoid of wrist.....	2	Sacro-iliac.....	1
Separation of lower radial epiphysis.....	5	Coraco-clavicular.....	2
Colles.....	31	<i>Radiographs, showing absence of bone injury in suspected cases.</i>	
Colles with fracture of ulna styloid.....	15	Hand.....	4
Radius:		Wrist.....	11
Middle third.....	5	Forearm.....	2
Neck.....	1	Elbow.....	10
Ulna:		Shoulder.....	10
Lower third.....	2	Foot.....	12
Middle third.....	1	Ankle.....	17
Olecranon process.....	1	Leg.....	4
Radius and ulna:		Knee.....	4
Lower third.....	8	Hip.....	5
Middle.....	11	Chest.....	3
Humerus:		Pelvis.....	1
Internal condyle.....	3	<i>Radiographs locating foreign bodies.</i>	
External condyle.....	1	Hand, needle.....	6
"T" fracture.....	2	Arm, needle.....	1
Separation lower epiphysis.....	2	Shoulder, bullet.....	2
Supra-condylar.....	9	Face, bullet.....	2
Middle third.....	2	Skull, bullet.....	2
Middle third, with fracture of olecranon process.....	1	Eye, steel.....	1
Upper third.....	1	Foot:	
Surgical neck.....	11	Needle.....	3
Anatomical neck.....	1	Bullet.....	1
Clavicle.....	3	Leg, bullet.....	1
Scapula, blade.....	1	Thigh, bullet.....	3
Phalanx toe.....	2	Pelvis, bullet.....	1
Metatarsal.....	3	Abdomen, bullet.....	1
Scaphoid of foot.....	1	<i>Radiographs showing absence of foreign bodies.</i>	
Os calcis.....	4	Chest.....	1
Pott's fracture.....	16	Throat.....	1
Tibia:		Abdomen.....	2
Lower third.....	5	Hand.....	1
Middle third.....	1	<i>Radiographs of diseases and deformities.</i>	
Upper third.....	1	Elbow:	
And fibula, lower third.....	6	Tubercular arthritis.....	3
And fibula, middle third.....	6	Gonorrheal arthritis.....	1
And fibula, upper third.....	3	Knee:	
Patella.....	1	Tubercular arthritis.....	1
Femur:		Gonorrheal arthritis.....	1
Lower third.....	3	Traumatic arthritis.....	3
Middle third.....	3	Hip, tubercular arthritis.....	1
Upper third.....	1	Spine, tubercular osteitis.....	1
Inter-trochanteric.....	1	Femur, tubercular osteitis.....	1
Neck.....	1	Ulna, syphilitic osteitis.....	1
Rib.....	6	Pelvis, enchondroma.....	1
Vertebra, twelfth dorsal.....	1	Flat-foot.....	1
<i>Dislocations radiographed.</i>		Frontal sinusitis.....	1
Metacarpals, backward at carpo-metacarpal joints.....	1	Aneurism, aortic.....	1
Carpus, backward, with fracture of radial styloid.....	1	Aortic dilatation.....	2
Humerus:		Gall stone (negative).....	2
Subcoracoid, with fracture of surgical neck.....	1	Renal calculus:	
Subglenoid, with fracture of greater tuberosity.....	1	Negative.....	6
Tarsus, unclassified.....	1	Positive.....	3
Scaphoid of foot.....	1	Unclassified.....	4

SUMMARY.

Patients radiographed.....	353	Fluoroscopic examinations.....	5
Radiographs made.....	642	Treatment administered.....	220

THOS. A. GROOVER, M. D.,
Radiographer.

Summary, year ending June 30, 1909.

Dispensary:		Wards—Continued.	
New cases.....	5,144	Died.....	63
Revisits.....	9,566	Operations.....	209
Operations.....	509	Hospital days.....	7,696
Emergency service:		Average stay (in days).....	8.75
New cases.....	6,413		
Revisits.....	945	Ambulance cases:	
Operations.....	2,512	Accepted.....	2,099
Wards:		Refused.....	195
Admitted.....	867	Total.....	2,294
Cured.....	563	Prescriptions compounded.....	7,345
Improved.....	179	Autopsies.....	6
Unimproved.....	57		

Summary of cases in wards, year ended June 30, 1909.

Name.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Died.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Surgical.....	142	43	132	50	367	27
Medical.....	85	97	27	30	239	11
Nervous.....	21	3	4	3	147	.....
Nose and throat.....	19	8	16	.....	43	2
Gynecological.....	.....	28	.....	10	38	.....
Eye and ear.....	3	.....	2	.....	5	1
Total.....	270	179	181	93	839	41

Operations on ward patients, 176.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, February 25, 1909.

Donor.	Donations.
W. F. Roberts Co.....	Printing 500 bags.
Morrison Paper Co.....	500 bags.
Andrews Paper Co.....	Do.
S. Kann Sons & Co.....	Wagonload of kindling wood.
Mrs. James Dudley Morgan...	\$5.
Master Carroll Morgan.....	2 dozen oranges and "3 pecks of oats for Harry Johnson, the ambulance horse."
Mrs. Richard Butler.....	50 pounds sugar.
Mrs. Charles McCawley.....	1 dozen cans tomatoes, 20 pounds sugar, 3 pounds prunes.
B. B. Earnshaw & Bro.....	Case baked beans, case ginger ale.
The Tolman Laundry.....	Washing soda.
Mrs. C. A. Munn.....	20 pounds rice.
Mrs. Hobson.....	6 packages M. oats.
Mrs. Mulligan.....	20 pounds granulated sugar.
Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver.....	25 pounds granulated sugar.
Mrs. Audenreid.....	12 pounds cut sugar.
Mrs. Woodhull.....	One-fourth peck meal, 2 pounds rice, 1 peck oats, one-half pound prunes, 3 pounds sugar, 1 box crackers, 1 pound ginger snaps, 2 cans tomatoes, 2 cans corn, one-half pound tea, one-half pound coffee.
Dr. T. C. Smith.....	15 pounds rice.
The Cranford Paving Co.....	1 barrel flour.
Mrs. J. F. May.....	5 pounds prunes, evaporated peaches, 4 pounds rice, package of tea, package of coffee, 1 pound mustard.
Mrs. T. Ellis.....	1 dozen oranges, 2 pounds oats.
Mrs. Spencer.....	25 pounds granulated sugar.
Mrs. A. B. Taylor.....	20 pounds granulated sugar, 4 pounds rice, 1 peck meal, 12 cans tomatoes, 5 pounds rolled oats, 6 pounds prunes.
Miss Marie M. Barker.....	10 cakes of Ivory soap.
A. J. McKee Co.....	1 dozen sputum cups.
Golden Co.....	1 bag flour.
Dullin & Martin.....	6 brooms, 6 scrubbing brushes, 6 mops.
Miss White.....	1 pound coffee, 1 pound cornmeal, 2 cakes Ivory soap, 2 pounds starch, 2 packages oats.

604 REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, February 25, 1909—Continued.

Donor.	Donations.
Miss Chew.....	Package of prunes, 3 cakes of Sapolio, 1 package of Quaker Oats, 1 pound rice.
Mrs. C. Peyton Russell.....	1 dozen cans tomatoes.
Crown Lunch Room.....	1 mop, 3 jars pears, 2 scrubbing brushes, 4 cans tomatoes, package evaporated peaches, sugar, 2 quarts lima beans, 4 cans corn, 6 cakes Brilliant, 6 cakes of soap, 6 pounds rice, 4 pounds macaroni, package of prunes, cornmeal.
Hoover & Denham.....	1 box of laundry soap.
W. S. Anderson.....	3 pounds prunes, 10 pounds rice.
Kraft's Sons.....	25 pounds sugar.
Mr. John Bait.....	Sack of flour, sugar, rice, Quaker Oats, matches.
W. B. Tulloch.....	2 bottles of wine, 5 glasses of jelly, 1 jar of peaches, 1 sack of flour, 1 sack salt, 3 pounds sugar, 3 pounds rice, coffee, 5 cans of tomatoes, 5 cans of corn.
Engel & Sons.....	6 dozen oranges, 1 bag of apples, 2 pineapples, 7½ dozen lemons.
Henry Evans.....	5 pounds potassium iodide.
Mrs. L. A. Cherry.....	One-half bushel potatoes, 4 cans peaches, 4 cans corn, 6 cakes of soap, 4 cans of tomatoes, 2 sacks of flour, 10 pounds sugar, 1 dozen oranges, 10 pounds rice.
Mrs. A. Hopkins.....	10 pounds granulated sugar, 1 sack of flour.
Miss Leila W. Waller.....	25 pounds granulated sugar.
J. C. Ergood & Co.....	1 can corn.
Mrs. George P. Andrews.....	Package of sugar.
Mrs. Herlow.....	20 pounds sugar.
Mrs. Goddard.....	1 can of Bakers' cocoa, 1 package Quaker Oats, 5 pounds cut sugar, 1 scrubbing brush, 6 bars Babbitt's soap, 3 pounds rice, 1 package Knox's gelatin, 1 package tapioca.
Mrs. Lodge.....	Linen.
Miss W. H. Newcomb.....	1 dozen towels.
Senator Beveridge.....	6 oranges, 1 can peas, 1 cake Sapolio, one-half pound tea, 1 loaf bread, 35 cents.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Brice.....	1 dozen cans clam chowder, 10 pounds granulated sugar.
Mrs. Henry Granville Sharpe.....	10 pounds cut sugar, 15 pounds powdered sugar.
Mrs. Grain.....	1 peck cornmeal, 6 cans tomatoes, 6 cans corn, 2 pounds Oolong tea.
Miss James.....	25 pounds granulated sugar.
John H. Magruder.....	20 boxes of Force.
Mrs. Kate Sparks.....	1 bag potatoes.
Mrs. A. P. Gardner.....	6 cans of lima beans, 6 cans peas, 6 cans corn, 6 cans tomatoes, 6 cans string beans.
Senator du Pont.....	15 pounds prunes.
Miss A. L. Edwards.....	5 pounds granulated sugar, 5 pounds prunes.
Mrs. W. H. Emory.....	10 pounds Pearl tapioca.
Mrs. Harry Peyton.....	1 package Quaker Oats, 1 of wine jelly, 1 pound prunes, 2 pounds beans, 1 cake of laundry soap, 1 box of matches, 1 package of oatmeal, 1 elastic starch.
Miss Symons.....	1 package rice, 1 can jelly, 1 package of macaroni, 2 bars Ivory soap, tea, evaporated peaches.
Mrs. H. C. Wallow.....	4 glasses jam, 3 packages Uneda biscuits, 3 pounds Tourists coffee.
Afriend.....	1 pound tea.
Do.....	10 pounds sugar.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.....	Cut flowers.
Miss Codman.....	3 packages of tea, 4 cakes soap, 5 pounds sugar, \$10.
The Friday morning sewing class, through Miss Jane Riggs.....	3 dozen sheets, 3 dozen pillowcases, 3 dozen towels, 3 dozen kitchen towels, 2 dozen dusters, 1 dozen floor cloths.
Dr. C. S. White.....	1 needle holder.
Mrs. Z. T. Sowers.....	\$1.
Manhattan Laundry.....	Old linen.
Mrs. Brownson.....	Linen, 1 box Babbitt's soap, 4 pounds coffee, 2 pounds mixed tea, 2 brooms, 2 scrubbing brushes, 6 cakes Ivory soap.
Mrs. A. Lee.....	2 packages Cream of Wheat, 6 cans peas, 6 cans corn.
Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fitch.....	1 bag flour.
A friend.....	1 can of tomatoes, 1 box of macaroni, 1 box of crackers, 1 box of codfish, 2 cakes of soap, 12 boxes safety matches.
Mr. William Corcoran Eustis.....	Liquors, rye whisky.
Mrs. Hennin Jennings.....	\$20.

Donations to the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, donation day, February 25, 1909—Continued.

PREVIOUS DONATIONS

Donor.	Donations.
Rev. F. Henning Nelms.....	Cut flowers.
Mrs. A. Drinkhous.....	4 feather pillows, 1 bolster, 2 rubber rings.
Joseph Auerbach.....	4 boxes cup covers.
Dr. W. P. Carr.....	1 bone exsector.
Mrs. Sparks.....	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Hicks.....	1 truss.
A friend.....	Bundle of old linen and cotton.
Mrs. Sparks.....	Cut flowers.
Dr. C. S. White.....	1 pair of stitch seissors.
Manhattan Laundry Co.....	Lot of old linen.
Secretary of Agriculture.....	Cut flowers.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Do.
A friend through Mr. Clifton E. Young.	Ambulance bag with equipment.
Ladies' auxiliary board.....	\$25 for Thanksgiving dinner, \$45 for material for shrouds, gowns, etc., 8 yards rubber sheeting, 11 pairs felt slippers, 1 ambulance bag with equipment, 4 pairs blankets for ambulance.
Javins & Sons.....	2 turkeys.
Havener Baking Co.....	1 box cream crackers.
Mrs. Audenreid.....	Tray and stand, dishes, cutlery, 1 dozen sheets.
Mrs. C. P. Russell.....	1 turkey for Thanksgiving.
Dr. James D. Morgan.....	1 box drugs for drug room.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
George H. Cooke.....	Do.
Mr. and Mrs. William Peyton Russell.	1 Christmas turkey.
J. C. Ergood & Co.....	1 box of candy.
Señor Juan Barrios.....	\$100 special donation for the needs of the operating room.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
A friend.....	Magazines.
O. P. Austin.....	Do.
Mrs. Taft.....	Very frequent donations of cut flowers.
Mrs. Arthur Lee.....	Linen.
Mrs. Richard Butler.....	6 flower vases.
Mrs. Philip Hichborn.....	\$1.
H. D. Elkins.....	\$25.
Z. D. Blackstone.....	16 potted plants.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Mrs. Richard Butler.....	6 bookshelves for the wards, 100 books, and 5 pictures.
National Plant, Flower, and Fruit Guild.	Cut flowers.
Gen. John M. Wilson.....	3 beds of flowering plants for front yard.
Dr. James Dudley Morgan.....	Magazines.
Miss Lella Waller.....	Linen.
Mrs. Richard Butler.....	10 books for the hospital wards.
Mrs. Beekman Winthrop.....	\$2 for material for bundle covers.
Ladies' auxiliary board.....	\$25 for Christmas dinner, 1 Kelly pad, 3 pairs of blankets, 26 spreads, kitchen utensils, \$50 for extra service hire, dishes and silver for private trays, 6 bath robes, 6 pairs slippers, materials for gowns, toweling and table linen, 2 wooden trays, 6 gas globes, 5 teapots, \$10 for cleaner's wages, 27 pieces of white enamel ware for bathrooms, 2 enameled buckets with strainers, 2 copper sterilizers, 2 yards ticking, 10 yards material for curtains, 2 screens with burlap panels, 2 white enamel medicine closets, 2 enamel buckets with cover, 1 toilet set, 3 dozen cups and saucers, 12 small platters, 12 side dishes, 2 dozen desert dishes, 4 teapots, 10 scrap baskets, 1 soup kettle, 1 dozen plates, 1 dozen tumblers, 1 dozen glass globes, 60 feet of brass binding and nails for halls, 125 yards of cheese cloth, 1 oak desk chair, 3 dozen bath towels, 4 bath mats, 10 yards table oilcloth, 6 nickel-plated teapots, \$10 for mops and cleaner, 12 yards table padding, 1 double boiler, 1 copper boiler, 2 saucepans, 4 glass globes, 1 dozen cups and saucers, 1 sugar bowl, 84 yards cotton, 1 table oilcloth, 8 mattresses renovated, 2 bath rugs, \$20 for wages of cleaner, 4 sets of linen chair covers, \$70 for nurses' den, \$20 for extra wages, \$50 for wages of cleaner through summer, \$15 for mirror, table, and screen for nurses, \$4.50 for wages of service woman, \$60 for ice cream, lemonade, etc., for indigent patients during summer, 12 teaspoons for private trays, 12 white trays for private rooms.

REPORT OF EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting the accompanying report I take pleasure in reporting the fact that the personal factor in the work of the several subdivisions of this institution has been of a high character and deserves the attention of all having to do with control of each and every influence which bears on the subject of medical charity, and of all persons and officials who do or can influence public or private opinion or the necessary means required to maintain to full operating condition this Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, located in the geographical, population zone, center of emergency work east of North and South Capitol streets, and for the relief of ambulatory cases of those unable financially to purchase medical or surgical skill or medicine.

This institution, through its staff and assistants and superintendent, welcomes those who need assistance, and can do more relief of this kind. All citizens are invited to join as contributing members (\$5 per year) and also to give personal service in the "Samaritan" way—point or lead sufferers to our doors—for the aim and purpose of the institution is to relieve the worthy along lines approved by the Board of Charities and its board of directors.

The casualty work has been increasing, and now the limit of capacity of the building has been reached. A new building must be provided. Provision has been made for this. By private donations, land on both sides and in the rear of the present buildings has been purchased and dedicated for dispensary and casualty work. The board of directors are of the opinion that, its contributing members having provided lands and buildings to cover, through its working staff, all the present demands of the municipal work of caring for the public charges, while the public is paying at a stipulated contract price for the medical and surgical skill and medicine at the lowest possible price, the municipality and the General Government should, and of right ought to, provide the means for the erection of a building or buildings to care for the overflow now on us at times and for the steady increase which is shown clearly to anyone who will read our yearly reports.

The increase has been great and much beyond the expectations of this board of directors.

We respectfully urge upon your consideration this proposition: The management of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital are impressed with the serious burden which they are cheerfully standing and moving under. This burden is not theirs or of their making. It is with us and cries insistently for ways and means to sustain the burden bearer. The strength of its workers, the instruments used, the land upon which it stands and holds out its arms to receive its sick and maimed, has been the generous offering of those in its immediate vicinity—of men and women of the east who have seen and know of the suffering of those who will not go to the almshouse hospital for reasons all men have within their souls. Having worked thus far and having given freely of money and service, this

management feels that it has gone a far way toward the relief of municipal wards, and now is the time for the municipality to do its duty, or at least a part of it, by lending a helping hand.

NEEDS.

No lack of land to build on. The whole of Massachusetts avenue front of square 895, more than 267 feet on Massachusetts avenue by about 100 feet on Seventh and Eighth streets NE. A sunny, shaded south front, high, dry, and salubrious—an ideal location. On part of this land can be erected a building for hospital and dispensary use, costing not over \$40,000, which will increase present efficiency and provide relief for present occasional crowding of patients and make the future usefulness of this institution certain along all lines pertaining to this class of charitable medical and surgical relief.

The treasurer's report and the statements sent in by the superintendent show such an increase of work, the cost of which to your board shows that the appropriation for this fiscal year will be insufficient to pay for the whole of the year's work. The monthly reports submitted to and allowed by your board are—

For July, 1909.....	\$949. 75
For August, 1909.....	961. 00

The increase shown here will continue justifying the assertion that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, there will be required the sum of more than \$10,000.

This board asks and formally applies for an appropriation of this sum for the year last above mentioned.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The increase in number of calls during the past year, and particularly during the spring and summer of 1909, caused our two horses to weaken and become thin from overexertion and heat.

To relieve this condition, a third horse has been purchased. With these three horses and two ambulance wagons this service can be maintained to standard efficiency.

EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

By THOS. W. SMITH, *President*.

SEPTEMBER, 1909.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HISTORY OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

The history of this institution presents itself naturally in three periods: First, organization of the Eastern Dispensary in 1887, to June, 1897; second, establishment of the Casualty Hospital in June, 1897, to April, 1905; third, removal to 708 Massachusetts avenue NE. and enlargement of hospital facilities in April, 1905, to the present time, July 1, 1909.

The first period has been described in an account of the career of the institution by Doctors Eliot and Beatty, published in the ninth annual report of the board of directors for the year ending June 30, 1897.

That account shows that the dispensary was originated by Drs. T. A. Taylor, F. T. Chamberlain, and Llewellyn Eliot, in 1887. They were joined later by Drs. G. Byrd Harrison, John T. Winter, Lachlan Tyler, James F. Hartigan, and James T. Hunter, and these 8 formed the first attending staff.

The following gentlemen gave their approval and cooperation: Messrs. C. C. Lancaster, George Ryneal, jr., Charles G. Dulin, John F. Waggaman, W. D. Peachy, George F. Harbin, and Emmons S. Smith.

They, with the members of the attending staff, formed the board of directors, numbering 15. The directors leased the house 311 Third street NE., and the dispensary was opened and work commenced on February 13, 1888, by Doctor Taylor; and the institution was incorporated for ten years, under the laws of the District of Columbia, April 13, 1888.

The medical staff was organized as follows: Attending staff.—Diseases of the eye and ear, Dr. T. A. Taylor; diseases of the throat and chest, Dr. F. T. Chamberlain; surgery, Dr. L. Eliot; diseases of women, Dr. G. B. Harrison; diseases of children, Dr. J. F. Hartigan; general and nervous diseases, Dr. J. T. Winter; diseases of the skin, Dr. L. Tyler; dentistry, Dr. J. F. Hunter. Assistant physicians.—Drs. R. S. Hill, J. V. Carraher, T. M. Norton, G. C. Ober, H. B. F. Heath, C. J. Osmun, and D. Olin Leech. Consulting staff.—Drs. S. M. Burnett, E. C. Morgan, J. W. Bayne, T. C. Smith, H. H. Barker, D. W. Prentiss, and S. A. H. McKim.

At first the prescriptions of the dispensary were filled by druggists on contract, but soon a prescription department was established, a stock of drugs secured, and Dr. G. C. Clark put in charge of it, which work he performed until the appointment of a resident physician for the Casualty Hospital in 1897. The work of the dispensary increased until larger quarters were needed, and it was moved to 206 Third street SE.

Several years afterwards the still larger house at 217 Delaware avenue NE. was secured, and there, in June, 1897, the emergency department was established as a part of the work of the institution. Two wards were furnished with a total of 8 beds, and a resident physician was put in charge.

This marked an advance in the work of the institution and an enlargement of its activities. At the end of ten years from the first incorporation, the Eastern Dispensary was reincorporated for a term of twenty years, and soon afterwards, at the suggestion of Dr. Beatty, the name Casualty Hospital was adopted for the emergency department.

The report of the board of directors for the year ending June 30, 1897, shows the first board of lady managers to have been in existence at that time. Their earnings for that year were over \$500.

The following ladies were members: Mrs. G. A. Chamberlin, Mrs. F. T. Chamberlin, Mrs. Robt. Craig, Mrs. Chas. Christiani, Mrs. Saml. Cross, Mrs. Arthur Copeland (secretary), Mrs. Saml. Bieber, Mrs. J. W. Babcock, Mrs. J. W. Bayne, Mrs. A. B. Browne, Mrs. W. F. Birney, Mrs. P. V. De Graw, Mrs. Andrew Devine, Mrs. Wm. W. Karr, Mrs. C. C. Lancaster, Mrs. Wm. Landvoight, Mrs. Geo. N. Luccock, Mrs. L. D. Merchant, Mrs. Henry C. McCauley, Mrs. Porter Morse, Mrs. A. F. Medford, Mrs. General Ordway, Mrs. Wm. H. Prescott, Mrs. S. J. Randall, Mrs. Howard Reeside, Mrs. Thos. W. Smith, Mrs. Henrietta Stewart, Mrs. A. B. Dent, Mrs. Edw. F. Droop, Mrs. C. R. Dufour (treasurer), Mrs. General Dunn (Wm. M.), Mrs. L. Eliot, Mrs. John F. Farnsworth, Mrs. Henry C. Hayes, Mrs. Sarah P. Harbin, Mrs. W. P. C. Hazen, Mrs. Geo. C. Hazelton, Mrs. A. C. Harmer, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, Mrs. I. R. Hill (president), Mrs. F. Jannus, Mrs. L. A. Woods, Mrs. John T. Winter (vice-president), Mrs. J. W. White, Mrs. Walter F. Aycock, Mrs. A. Kaufman, Mrs. Edw. Whitfield, Mrs. H. C. North, Mrs. John Steinle, Mrs. Wm. G. Schafhirt, Mrs. Isadore Saks, Mrs. E. M. Thompson, Mrs. A. D. Van Derveer, Miss Minnie Bailey.

Mr. John F. Waggaman gave the use of the riding school for one of the entertainments given by these ladies for the benefit of the dispensary, and the National Hotel management furnished halls on several such occasions.

The second period in the life of the institution, marked by the establishment of the Casualty Hospital, with its emergency operating room and beds for the use of patients receiving its aid, runs from June, 1897, to April, 1905. During this time many injured cases were received and treated, and at the same time the work in the dispensary continued to increase.

From the first the policy followed provided for the free treatment of deserving cases only, and a rule was established and rigidly adhered to that the family physician should always be notified at once of the presence of his patient in the hospital and allowed the opportunity to attend him if he desired to do so.

The care exercised in avoiding the free treatment of patients who could afford to pay and in informing the family and physician of a patient of his presence in the hospital is characteristic of the spirit of the institution in doing a necessary work without pauperizing the public or disregarding the rights of other physicians, abuses which are common and which very easily develop.

During this period the funds of the institution were insufficient and the good work of the staff, with a scanty supply of materials, can not be sufficiently commended.

On April 22, 1902, the board of lady managers was reorganized by Mrs. L. K. Beatty, and it undertook the work of raising money for the purchase of articles needed by the institution.

The original members present at the first meeting of this board were: Miss J. Estelle Nichols, president; Miss Jeannette Medford, secretary; Mrs. L. K. Beatty, treasurer;

Mrs. J. W. Babson; Mrs. Thos. G. Jones; Mrs. W. D. McFarland; Mrs. W. F. Gatchell; Mrs. F. R. Fleming; Mrs. G. C. Clark; Mrs. N. P. Barnes; Mrs. E. H. Williams; Mrs. Rose S. Shaw, and Miss Mabel Townner.

New members were rapidly added, numbering 86 within a year. The first work done was the holding of a rummage sale, by which \$300 was earned, of which \$200 was immediately used to pay rent in arrears on the hospital building. The board then assumed responsibility for the continued payment of the rent, matron's salary, and laundry bills. It also purchased a supply of linen and painted and papered the entire building.

The ladies have continued this work up to the present, raising money by an annual luncheon and various other means, as lawn fetes, concerts, theater parties, bazaar sales, etc.

During the first three and a half years of its existence this board raised over \$5,800.

The third period in the history of the institution commenced as a result of the active interest of Mr. Thos. W. Smith, the president of the board of directors. The necessity for better accommodations for patients, as well as for improved operating-room facilities, was apparent, and Mr. Smith undertook to have these things provided. In this he was joined by the late Theodore J. Mayer, whose kindly interest in the welfare of the hospital will never be forgotten. His attention to the needs of the institution was enlisted through the efforts of an associate on the medical staff, Dr. E. W. Watkins, and of Mrs. Watkins, who was a member of the board of lady managers.

As a result of the work and the liberality of Mr. Smith and Mr. Mayer, the hospital was removed to the house at 708 Massachusetts avenue NE., which they remodeled and improved extensively. The plans for the improvements in buildings were drawn up by Mr. Appleton P. Clark, jr., who generously donated his bill of \$250 therefor to the hospital.

An additional story and a back building were added, outbuildings and stable were constructed or repaired, the grounds enlarged by the purchase of neighboring lots on each side, the lawn and shrubbery put in order, a modern operating room provided, several bedrooms and wards furnished, and a small corps of nurses installed, prepared to care for the increasing number of patients.

Still more nurses being needed, an arrangement with George Washington University Hospital was effected by which were supplied a superintendent and a sufficient number of nurses, who are receiving the special experience that this hospital can give as a part of their training. A place for these nurses to live in was the next necessity, and the house next on the west was bought and presented to the hospital for use as a nurses' home through the joint generosity of Mr. Smith and Mr. Mayer.

With the establishment of the institution on a basis prepared to give first treatment in accident cases, an ambulance was a necessity. Col. O. G. Staples learned of this need and generously sent up a new ambulance with horse and harness complete ready for service, and an additional horse was provided by W. P. C. Hazen, M. D.

The X-ray outfit of the hospital was at that time imperfect, and the need for better apparatus was filled through the liberality of Mr. A. Lisner, who gave the institution \$1,000 for that purpose at the solicitation of D. Percy Hickling, M. D.

The Lisner X-ray laboratory was then established with thoroughly modern appliances throughout.

Thus has the institution grown to its present proportions, and the work it will be called upon to do in the future will of necessity be greater, as the city is growing rapidly in that direction.

The following gentlemen have served as members of the board of directors: Charles C. Lancaster, Thomas W. Smith, Geo. F. Harbin, Dr. F. F. Repetti, Samuel Bieber, Charles G. Dulin, George R. Repetti, A. J. Schafhirt, Dr. Philip S. Roy, B. B. Earnshaw, M. I. Weller, Wm. H. Crosby, Dr. W. P. C. Hazen, Tracy L. Jeffords, John Miller, Hon. J. A. D. Richards, Henry K. Simpson, W. D. Campbell, James L. Norris, W. B. Baldwin, L. Anderson, William T. Bingham, William T. Kent, Dr. C. H. Beatty, Henry P. Blair, Hon. P. V. DeGraw, William T. Galliher, A. G. Herrmann, A. Lisner, Frank Mack, John McGregor, Alex. McKenzie, Col. G. C. Rankin, Dr. C. G. Stone, John C. Yost, J. W. Babson, B. W. Clark, A. P. Clark, jr., A. D. Van Derveer, A. H. Stewart, S. A. Manuel, T. J. Mayer, George Ryneal, jr., John F. Waggaman, W. D. Peachy, Emmons S. Smith, C. A. Elliott, William E. Clark, John E. Herrell, Hon. John W. Ross, Hon. John E. Kenna, W. C. Dodge, B. F. Leighton, John G. Slater, S. T. Stott, H. C. McCauley, R. J. Earnshaw, Daniel Fraser, Oscar Luckett, S. J. Vaughan, A. E. L. Leckie, T. A. Rover, Samuel Ross, Jacob Splidt, Dr. George M. Kober, J. C. Weedon, W. W. Dodge, Robert E. Lee, Col. O. G. Staples, V. Baldwin Johnson, Dr. W. P. Reeves, A. T. Stuart, Theodore A. Mayer, and John McGregor.

The following physicians have been connected with the institution: Drs. F. T. Chamberlain, Llewellyne Eliot, D. Olin Leech, C. R. Dufour, F. F. Repetti, F. B. Bishop,

L. J. Battle, G. C. Clark, E. M. Hasbrouch, J. P. Barry, G. W. Wood, N. P. Barnes, D. C. Chadwick, Jesse Shoup, J. V. Carraher, E. C. Morgan, J. W. Bayne, S. M. Burnett, D. W. Prentiss, James Kerr, Frank Hyatt, R. A. Pyles, W. M. Sprigg, H. L. Hayes, A. J. Cumber, G. C. Clark, I. S. Stone, F. N. Vincent, W. S. Bowen, J. D. Bradfield, O. H. Cumber, H. M. Jewett, W. A. Frankland, J. W. Marshall, H. S. Medford, F. E. Harrington, R. A. Warner, T. J. Rossiter, J. L. Gorney, C. P. Knight, W. A. Merrett, James Currie, J. H. Digges, Edmond Barry, J. C. McGuire, J. R. Atwell, W. M. Barton, W. D. Cannon, Frank Leech, H. C. Duffey, J. E. Toner, R. D. Boss, W. S. Newell, A. D. Butz, H. F. A. Lemon, John T. Cole, H. B. Deale, P. M. Lloyd, J. A. Gannon, R. C. Ruedy, R. W. Frischkorn, B. C. Perry, R. R. Walker, W. C. Rives, A. H. Robinette, H. E. Baldwin, R. C. Ransdell, F. C. Hayes, F. W. Romaine, L. J. Battle, C. W. Hyde, R. F. Tobin, J. J. Mundell, H. C. Coburn, M. E. Miller, A. J. Lanza, Matthew Beistel, E. H. Egbert, John T. Winter, Louis K. Beatty, D. W. Hazen, G. B. Harrison, J. W. Hart, J. L. Norris, T. A. Taylor, Lachlan Tyler, J. F. Hartigan, R. S. Hill, Thomas M. Norton, George C. Ober, H. B. F. Heath, C. J. Osmun, T. C. Smith, H. H. Barker, S. A. H. McKim, W. H. Wilmer, J. E. Brackett, William E. Roberts, E. A. Adams, F. G. Johnson R. W. Baker, C. L. Demarest, W. K. Beatty, E. F. Cumminskey, Johnson Eliot, E. W. Watkins, J. D. Rodgers, John R. Wellington, W. P. Reeves, S. R. Karpeles, E. Y. Gilchrist, T. G. Jones, D. P. Hickling, Truman Abbe, E. C. Prentiss, W. B. French, J. P. Jarboe, A. S. Murray, Z. M. Brady, Herbut Montgomery, Homer G. Fuller, G. N. Acker, E. M. Parker, P. L. Gunckel, A. B. Hooe, J. P. Gunion, A. H. Staples, J. A. Clark, H. H. Stromberger, A. W. Boswell, H. W. Tobias, W. F. Gatchell, T. J. Kemp, F. L. Freeman, E. G. Brian, J. F. Hilton, Earl Hunter, G. S. Barnhart, W. E. Rogers, C. A. Harrison, R. A. Fisher, J. T. Sullivan, William Kennedy, H. D. Wright, P. R. Terry, Louis Schapiro, M. T. Sweeney, C. B. Conklin, M. H. Price, T. H. Tomlin, DeH. Sharp, Larry Drennen, H. W. Moffitt, T. A. Lee, W. P. Habel, and H. W. Neail.

Dentists.—Drs. Chester H. Beatty, Jas. T. Hunter, B. B. Johnston, W. P. Liggett, and E. K. Gerow.

Matrons.—Mrs. Bridget Fletcher, Mrs. E. Chipp, Mrs. Anna L. Hulfish, and Mrs. Margaret H. Ferris.

Interne.—C. LeRoy Brock.

Superintendents.—Miss Hope Robbins, Miss Mary Cary, Dr. C. A. Harrison, Miss Virginia Blount, and Mrs. E. M. H. Brock.

Resident physicians (1888 to 1909, inclusive).—Drs. George C. Clark, William P. Reeves, P. G. Gunckle, Paul L. Freeman, T. Glenn Jones, H. W. Tobias, F. W. Romaine, Debaren Sharp, P. Hamilton Lloyd, M. B. Sweeney, C. B. Conkling, H. W. Moffitt, and T. C. Lee.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

To Board of Charities.....	\$8,251.60
To private rooms.....	2,017.52
To wards.....	1,132.00
To emergency cases.....	207.39
To dispensary and prescriptions.....	321.55
To ambulance.....	276.00
To operating room.....	151.00
To X ray.....	112.25
To special nurse.....	69.65
To vaccinations.....	19.25
To delivery fees.....	10.00
To rent.....	24.00
To telephone.....	5.70
To telegram.....	5.10
To bandages.....	4.61
To rent of cot.....	8.75
To miscellaneous receipts.....	2.00
To Chas. G. Stone, M. D., dues.....	10.00
To Tracy L. Jeffords, dues.....	5.00
To D. M. Freeman, dues.....	5.00
To W. P. Reeves, M. D., dues.....	5.00
To T. A. Meyer, dues.....	5.00
To Geo. Spransy, dues.....	5.00
To Misses Byrnes, donation.....	25.00
To sundry donations.....	6.90
Total receipts for year.....	12,685.27

DISBURSEMENTS.

1908.			
July	1	By overdraft from June report.....	\$1. 73
	15	By Hannah Reed, cook, July 1 to 15.....	10. 00
	18	By Lyttle & Garges, horseshoeing, June, 1908.....	10. 00
	18	By Washington Gas Company, June, 1908.....	27. 60
	21	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, July, 1908....	4. 50
	24	By George Washington University, pay nurses, June, 1908.....	74. 00
	27	By Henry Thomfordt, fish, June, 1908.....	3. 96
		By C. J. Chapin, cooking butter, June, 1908.....	. 90
		By Ernest Kettler, meats, June, 1908.....	16. 11
		By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, June, 1908.....	24. 13
		By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, June, 1908.....	92. 31
		By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, June, 1908.....	35. 74
		By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., June, 1908.....	35. 10
		By Browning & Middleton, groceries, June, 1908.....	48. 30
		By D. M. Freeman, ice, June, 1908.....	15. 45
		By Corby Bakery, bread, June, 1908.....	18. 56
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, June, 1908.....	21. 36
		By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Co., June, 1908.....	4. 50
		By A. J. McKee & Co., instruments and repairs, June, 1908.....	3. 40
		By Lewis Flemer, drugs, June, 1908.....	35. 11
		By Woodward & Lothrop, asbestos plates.....	. 30
		By E. G. Davis, collector, water rent, 1909.....	5. 70
		By H. K. Simpson, insurance 700 Massachusetts avenue.....	5. 60
		By G. F. Harbin, treasurer, return of money to Lisner-Rives fund erroneously drawn.....	28. 48
	29	By G. F. Harbin, small bills paid.....	2. 03
		By Walter H. Marlow, fuel, in full to July 31, 1908.....	81. 00
	31	By John R. Galloway, electrical work.....	10. 00
		By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, July, 1908.....	20. 00
		By C. B. Conklin, resident physician, July, 1908.....	20. 00
		By Hannah Reed, cook, July 16 to 31, 1908.....	10. 00
		By Bennet Dodson, night orderly, July, 1908.....	20. 00
		By Clarence Wheeler, day orderly, July, 1908.....	20. 00
		By Edward Dade, driver, July, 1908.....	30. 00
		By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, July, 1908.....	5. 00
		By C. L. Brock, pharmacist, July 16 to 31, 1908.....	7. 50
		By Janetti Strain, house maid.....	12. 80
Aug.	10	By J. J. McLoone, pharmacist, July 1 to 15, 1908.....	7. 50
		By Washington Gas Company, July, 1908.....	23. 20
		By Potomac Electric Power Company, July, 1908.....	5. 00
		By M. A. Jones, superintendent, contingent expenses, July, 1908..	5. 00
	21	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, August, 1908..	5. 25
	24	By Lyttle & Garges, horseshoeing, July, 1908.....	11. 25
		By John Brayshaw, groceries, July, 1908.....	4. 51
		By D. M. Freeman, ice, July, 1908.....	17. 76
		By A. B. Lawton, repairs, 700 Massachusetts avenue, July, 1908..	8. 00
	25	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, July, 1908.....	39. 95
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, July, 1908.....	23. 34
		By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, July, 1908.....	99. 83
		By Corby Bakery, bread, July, 1908.....	17. 36
		By Ernest E. Kettler, meats, July, 1908.....	25. 01
		By C. J. Chapin, butter, July, 1908.....	. 90
		By D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, July, 1908.....	31. 35
		By C. A. Muddiman, gas fixtures, July, 1908.....	2. 40
		By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, July, 1908.....	44. 63
		By Henry Thomfordt, fish, July, 1908.....	9. 20
		By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Co., cream, July, 1908.....	7. 20
		By Woodward & Lothrop, wadding, check 1696 canceled.....	3. 40
		By A. J. McKee & Co., instruments, July, 1908.....	12. 51
		By W. M. Galt & Co., stables supplies, July, 1908.....	21. 17
		By Otte Radiator Company, stove repairs.....	23. 35
		By J. R. Galloway, electric work.....	18. 54
	27	By George Washington University, pay nurses, July, 1908.....	98. 73
		By Griswoldville Manufacturing Co., gauze.....	60. 40
	31	By Clarence Whalen, day orderly, August, 1908.....	20. 00
		By C. B. Conklin, M. D., resident physician, August, 1908.....	20. 00

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1908.		
Aug. 31	By C. L. Brock, pharmacist, August, 1908.....	\$15. 00
	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, August, 1908.....	20. 00
	By Edward Dade, driver, August, 1908.....	30. 00
	By Hannah Reid, cook, August, 1908.....	20. 00
	By Benj. Dodson, night orderly, August, 1908.....	20. 00
	By Jeanette Strain, ward maid, August 1 to 18, 1908.....	7. 20
	By Maud Smith, ward maid, August 20 to 31, 1908.....	4. 40
	By Wm. Thomas, hauling, August, 1908.....	5. 00
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, July, 1908.....	52. 16
	By Thomas W. Smith, on account of repairs.....	100. 00
Sept. 9	By Washington Gas Company, August, 1908.....	26. 50
	By Potomac Electric Company, August, 1908.....	2. 50
19	By Samuel Lyttle, horseshoeing, August, 1908.....	9. 75
	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, September, 1908.....	6. 80
20	By Maud Smith, housemaid.....	6. 40
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, August, 1908.....	25. 82
	By C. A. Muddiman & Co., gas-fixture repairs.....	4. 20
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, August, 1908.....	16. 29
	By E. Morrison Paper Company, stationery, August, 1908.....	3. 44
	By George Washington University, pay nurses, August, 1908.....	73. 42
	By Carpenter & Chase, printing.....	3. 50
	By R. P. Andrews Paper Company, envelopes, etc.....	1. 02
	By Wm. J. Brewer, printing cards, August 10, 1908.....	1. 86
	By A. J. McKee & Co., surgical supplies, August, 1908.....	27. 89
	By Corby Bakery, bread, August, 1908.....	18. 80
	By C. J. Chapin, butter, August, 1908.....	1. 20
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, August, 1908.....	2. 93
	By Harry Thomfordt, fish, August, 1908.....	4. 80
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, August, 1908.....	47. 26
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, August, 1908.....	23. 76
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, August, 1908.....	36. 98
	By American Bonding Company, August, 1908.....	5. 00
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, August, 1908.....	35. 06
	By Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, August, 1908.....	7. 20
	By Chas. W. Kettler, meats, August, 1908.....	101. 00
	By Earnest Kettler, meats, August, 1908.....	30. 66
30	By Edward Dade, driver, September 1 to 15, 1908.....	15. 00
	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, August, 1908.....	20. 00
	By C. B. Conkling, M. D., resident, September, 1908.....	20. 00
	By Hannah Reid, cook, September, 1908.....	20. 00
	By C. B. Clizer, M. D., pharmacist, September, 1908.....	15. 00
	By Florence Jewell, housemaid, September 17 to 30, 1908.....	5. 20
	By Benj. Dodson, day orderly, September 1 to 15, 1908.....	10. 00
	By Benj. Dodson, driver, September 16 to 30, 1908.....	14. 00
	By Chas. Bownes, night orderly, September 2 to 30, 1908.....	18. 67
	By Laurence Madison, day orderly, September 17 to 30, 1908.....	8. 67
	By Wm. Thompson, hauling and cleaning, September, 1908.....	5. 00
	By McDermott Carriage Company, ambulance repairs.....	67. 80
	By Woodward & Lothrop, bread box.....	1. 50
	By National Electric Supply Company, electric supplies.....	1. 74
	By J. A. Pullman, X-ray supplies.....	9. 32
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs on account.....	60. 00
	By W. H. Lowdermilk, book.....	1. 35
Oct. 7	By Edna M. Henson, contingent fund.....	5. 00
8	By C. C. Rodgers, collector taxes, surplus rent.....	8. 42
10	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, for November, 1908.....	4. 75
	By Potomac Electric Company, September, 1908.....	2. 50
	By Washington Gas Company, September, 1908.....	38. 30
12	By Florence Jewell, housemaid, October 1 to 11, 1908.....	4. 40
	By Washington Gas Company, 700 Massachusetts avenue, September, 1908.....	1. 60
	By George Washington University, pay nurses, September, 1908.....	96. 85
	By Wm. E. Rogers, M. D., one-half X-ray receipts to June, 1908.....	16. 01
24	By Woodward & Lothrop, rubber balls.....	. 75

1908.

Oct. 24	By C. A. Muddiman & Co., gas mantles.....	\$0. 90
	By Saml. Lyttle, horseshoeing, September, 1908.....	9. 00
	By Guy Curran & Co., muslin, September, 1908.....	2. 45
	By J. A. Herber, plumbing repairs.....	2. 25
	By W. J. Brewer, printing, September 16 to 21, 1908.....	10. 15
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, September, 1908.....	22. 00
	By Corby Bakery, bread, September, 1908.....	22. 16
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, September, 1908.....	32. 54
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, September, 1908.....	11. 13
	By Chas. H. Kettler, meat, September, 1908.....	81. 42
	By Ernest H. Kettler, meat, September, 1908.....	26. 66
	By Henry Thompfordt, fish, September, 1908.....	5. 35
	By Louis P. Galt, fish, poultry, etc., September, 1908.....	11. 18
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, September, 1908.....	28. 12
	By Chas. H. Jarvis, fish, September, 1908.....	6. 30
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, September, 1908.....	23. 58
	By Chapin & Sacks Company, cream, September, 1908.....	8. 10
	By John Brayshaw, groceries, September, 1908.....	7. 98
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, September, 1908.....	41. 89
	By A. J. McKee Co., instruments and repairs, September, 1908.....	17. 91
26	By Nellie Buttler, cook, 6 days at \$20 per month, September, 1908.....	4. 00
31	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, October, 1908.....	20. 00
	By C. B. Conklin, M. D., resident, October, 1908.....	20. 00
	By W. P. Habel, pharmacist, October, 1908.....	15. 00
	By Hannah Reid, cook, 24 days, October, 1908.....	16. 00
	By Ada Palmer, housemaid, October, 1908.....	7. 20
	By Benj. Dodson, driver, October, 1908.....	30. 00
	By Lawrence Maddison, day orderly, October, 1908.....	20. 00
	By Chas. Bownes, night orderly, October, 1908.....	20. 00
	By William Thomas, cleaning and hauling, October, 1908.....	5. 00
Nov. 7	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, balance bills, August, 1908.....	67. 23
	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, bandage roll, October 13, 1908.....	15. 50
	By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, gauze.....	61. 81
	By T. W. Smith on account money advanced.....	150. 00
10	By Washington Gas Company, October, 1908.....	48. 00
	By Potomac Electric Company, October, 1908.....	2. 50
11	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, November, 1908.....	4. 65
18	By Ida Palmer, maid, at \$15, November 1 to 15, 1908.....	6. 00
21	By Edna M. Henson, for L. Madison, orderly, November 1 to 17, 1908, at \$20.....	11. 34
23	By George Washington University, pay nurses, October, 1908.....	103. 85
	By W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, October, 1908.....	18. 97
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, October, 1908.....	3. 55
	By Saml. L. Lyttle, horseshoeing, October, 1908.....	9. 50
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, October, 1908.....	11. 40
	By W. J. Brewer, blanks, October, 1908.....	1. 75
	By Guy Curran & Co., pens and pins, October 17, 1908.....	2. 00
	By C. A. Muddiman & Co., lamp supplies, October, 1908.....	4. 18
	By McKee, surgical instruments, October, 1908.....	14. 79
	By Corby Baking Company, bread, October, 1908.....	23. 76
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, October, 1908.....	25. 92
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, October, 1908.....	4. 50
	By Lutz Co., stable supplies, October, 1908.....	2. 50
	By C. J. Chapin, cooking butter.....	1. 80
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, October, 1908.....	41. 76
	By E. H. Kettler, meats, October, 1908.....	23. 79
	By Chas. E. Kettler, meats, October, 1908.....	91. 91
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, October, 1908.....	29. 60
	By Henry Thomfordt, fish, October, 1908.....	9. 43
	By Louis P. Gattis, fruits and vegetables, October, 1908.....	4. 73
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, October, 1908.....	36. 43
30	By Edna M. Newson, superintendent, October, 1908.....	20. 00
	By C. B. Conklin, M. D., resident physician, November, 1908.....	20. 00
	By W. P. Nabel, M. D., pharmacist, November, 1908.....	15. 00

1908.	
Nov. 30	By Hannah Reid, cook, November, 1908..... \$20. 00
	By Ida Parmes, maid, November 15 to 30, 1908..... 6. 00
	By Chas. Bownes, day orderly, November, 1908..... 20. 00
	By Benj. Dodson, driver, November 9 to 30, 1908..... 9. 00
	By Ed. Miner, driver, November 9 to 30, 1908..... 21. 00
	By Benj. Dodson, night orderly, November 17 to 21, 1908..... 3. 33
	By Benj. Alexander, night orderly, November 23 to 30, 1908.... 5. 33
	By William Thomas, hauling, November, 1908..... 5. 00
Dec. 3	By J. H. Beckwith, painting hospital, on account 125. 00
5	By J. H. Beckwith, painting hospital, on account 50. 00
10	By Potomac Electric Company, light, November, 1908 2. 50
	By Washington Gas Company, November, 1908..... 61. 20
11	By Franklin Insurance Company, insurance on contents, Decem- ber 9..... 47. 78
12	By J. H. Beckwith, balance on painting hospital..... 25. 00
16	By Hannah Reid, cook, December 1 to 15, 1908..... 10. 00
	By Ida Parmes, house maid, December 1 to 15, 1908..... 6. 00
21	By Edna M. Henson, contingent fund..... 5. 00
24	By J. H. Beckwith, painting hospital, on account..... 40. 00
28	By Washington University, pay nurses, November, 1908..... 102. 58
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, November, 1908..... 23. 54
	By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, November, 1908..... 77. 22
	By Chapin & Sachs Manufacturing Company, cream, November, 1908..... 4. 50
	By Ernest H. Kettler, meats, November, 1908..... 23. 36
	By Corby Bakery, bread, November, 1908..... 18. 52
	By Henry Thomfordt, fish, November, 1908..... 7. 00
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, November, 1908..... 34. 82
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc., November, 1908..... 36. 21
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, November, 1908..... 35. 56
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, November, 1908..... 4. 59
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, November, 1908..... 11. 27
	By S. L. Lyttle, horseshoeing, November, 1908..... 11. 00
	By W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, November, 1908..... 28. 69
	By Saks & Co., August 24, 1908..... 6. 65
	By W. H. Buttler Co., chamois, sponges, November, 1908..... 1. 55
	By Con Safety Pin Company..... 9. 00
	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, bandage rolls..... 15. 50
	By Woodward & Lothrop, wadding, etc., November, 1908..... 3. 50
	By H. B. Claflin Company, crinoline, November 19, 1908..... 15. 84
	By Lenz & Lossau, instruments, December 1, 1908..... 8. 50
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, November, 1908..... 29. 04
	By E. M. Henson, superintendent, November, 1908..... 20. 00
	By H. W. Moffit, M. D., resident, December, 1908..... 20. 00
	By W. P. Habel, M. D., pharmacist, December, 1908..... 15. 00
	By Harry Flarchman, driver, December, 1908..... 30. 00
	By Hannah Reid, cook, December 15 to 31, 1908..... 10. 00
	By Ida Parmes, maid, December 15 to 31, 1908..... 6. 00
	By Chas. Bownes, night orderly, December, 1908..... 20. 00
	By Edward Parmes, day orderly, December, 1908..... 20. 00
	By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, December, 1908..... 5. 00
1909.	
Jan. 2	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company..... 5. 75
	By J. H. Beckwith, balance, painting hospital..... 15. 00
4	By E. B. Hughes & Sons, fuel..... 62. 59
7	By C. W. Cooksey, repairing plastering, nurses' home..... 5. 95
9	By Potomac Electric Power Company, December, 1908..... 2. 50
	By Washington Gas Light Company, December, 1908..... 72. 40
14	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, January, 1909..... 4. 50
	By Edward Parmes, day orderly..... 9. 33
16	By Jos. A. Herbert, plumbing, hospital, December, 1908..... 25. 85
19	By Hannah Reid, cook, eight days, at \$20..... 5. 33
	By Ida Parmes, house maid, January 1 to 15, 1909..... 6. 00
	By Lucy Commack, cook, January 9 to 15, 1909..... 4. 00
23	By A. H. Staples, M. D., X-ray..... 10. 00
25	By D. M. Freeman, ice, December, 1908..... 9. 54

1909.			
Jan.	25	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, December, 1908.....	\$48. 78
		By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, December, 1908.....	96. 88
		By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, December, 1908.....	6. 99
		By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., December, 1908.....	42. 90
		By Chapin & Sachs Manufacturing Company, cream, December, 1908.....	5. 40
		By Henry Thomfordt, fish, December, 1908.....	7. 40
		By T. A. Cannon, vegetables and fruits, December, 1908.....	36. 37
		By Corby Bakery Company, bread, December, 1908.....	25. 80
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, December, 1908.....	41. 86
		By E. H. Kettler, meats, December, 1908.....	26. 54
		By W. M. Galt & Co., feed, December, 1908.....	21. 53
		By W. H. Hoeke, hospital beds, etc.....	76. 00
		By E. A. Armstrong, waterproof sheeting, December 14, 1908. . .	17. 28
		By S. L. Lyttle, horseshoeing, December, 1908.....	11. 00
		By F. O. Boyd & Co., alcohol, December 11, 1908.....	28. 59
		By Guy Curran & Co., sheeting, December 9, 1908.....	2. 70
		By E. J. Pullman, photo supplies, September to December, 1908. .	2. 55
		By Lewis Flemer, drugs, December, 1908.....	37. 58
		By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, gauze, December 16, 1908. . .	62. 77
		By George Washington University, pay nurses, December, 1908. .	101. 25
		By F. P. May & Co., hardware, December, 1908.....	. 65
		By Wm. J. Brewer, printing, November 13 to December 3, 1908. .	15. 58
	30	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, January, 1909.....	20. 00
		By H. W. Moffitt, M. D., resident, January, 1909.....	20. 00
		By W. P. Habel, M. D., pharmacist, January, 1909.....	15. 00
		By Harry Flarchman, driver, January, 1909.....	30. 00
		By Lucy Cammack, cook, January 15 to 31, 1909.....	10. 00
		By Ada Parmes, maid, January 15 to 31, 1909.....	6. 00
		By Bryant Jackson, night orderly, January, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Thos. Bell, day orderly, January 15 to 31, 1909.....	10. 00
		By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, January, 1909.....	5. 00
Feb.	1	By W. W. Griffith, fuel, December 11, 1908.....	67. 75
		By Lewis Flemer, drugs, September and October, 1908.....	56. 06
		By McKee Surgical and Instrument Company, November and December, 1908.....	85. 68
	10	By Potomac Electric Light Company, January, 1909.....	2. 50
		By Washington Gas Light Company, January, 1909.....	80. 80
		By Lewis Manufacturing Company, cotton gauze, July to September, 1908.....	31. 00
		By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, February, 1909	5. 30
	17	By Edna M. Henson, stamps, freight, etc.....	5. 00
		By Thos. Bell, day orderly in full, February 1 to 15, 1909.....	10. 00
	20	By S. S. Shedd & Bro. Company, repairing sterilizer.....	34. 75
		By George Washington University, pay nurses, January, 1909. . .	98. 16
		By Guy Curran & Co., cotton sheeting, January, 1909.....	2. 63
	23	By Wm. Brewer, printing record cards, January, 1909.....	8. 30
		By D. M. Freeman, ice, January, 1909.....	9. 39
		By Saml. Lyttle, horseshoeing, January, 1909.....	13. 25
		By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, eggs, etc., January, 1909.....	44. 60
		By Corby Bakery, bread, January, 1909.....	24. 24
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, January, 1909.....	43. 47
		By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, January, 1909.....	20. 16
		By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, January, 1909.....	37. 62
		By Ernest H. Kettler, meats, January, 1909.....	24. 16
		By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, January, 1909.....	87. 04
		By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, January, 1909. . .	5. 40
		By Henry Thomfordt, fish, January, 1909.....	9. 00
		By C. J. Chapin, butter, January, 1909.....	1. 80
		By Browning & Middleton, groceries, January, 1909.....	20. 78
		By E. B. Hughes & Sons, fuel, November 12, 21, 23, 1909.....	83. 80
		By Lucy Cammack, cook, February 1 to 19, 1909.....	12. 67
	24	By Woodward & Lothrop, wadding rolls, January, 1909.....	2. 00
	26	By C. A. Muddiman & Co., gas fixtures, November and December, 1908.....	8. 85

1909.			
Feb.	27	By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, February, 1909.....	\$20. 00
		By H. W. Moffitt, M. D., resident, February, 1909.....	20. 00
		By W. P. Habel, pharmacist, February, 1909.....	15. 00
		By Ida Parmes, cook, February 20 to March 1, 1909.....	6. 67
		By Ida Parmes, maid, February 1 to 20, 1909.....	8. 00
		By Harry Flarchman, driver, February, 1909.....	30. 00
		By Harry Stewart, orderly, February 16 to 28, 1909.....	10. 67
		By Bryant Jackson, orderly, February, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Wm. Thomas, hauling and cleaning, February, 1909.....	5. 00
		By Rose Crofby, maid, February 20 to March 1, 1909.....	4. 00
Mar.	10	By Washington Gas Light Company, February, 1909.....	67. 80
		By Potomac Electric Power Company, February, 1909.....	2. 50
		By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, March, 1909.....	4. 50
	11	By G. F. Harbin, blankets, February 25, 1909.....	20. 00
	13	By H. F. Schleyd, ambulance horse.....	175. 00
	15	By T. A. Tschiffely, glass bottles, August, 1908.....	2. 00
		By Columbia Photo Supply Company, January 14 to March 1, 1909.....	2. 85
		By Ida Parmes, cook, March 1 to 15, 1909.....	10. 00
	20	By C. H. Gast, flower garden work.....	10. 00
		By Ida Johnson, maid, March 17 to 20, 1909.....	1. 60
	21	By Wm. T. Betts, fuel, January 11, 1909.....	66. 25
	22	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, February 11, 1909.....	73. 50
		By W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, February, 1909.....	27. 61
		By McDermott Carriage Company, repairs ambulance, December 14, 1908, to January 26, 1909.....	40. 00
		By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses, February.....	101. 25
		By E. B. Hughes & Son, fuel, December, 1908.....	30. 60
		By C. A. Muddiman, lamps and shades, February 25, 1909.....	3. 60
		By Henry Evans, drugs, February, 1909.....	17. 28
		By W. W. Griffith, fuel, February 13, 1909.....	37. 50
		By D. M. Freeman, ice, February, 1909.....	10. 04
		By Sam. Lytle, horseshoeing, February, 1909.....	11. 50
		By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, February, 1909.....	51. 14
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, February, 1909.....	36. 40
	22	By Corby Bakery, bread, February, 1909.....	21. 48
		By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, February, 1909.....	37. 87
	25	By Henry Thompson, fish, February, 1909.....	9. 15
		By Browning & Middleton, groceries, February, 1909.....	5. 42
		By D. Wm. Oyster, butter and eggs, February, 1909.....	41. 10
		By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, February, 1909.....	87. 45
		By E. H. Kettler, meats, February, 1909.....	25. 25
		By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, February, 1909.....	5. 40
	30	By W. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, January, 1909.....	32. 73
		By Mary Simms, maid, March 22 to 25, 1909.....	1. 60
	31	By Edna Henson, superintendent, March, 1909.....	20. 00
		By M. M. Moffitt, M. D., resident, March, 1909.....	20. 00
		By H. P. Habel, pharmacist, March, 1909.....	15. 00
		By Ida Parmes, cook, March 15 to 31, 1909.....	10. 00
		By Ida Johnson, maid, March 26 to 29, 1909.....	1. 60
		By Harry Stewart, orderly, March, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Bryant Jackson, orderly, March, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Harry Flarchman, driver, March, 1909.....	29. 00
		By Wm. Thompson, cleaning and hauling, March, 1909.....	5. 00
Apr.	10	By Washington Gas Company, March, 1909.....	71. 70
		By Potomac Electric Power Company, light, March, 1909.....	2. 50
	12	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, April, 1909.....	4. 50
		By E. B. Hughes & Son, fuel, January and February, 1909.....	38. 25
		By Lewis Flemer, drugs, January and February, 1909.....	63. 07
		By McKee Surgical Company, supplies, etc., January and February, 1909.....	42. 22
	14	By Saks & Co., caps, December 5, 1909.....	3. 50
	15	By American Security and Trust Company, interest, April 15.....	87. 75
	17	By S. D. Houck, ambulance horse collar.....	7. 00
	21	By E. M. Henson, contingent expense.....	5. 00
	26	By D. M. Freeman, ice, March, 1909.....	10. 82

1909.	
Apr. 26	By Saml. L. Lyttle, horseshoeing, March, 1909..... \$18.00
	By W. J. Brewer, printing, April 6, 1909..... 2.90
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, March, 1909..... 24.91
	By Corby Bakery, bread, March, 1909..... 23.90
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, March, 1909..... 36.84
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, March, 1909..... 37.45
	By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, March, 1909..... 3.60
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, March, 1909..... 16.82
	By Henry Thompfordt, fish, March, 1909..... 9.30
	By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, March, 1909..... 93.96
	By E. H. Kettler, meats, March, 1909..... 24.47
	By H. C. Coburn, butter, etc., March, 1909..... 27.25
	By D. Wm. Oyster, butter, etc., March, 1909..... 11.70
	By Wm. M. Gault & Co., stable supplies, March, 1909..... 30.55
	By Walter H. Marlow, fuel, March, 1909..... 14.00
	By George Washington University, pay nurses, March, 1909..... 100.76
	By W. W. Griffith, fuel, March, 1909..... 21.00
	By H. H. Hoeke, bedding..... 53.71
	By F. P. May & Co., lanterns, March 2, 1909..... 3.00
	By McKee Surgical Company, instruments, etc., March, 1909..... 35.89
	By Lewis Manufacturing Company, cotton rolls and gauze, March, 1909..... 14.50
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, March, 1909..... 9.62
	By Henry Evans, drugs, March, 1909..... 18.70
	By E. J. Pullman, photo supplies, March, 1909..... 2.85
	By McAllister Wiggins Company, Tube X-ray, March, 1909..... 35.00
	By Woodward & Lothrop, February and March, 1909, wadding rolls..... 2.60
28	By J. H. Beckwith, painting hospital room..... 20.00
30	By E. M. Henson, superintendent, April, 1909..... 25.00
	By H. W. Moffitt, M. D., resident, April, 1909..... 20.00
	By W. P. Habel, M. D., pharmacist, April, 1909..... 15.00
	By Ida Parmes, cook, April, 1909..... 20.00
	By Amelia Wilshire, maid at \$14, April 11 to 30, 1909..... 9.33
	By Harry Fleishman, driver, April, 1909..... 30.00
	By Harry Stewart, orderly, April, 1909..... 20.00
	By Bryant Jackson, orderly, April, 1909..... 20.00
	By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, April, 1909..... 5.00
May 3	By Ida Parmes, 2 days at \$20 per month..... 1.34
10	By Potomac Electric Power Company, April, 1909..... 2.50
	By Washington Gas Light Company, April, 1909..... 56.80
11	By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, May, 1909..... 4.60
15	By Rob Patterson, refund overpayment..... 4.00
	By Louise Lee, cook, 13 days, at \$20 per month..... 8.67
	By Mandy Newman, maid..... 5.63
19	By A. H. Staples, X-ray account in full to May 1, 1909..... 12.50
25	By E. H. Kettler, meats, April, 1909..... 26.40
	By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, April, 1909..... 76.14
	By The Corby Bakery, bread, April, 1909..... 22.16
	By H. C. Coburn, butter, etc., April, 1909..... 37.02
	By Sharon Dairy, milk, April, 1909..... 32.69
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, April, 1909..... 29.53
	By Chapin Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, April, 1909..... 4.50
	By E. Thomfordt, fish, April, 1909..... 9.18
	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, April, 1909..... 17.82
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, April, 1909..... 26.80
	By George Washington University Hospital, pay nurses..... 100.52
	By Saml. L. Lyttle, horseshoeing, April, 1909..... 9.00
	By Wm. M. Galt & Co., horse feed, April, 1909..... 26.70
	By D. M. Freeman, ice, May, 1909..... 8.64
	By Guy Curran Company, dry goods, April, 1909..... 2.21
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, April, 1909..... 35.92
	By McKee Surgical Company, instruments, April, 1909..... 9.76
	By Columbia Supply Company, photo supplies, March and April..... 3.35
	By John M. Doyle, ambulance repairs, April, 1909..... 11.00

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1909.			
May	25	By W. W. Griffith, fuel, April, 1909.....	\$37. 50
		By Walter H. Marlow, fuel, April, 1909.....	6. 75
		By Woodward & Lothrop, books, April, 1909.....	2. 00
		By W. Rogers, administrator for Dr. W. E. Rogers, X-ray work in full.....	22. 49
		By T. W. Smith, material and labor, July, 1908.....	156. 26
		By Edna M. Henson, superintendent, May, 1909.....	25. 00
		By H. W. Moffitt, M. D., resident, May, 1909.....	20. 00
		By P. H. Habel, pharmacist, May, 1909.....	15. 00
		By Harry Flarchman, driver, May, 1909.....	30. 00
		By Bryant Jackson, orderly, May, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Harry Stuart, orderly, May, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Louise Lee, cook, May 15 to 31, 1909.....	10. 00
		By Mandy Newman, maid, May 15 to 31, 1909.....	7. 00
		By Wm. Thomas, cleaning and hauling, May, 1909.....	5. 00
June	9	By Washington Gas Company, May, 1909.....	47. 10
		By Potomac Electric Power Company, May, 1909.....	2. 50
		By Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, June, 1909.....	5. 00
	10	By Doctors Bosley and Weeks, veterinary work, March, 1909.....	3. 50
	15	By Amelia Wiltshire, maid, June 3 to 14, at \$14.....	5. 62
	16	By Louise Lee, cook, June 1 to 15, 1909.....	10. 00
	21	By John Brayshaw, jr., groceries, May, 1909.....	8. 68
		By Saml. L. Lyttle, horseshoeing, May, 1909.....	22. 50
		By D. M. Freeman, ice, May, 1909.....	11. 79
		By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, May, 1909.....	42. 85
		By Browning & Middleton, groceries, May, 1909.....	34. 71
		By Chas. Kettler, meats, May, 1909.....	82. 57
		By Henry Thomfordt, fish, May, 1909.....	8. 20
		By H. C. Coburn, butter, etc., May, 1909.....	31. 79
		By Ernest Kettler, meats, May, 1909.....	29. 49
		By Corby Bakery, bread, May, 1909.....	20. 76
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, May, 1909.....	28. 86
		By Walter H. Marlow, fuel, May, 1909.....	13. 50
		By Wm. M. Galt & Co., stable supplies, May, 1909.....	30. 15
		By John B. Espey, 50 feet hose, May, 1909.....	7. 50
		By C. A. Muddiman & Co., mantles and shades.....	5. 70
		By McKee Surgical Company, May, 1909.....	19. 07
	23	By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, cotton gauze.....	67. 84
		By Lewis Flemer, drugs, May, 1909.....	38. 43
		By Chapin & Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, May, 1909.....	5. 40
		By George Washington Hospital, pay nurses, May, 1909.....	96. 50
		By E. M. Henson, superintendent contingent expenses.....	5. 00
		By E. M. Henson, superintendent for June, 1909.....	25. 00
	30	By J. A. Lee, M. D., resident, June, 1909.....	20. 00
		By W. P. Habel, M. D., pharmacist, June, 1909.....	15. 00
		By Harry Flarchman, driver, June, 1909.....	30. 00
		By Benj. Dodson, orderly, June, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Harry Stewart, orderly, June, 1909.....	20. 00
		By Amanda Newman, maid, June 15 to 30, 1909.....	7. 00
		By Louise Lee, cook, June 15 to 30, 1909.....	10. 00
		By Wm. Thomas, hauling, June, 1909.....	5. 00
		By T. W. Smith, sundry repairs, July, 1908, to May, 1909.....	192. 18
		By Washington Gas Company, June, 1909.....	41. 60
		By Potomac Electric Power Company, June, 1909.....	2. 50
		By Sharon Dairy, milk, June, 1909.....	27. 34
		By Corby Bakery, bread, June, 1909.....	20. 92
		By Chapin Sacks Manufacturing Company, cream, June, 1909.....	6. 30
		By George Washington University, pay nurses, June, 1909.....	95. 25
		By Griswoldville Manufacturing Company, gauze, June, 1909.....	13. 00
		By M. A. Leese, photo goods, June, 1909.....	1. 50
		By Guy Curran & Co.....	2. 89
		By Walter H. Marlow, fuel, June 26, 1909.....	6. 75
		By Gustav Hartig, ambulance repairs, May 12, 1909.....	2. 70
		By Wm. H. Galt & Co., stable supplies, June, 1909.....	37. 69
		By J. M. Doyle, rubber tires, June, 1909.....	16. 00
		By John M. Brayshaw, jr., groceries, June, 1909.....	9. 71
		By D. M. Freeman, ice, June, 1909.....	16. 05

1909.		
June 30	By Saml. L. Lyttle, horseshoeing, June, 1909.....	\$10. 00
	By Lewis Flemer, drugs, June, 1909.....	24. 57
	By Browning & Middleton, groceries, June, 1909.....	25. 24
	By H. C. Coburn, butter, eggs, etc., June, 1909.....	35. 89
	By Henry Thomfordt, fish, etc., June, 1909.....	8. 15
	By Browning & Baines, coffee, June, 1909.....	5. 10
	By McKee Surgical Company, supplies, June, 1909.....	18. 82
	By Jos. E. Gatti, vegetables, etc., June, 1909.....	20. 76
	By T. A. Cannon, fruits and vegetables, June, 1909.....	25. 79
	By E. H. Kettler, meats.....	38. 84
	By F. P. May Company, May 6 to June 2, 1909.....	3. 75
	By Chas. H. Kettler, meats, June, 1909.....	67. 24
	By J. D. Gilman, sundry drugs, June, 1909.....	6. 55
	By A. H. Staples, M. D., one-half X-ray receipts.....	8. 50
	By A. H. Staples, M. D., developing to July 8, 1909.....	3. 80
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		12, 396. 89
Less error in stubbing.....		. 93
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Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1909.....		12, 395. 96
		<hr/>
Total receipts for year ending June 30, 1909.....		12, 685. 27
Total disbursements for year ending June 30, 1909.....		12, 395. 96
		<hr/>
Balance.....		289. 31

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. F. HARBIN, *Treasurer.*

JULY 1, 1909.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MEDICAL STAFF, EASTERN DISPENSARY AND CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

GENTLEMEN: After a second twelve months of somewhat strenuous work appertaining to the management and progress of this institution I am prepared to relinquish the very honorable position which you conferred on me at the last annual meeting, and return to my place in the ranks.

During my term of office the institution has developed to the limitation of its present capacity and equipment. Our growing city every year emphasizes the need of increasing hospital accommodations. This age of modern travel, modern building, and modern living has greatly multiplied dangerous occupations, and the life of the city dweller is constantly in peril.

The work of this institution has outgrown its quarters. We need more private rooms for our maintenance, and the charity patient must not be sacrificed for sake of income.

The improvement in service promised in our last annual report has been shown, and the measure of our success is therefore by accomplished good rather than by accumulated assets.

During the last year there has been a pleasant expression of confidence in our endeavor. The criticism to-day can only be from along the lines of incompleteness and lack of room. Yet with inconveniences and discomforts, the care of our patients has been very satisfactory and the results of our work gratifying.

The dispensary services have with few exceptions excelled and in some instances doubled previous records in numbers of cases treated. This is due entirely to the efficiency of the services rendered by the visiting staff, their associates and assistants.

Having our cases selected from the worthy poor by the strict supervision of the Board of Charities, it is for us to give them every advantage possible. To order a diet, a vacation, a bath, an out-of-door life, or to try to teach an ignorant mother how to modify pure, clean cows' milk and keep it clean are some of the things we are unable to do unaided. Fortunately for us we have the instructive visiting nurse society, whose business and object is to provide trained nurses to visit the poor in their homes and instruct them in the care of the sick.

I strongly recommend that a member of this society be invited to attend our dispensary clinics, take such directions as are needed for the individual cases, and in this manner aid not only her own relief work, but assist in our treatment and management of ambulatory cases.

To make our dispensary service still more efficient, I would suggest: First, continued personal attention of the chiefs; second, for each chief to provide himself

with several competent assistants, and that certificates of service be given these assistants if they desire; third, the assistance of the visiting nurses in the clinics; fourth, the encouragement of giving clinics to senior medical students; fifth, the discouraging of self-drugging by elimination of proprietary preparations; and sixth, an admitting officer who is a physician, who is well equipped to receive, examine, and direct cases to the proper clinic.

A prompt and efficient ambulance service is absolutely necessary to meet our present demands, and while this recommendation may be in advance of our present means, nevertheless the time is rapidly approaching when all institutions like ours must provide themselves with automobile ambulances. Our past experience and the recent hot season is strong argument against our present ambulance service.

As to the old subject of window guards, I should like to call attention to those now in use at Garfield Hospital, that are ornamental as well as efficient.

Inasmuch as we now have a full graduate staff, I would recommend that we put into operation our plan of selecting residents according to their medical and moral qualifications, and that each period of hospital service be regarded as probationary and that advancement depends entirely upon fitness. The efficiency of the house and visiting staff will always depend in a great measure upon the facilities for scientific investigation. We have a right to feel grateful for the work of our pathologist and all of those contributing to laboratory equipment. The usefulness of this department might be furthered by admitting volunteer workers with suitable qualifications.

I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance of the various members of the medical staff and of their interest in the work of the institution. Frequent visits of the staff are commendable; patients get better attention; housestaff and nurses become interested because of the interest and enthusiasm of the attendant.

I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance given by those whose sympathy with our work and by their generosity have enabled this institution to steadily extend its ministrations.

We should extend our sincere thanks to the board of lady managers and the Young Ladies' Guild for the great good they have accomplished through their hearty cooperation and earnest work.

N. P. BARNES,
President of Medical Staff.

Summary of new patients treated at the Eastern Dispensary during the year ended June 30, 1909.

Diagnoses.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Female.		Male.		Female.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
General diseases.....	27	...	27	...	42	...	79	...	175
Surgical.....	171	79	24	29	237	47	75	30	692
Women.....			9				76		85
Children.....		61		50		199		257	567
Nervous and mental.....	2				1		1		4
X-rayed.....	12	3	8	4	9	2	5	3	46
Ear, nose, and throat.....	13	8	9	5	9	1	22	4	71
Eye.....	27	9	11	6	59	25	15	6	158
Skin and genito-urinary.....	26	10	7	5	65	21	14	6	154
Obstetrical.....			29				78		107
Tuberculosis.....	8	5	12	7	11		8	4	61
Laboratory examinations.....						6			834
Total number of visits by patients.....									7,084
Operations in dispensary service.....									64
Prescriptions compounded.....									3,969
Redressings.....									2,604
New cases registered in the dispensary book.....									1,409
New cases registered in the clinics.....									2,120

Dispensary service.

Number of new cases that received treatment during year.....	2,120
Total number of visits made by patients to dispensary during year.....	7,084
Whole number of cases treated during the year:	
Medical.....	1,428
Surgical.....	692
Number of surgical operations.....	103
Number of prescriptions compounded.....	3,969

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. 621

Report of admissions, discharges, etc., at Casualty Hospital for the year ended June 30, 1909.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
PAY PATIENTS.					
Admitted during year.....	115	35	7	2	159
Born in hospital during year.....	1	3			4
Total.....	116	38	7	2	163
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	6	4		1	11
Improved.....	101	29	6	1	137
Unimproved.....	1	1	1		3
Deaths during year.....	6	4			10
Patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	2				2
Total.....	116	38	7	2	163
Emergency cases treated during year.....	27	14	38	17	96
Daily average number of patients.....					2.54
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					948
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					8
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					
CHARITY PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	7	1	3	2	13
Admitted during year.....	176	204	570	160	1,110
Born in hospital during year.....				1	1
Total.....	183	205	573	163	1,124
Discharged during year:					
Cured.....	14	27	24	17	82
Improved.....	141	170	495	135	941
Unimproved.....	5	1	17	4	27
Deaths during year.....	19	6	31	3	59
Patients remaining June 30, 1908.....	4	1	6	4	15
Total.....	183	205	573	163	1,124
Emergency cases treated during year.....	1,166	234	648	226	2,274
Daily average number of patients.....					15
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					5,487
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					24
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					7

Total number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 7,300.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
Washington, D. C., July 20, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: The nursing staff of the Casualty Hospital consists of a graduate head nurse, who is also superintendent of the hospital, and 6 pupil nurses selected from the first, second, and third year classes of the George Washington University Training School for Nurses. The first and second year nurses serve five months each on the wards and emergency room. The third year or senior nurse, having had the five months' previous training in emergency work, is given charge of the operating and emergency rooms under the supervision of the head nurse.

During the year ending June 30, 1909, we have furnished 15 first and second year nurses and 3 senior nurses. Also, a number of graduate nurses have been employed when special nursing was necessary.

Respectfully submitted.

M. B. STRUBLE,
Superintendent of Nurses.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES, CASUALTY HOSPITAL.

General diseases treated.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adenitis, tubercular				2	2	Insomnia				1	1
Amenorrhea				4	4	Lumbago	4		4		8
Anæmia		2		1	3	La grippe	4	4	5	5	18
Appendicitis, chronic	1			1	2	Migraine				1	1
Arterio-sclerosis		1			1	Malaria				7	7
Bronchitis:						Myalgia				3	3
Acute	4	3	4	4	15	Neurasthenia	2	3		5	10
Chronic	1				1	Ovaritis, acute			1		1
Cholangitis, acute catarrhal			2		2	Oxyuris, vermicularis		1			1
Cirrhosis of liver			2		2	Pregnancy				1	1
Conjunctivitis, acute catarrhal						Pyorrhœa, alveolaris		1			3
Cystitis				1	1	Nephritis, chronic				1	1
Endocarditis, acute	1			1	2	Pleurisy, chronic			1	1	2
Endometritis:			2		3	Rheumatism:					
Acute		1			1	Acute			1		2
Chronic		1			1	Chronic	2	3	8	6	19
Epilepsy			2		2	Scorbutus				1	1
Gastritis:						Sciatica	1				1
Acute	1	1	3	3	8	Syphilis	1			1	2
Chronic	4	4	4	14	26	Tonsillitis				3	3
Gout, exophthalmic				1	1	Tumor, fibroid				1	1
Heart disease		2	2	3	7	Varicose veins				1	1
Hyperchlorhydria				1	1	Vertigo				1	1
Hemorrhoids			2		2	Total	27	27	42	79	175

Total number of visits for the year, 892; average daily attendance, 7.45; operations, none; referred to other clinics, 11.

Surgical cases.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.				
Abscess:						Furuncle:					
Breast.....		1			1	Face.....					3
Alveolar.....		1			1	Arm.....			1	1	2
Neck.....				1	1	Hip.....	2	1	1	2	5
Face.....				1	1	Neck.....					2
Abrasion:						Fracture:		1	1		2
Knee.....		2			2	Finger.....					3
Forehead.....				1	1	Elbow.....		1	1		2
Amputation, arm.....	1			1	2	Toe.....	3	1	1	3	5
Adenitis:						Rib.....	2				1
Groin.....				1	1	Radius.....	1			2	3
Cervicle.....					1	Foot.....		1			1
Burn:						Hand.....	2	1			3
Hand.....		1			2	Face.....	1		1		2
Arm.....		1		1	2	Compound—					
Shoulder.....				1	1	Femur.....				1	1
Leg.....				1	1	Arm.....	1			1	2
Chest.....				1	1	Tibia.....				3	3
Abdomen.....				1	1	Radius.....	1	1	1		3
Face.....	1			1	2	Collar.....				1	1
Toes.....				1	1	Humerus.....		1	1		2
Circumcision.....	2	2		1	5	Forearm.....	1	1			2
Carbuncle, neck.....				1	1	Clavicle.....				1	1
Cyst:				1	1	Skull.....				1	1
Sebaceous.....	1		1		2	Jaw.....	2			1	3
Ear.....	1				1	Wrist.....				1	1
Dislocation:						Ulna.....				1	1
Thumb.....	1				1	Leg.....				1	1
Tibia.....		1		1	2	Nose.....				1	1
Dacrocystitis.....				1	1	Foot.....				1	1
Enucleation, eye.....				1	1	Fibula.....				1	1

Surgical cases—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Fe- male.		Male.		Fe- male.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Foreign body in hand.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ganglion, wrist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Golter, neck.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Ingrowing toe nail.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Osteoma, foot.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Poison ivy.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Synovitis, elbow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Sprain:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ankle.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	5
Arm.....	3	2	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	10
Elbow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Shoulder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Back.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Syphilis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Ulcer:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varicose leg.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Tubercular.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Ankle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Leg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Warts, venereal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Wounds:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contused—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finger.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6
Hand.....	3	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8
Side.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Eye.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Face.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Elbow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Scalp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	7
Shoulder.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thumb.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Foot.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arm.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Crushed—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finger.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	7
Thumb.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Toe.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Leg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Arm.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Hand.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	4
Eye.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Incised—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hand.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	9
Finger.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Scalp.....	9	5	3	1	10	1	3	.....	24
Side.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Neck.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Face.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6
Leg.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forearm.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	8
Abdomen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Eyelid.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Ankle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wounds—Con.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incised—Con.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ear.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Foot.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
Shoulder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Infected—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Back.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Finger.....	6	1	2	.....	5	2	3	.....	19
Foot.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	8
Face.....	3	3	.....	6	2	.....	2	.....	16
Scalp.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Arm.....	.....	9	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	16
Hand.....	4	1	4	.....	5	1	2	1	18
Knee.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Side.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ear.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Leg.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Shoulder.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eye.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Ankle.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thigh.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Lacerated—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scalp.....	19	13	1	2	38	13	4	2	92
Hand.....	9	.....	.....	1	11	1	6	.....	28
Leg.....	1	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	10
Finger.....	10	1	.....	.....	10	.....	2	1	24
Wrist.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5
Chin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Nose.....	1	2	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	10
Face.....	5	1	.....	.....	8	2	.....	1	17
Arm.....	7	2	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	18
Back.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Ear.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eye.....	4	2	.....	.....	12	1	4	2	25
Foot.....	4	4	.....	.....	7	3	.....	2	20
Thigh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Neck.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Throat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lip.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	3
Knee.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Gunshot—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thorax.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Hand.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Leg.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punctured—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arm.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	2	10
Back.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	6
Hand.....	2	1	.....	1	4	2	4	2	16
Chest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Leg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Scalp.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Face.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	4
Total.....	171	79	24	29	237	47	75	30	692

Number of new patients treated, 692; number of visits, 2,668; average daily attendance, 13; number of operations, 64; number refused treatment, 14, number referred to other clinics, 4.

Diseases of children treated.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anaemia	1	2	...	1	4	Meningitis, syphilitic.....	...	...	1	...	1
Ascariis.....	...	...	2	...	2	Otitis mediae suppurative.....	2	1	2	2	7
Bronchitis.....	3	3	6	7	19	Pemphigus, syphilitic.....	...	...	3	1	4
Broncho-pneumonia.....	1	...	2	1	4	Pertussis.....	...	...	1	2	3
Chorea.....	3	1	...	2	6	Parotiditis.....	...	...	...	1	1
Otitis.....	1	1	...	1	3	Phymosis.....	...	...	1	...	1
Constipation.....	...	...	1	3	4	Rachitis.....	...	...	4	...	4
Cystitis.....	...	...	...	1	1	Rheumatism.....	...	...	...	4	4
Eczema.....	...	1	2	1	4	Rhinitis.....	1	1	3	3	8
Eneuresis.....	...	...	1	1	2	Rhus toxicodendron.....	...	...	...	1	1
Eritritis.....	1	...	1	2	4	Syphilis hereditary.....	...	1	1	3	5
Hernia, umbilical.....	...	...	1	...	1	Uncinariasis.....	1	1	...	...	2
Indigestion, chronic intestinal.....	...	...	...	...	...	Vaginitis.....	...	4	...	...	5
Leucoderma.....	1	4	2	1	8	Vaccinations.....	45	30	160	211	446
Lymphantism.....	...	...	1	1	2	Tonsillitis, follicular.....	...	...	2	4	6
Malarial fever.....	1	...	1	1	3	Total.....	61	50	199	257	567
Measles.....	...	...	1	...	1						

Number of old cases carried, 8; number of new patients treated, 567; number of visits, 1,179; average daily, 12; number of operations, 3; number referred to other clinics, 13.

Gynecological cases treated.

Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Diagnosis.	White.	Colored.	Total.
Anteflexion.....	1	3	4	Menopause.....	2	1	3
Adenitis, inguinal.....	...	1	1	Menorrhagia.....	...	...	1
Abscess, labial.....	...	1	1	Metrorrhagia.....	...	2	2
Chancroid.....	...	2	2	Masturbation.....	...	1	1
Chancre.....	1	...	1	Pregnancy.....	...	10	10
Constipation.....	...	9	9	Prolapsed ovary.....	...	2	2
Cystitis.....	...	1	1	Retroversio.....	...	5	5
Dysmenorrhoea.....	2	1	3	Salpingitis.....	...	16	16
Endometritis.....	1	2	3	Syphilis.....	2	5	7
Fibroid uterus.....	...	3	3	Tubal pregnancy.....	...	1	1
Lacerated perineum.....	...	2	2	Vaginitis.....	...	3	3
Lacerated perineum and cervix.....	...	1	1	Total.....	9	76	85
Leucorrhoea.....	...	3	3				

Total number of visits for the year, 327; average daily attendance, 24; operations, 6; referred to other clinics, 2; refused treatment (able to pay), 1.

Report of electrotherapeutics and X-ray.

ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS.		
White male:		
Hemiplegia.....		Treatments.
Epithelionitis of face.....		3
Colored male: Bell's paralysis.....		9
Colored female: Tumor in orbit.....		6
		15
X-RAY.		
Adult:		
White—		
Male.....		Cases.
Female.....		12
Colored—		
Male.....		8
Female.....		9
Children:		5
White—		
Male.....		
Female.....		3
Colored—		
Male.....		4
Female.....		2
Total.....		3
Respectfully submitted		46

A. H. STAPLES, M. D.,
Chief of Clinic.

Diseases of the eye.

Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.	Diagnosis.	White.				Colored.				Total.
	Male.		Fe- male.		Male.		Fe- male.				Male.		Fe- male.		Male.		Fe- male.		
	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.			Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	
Amblyopia.....	1	2				2			5	Keratitis—Cont'd.									
Abscess, supraorbi- tal.....		2				1			3	Marginal.....							1		1
Ametropia.....							3		3	Phlyctenular.....	1	1					1		3
Anophthalmia:										Simple.....	1								1
Simple.....										Myopia.....					1	1			2
Surgical.....										Oedema, lids.....						1			1
Astigmatism.....	2	3	2			1	3		11	Optic atrophy.....	1				2	2	3		6
Blepharitis.....				4			1		5	Presbyopia.....		2		2	2	2	3		3
Cataract:										Pterygium:									
Capsular.....							1		1	Single.....	1				2			3	
Senile.....							1		1	Double.....					1			1	
Single.....						1			1	Strabismus.....	4			3				7	
Double.....						1	1		2	Supra-orbital neu- ralgia.....	1				1			2	
Chalazion.....						3	1		4	Synechia.....					3			3	
Choroiditis.....						2			2	Subconjunctival hemorrhage.....				2		1		3	
Circumcorneal hy- pertrophy.....						1			1	Ulcer of cornea:									
Conjunctivitis:										Perforating.....				1				1	
Acute.....	2	4	2	2	2	4	5	3	24	Nonperforating.....				3				3	
Chronic.....	1	2			2				5	Marginal.....		1				2		3	
Phlyctenular.....			1	2		1	1		5	Enucleation.....				1				1	
Purulent.....							2		2	Hordeolum.....	2							2	
Traumatic.....							1		1	Contusion of frontal bone.....	1							1	
Corneal opacity.....						1			1	Abscess of upper lid incised.....		2						2	
Dacryocystitis.....						2			2	F. B. in cornea re- moved.....	1							1	
Foreign body in cornea.....	1						2		3	Ophthalmoplegia.....					1			1	
Hyperopia.....	2	4	4			1	1	3	3	Enucleation of left eye.....				1				1	
Iritis:										Total.....								158	
Simple.....							1		1										
Specific.....							1		1										
Traumatic.....	1						2		3										
Keratitis:																			
Diffuse.....	1								1										

Total number of visits for the year, 397; average daily attendance, 4; operations, 8; referred to other clinics, 3.

Diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.		
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			Male.	Fe- male.					
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
Naso-pharyngeal catarrh.....	2	1	3	2	4	4	16	Pyorrhea alveolaris.....				1	1
Diphtheria.....				1	1	1	1	Hypertrophic rhinitis.....	1				1
Nasal polypus.....				1	1	1	1	Suppurative otitis media, chronic.....	1				1
Acute follicular tonsillitis.....	2	1	1	1	2	2	9	Chronic pharyngitis.....		1			1
Chronic catarrhal otitis media.....	2	1	1			1	5	Acute pharyngitis.....		1			1
Hypertrophied faucial tonsil.....			1	1	2	2	4	Aural polypus.....		1			1
Ulcer of septum.....				2	2	2	2	Impacted cerumen.....	2			1	3
Acute pharyngitis.....	1			1	1	3	6	La grippe.....				1	1
Otalgia.....	1				1	1	2	Lymphadenitis.....			1		1
Atrophic rhinitis.....	1	2		1		1	4	Acute rhinitis.....				1	1
Peritonsillar abscess.....	1				1	1	2	Otitis externus, acute.....			1		1
Suppurative otitis media, acute.....	1	1					2	Chronic suppurative, otitis.....				1	1
Deflected septum.....		1					1	Total.....	13	8	9	5	9
Elongated uvula.....		1					1					1	22
												4	71

Total number of visits for the year, 506; average daily attendance, 5.06; operations, 11; referred to other clinics, 4.

Skin and genito-urinary diseases treated.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.			Male.	Fe- male.			
Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.	Adults.	Children.		
Chancroids.....			12		12	Burns (dermatitis).....	1				1
Eczema facialis.....			1	1	2	Seborrhœa sicca.....	1				1
Gonorrhœa acutæ.....	9		11		20	Eczema seborrhœo- icum.....				1	1
Sebaceous cyst.....			1	1	2	Venereal warts.....	1			1	2
Urticaria.....			1	3	4	Impetigo.....	1			1	2
Tinea cap.....			1	5	6	Erythema simplex.....		1			1
Furunculosis.....	1				1	Impetigo contagi- ose.....	1			1	2
Herpes zoster.....			1	1	2	Dermatitis.....				1	1
Serofulosis.....			1	1	2	Eczema, chronic.....		2		1	3
Syphilis:						Ecthyma.....			1		1
Secondary.....			10		10	Epididymitis gon- orrhœal.....			1		1
Tertiary.....			2		2	Impotence.....	1		3		4
Hereditary.....			2		2	Urethrorrhœa.....	1				1
Scabies.....	5	3	3	1	12	Dermatitis medica- mentosa.....		1			1
Acne simplex.....			1	2	3	Orethritis.....			2		2
Gonorrhœa, chronic.....	1		3		4	Tinea corporis.....				2	2
Chancre (primary syphilis).....			1		1	Cystitis.....	1		2		3
Adenitis cervical (serofulosis).....			1		1	Hyperidrosis.....	1				1
Eczema acutæ.....			3		3	Stomatitis mercu- rials.....			1		1
Enuresis.....		1	2	1	3	Rodent ulcer.....	1				1
Leucoderma.....			1	1	2	Sycosis.....	1				1
Prostatorrhœa.....			1		1	Urinary retention.....	1		1		2
Balanitis.....			1		1	Leg ulcers (chronic).....				1	1
Bubo:	1		1		2	Eczema squamosæ.....	1			1	2
Chancroidal.....	2		6		8	Total.....	26	10	7	5	65
Gonorrhœal.....			1		1				21	14	6
Rhus poisoning.....			1	1	2						154
Pruritis scroti.....			1		1						
Acne indurata.....	1				1						

Total number of visits, 454; average daily attendance, 4½; operations, 9; referred to other clinics, 7.

Obstetrical cases.

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Pregnancy:			
Delivered.....	12	34	46
Undelivered.....	17	44	61
Total.....	29	78	107

Total number of visits for year, 291.

Cases of tuberculosis treated.

	White.	Colored.
Male:		
Adults.....	8	11
Children.....	5	6
Female:		
Adults.....	12	8
Children.....	7	4

Total cases, 61; total number of visits for the year, 420; average daily attendance, 4+; referred to other clinics, 7.

Report of the clinical observatory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to make the following microscopical, pathological, and bacteriological report of the work done in the clinical laboratory for the year ending June 30, 1909:

Urinalyses.....	675
Blood counts, red and white.....	48
Hemoglobin tests.....	16
Blood smears.....	8
Widal tests.....	8
Sputum examinations.....	32
Miscellaneous stained smears.....	10
Fecal examinations.....	37
Total.....	834

Respectfully submitted.

Dr. NOBLE P. BARNES,
President Medical Staff Casualty Hospital.

R. A. FISHER, M. D.,
Pathologist.

Emergency service.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Abrasion:					Dysmenorrhea.....		1		3
Arm.....	10	7	2	2	Eclampsia.....				1
Body.....	11	5	7	6	Elephantiasis.....			1	
Face.....	5	5	6	4	Endometritis.....		1		2
Hand.....	6	8	6	4	Enteric fever.....	2	1		2
Leg.....	6	3	4	1	Eteritis.....	10	1	2	4
Shoulder.....	1	3	2	1	Epilepsy.....	31	4	23	5
Abscess.....	17	8	9	18	Epistaxis.....	8	1	5	2
Adenitis:					Erysipelas.....	1			
Cervical.....	6	4	5	11	Exhaustion.....	2		1	1
Inguinal.....	7	5	5	1	Exhaustion, heat.....	8	1	3	4
Alcoholism.....	256	20	77	18	Exposure.....	4		2	
Amenorrhea.....				2	Foreign body:				
Anaemia.....	3	4		2	Ear.....	2	1	1	2
Angina pectoris.....	3	2	1	1	Eye.....	23	8	7	5
Appendicitis.....	5	1	2	1	Finger.....	3	5	1	7
Arthritis.....	1		2		Foot.....	2	1	1	
Asphyxia.....	5	3	4	2	Hand.....	6	1	1	4
Asthma.....	3		1	1	Leg.....	2			2
Balano prostaticitis.....	1				Nose.....	1	1		3
Bronchitis.....	3		2		Throat.....	3	1	1	3
Bites:					Toe.....	1			
Cat.....	2	4	1	1	Fracture:				
Crabs.....		1			Astragalus.....	1		1	
Dog.....	40	7	11	5	Clavicle.....	10	1	5	3
Horse.....			1		Colles's.....	15	4	2	2
Human.....	2	1	4	2	Femur.....	4	2	5	
Insect.....	1				Fibula.....	1		3	
Mule.....	1	2		1	Humerus.....	12	1	5	1
Pig.....		1			Maxilla.....	4		1	
Rat.....		1		2	Mandible.....	5		2	1
Squirrel.....	1				Patella.....	2		1	
Burns:					Phalanges.....	16	1	7	
Acid.....	5	1	1		Pott's.....	9	2	6	1
Arm.....	4	2	2	2	Radius.....	5	2	2	2
Body.....	8	4	3	2	Ribs.....	13	1	6	1
Electric.....	1			1	Skull.....	14	1	4	1
Face.....	8		3	1	Tibia.....	10		5	1
Foot.....	1		1		Ulna.....	6	1		
Hand.....	10	4	2	2	Furuncle.....	9	1	3	
Leg.....	3		5	1	Frostbite.....	1			
Carbuncle.....			2	2	Gastritis.....	17	5	10	9
Cardiac disease.....	21	2	11	3	Gastralgia.....	3	1	4	1
Cellulitis.....	4	1	5	3	Gingivitis.....			1	
Chalazion.....	2			1	Gonorrhea.....	9	1	5	
Chorea.....	1	1		1	Hematemesis.....	1	2	1	
Coecdynia.....		1		1	Hemophilia.....	1	1		
Colic:					Hemoptysis.....	2	1		1
Biliary.....	1				Hemorrhage:				
Intestinal.....	19	3	15	9	Cerebral.....	5	1	3	1
Lead.....	1	1	1		Pulmonary.....	4		4	2
Renal.....		1			Uterine.....		3		5
Concussion.....	13	3	11	2	Hemorrhoids.....	1		3	
Conjunctivitis.....	10	1	2	3	Hernia:				
Constipation.....	9	8	3	3	Inguinal.....	3		3	
Crushed:					Femoral.....		1		1
Arm.....	3		6	1	Umbilical.....				1
Chest.....	4		1		Hordeolum.....	1	1		2
Finger.....	14	3	9	4	Hysteria.....	9	10	6	7
Foot.....	7		1		Influenza.....	5		2	
Hand.....	2				Intestinal obstruction.....	3			
Leg.....			2		Intestinal.....	1	1		2
Skull.....	2		3		Laryngitis.....	1	3	1	1
Toe.....	1		1		Malaria.....	4		2	2
Cyst sebaceous.....	4	1	1	2	Neerosis, bone.....	1		1	
Cystitis.....	1		3		Nephritis.....	1	1		
Delirium tremens.....	7		4		Neuralgia.....	3	2	4	4
Dementia.....	4	1	5		Neurasthenia.....	3	3	1	3
Dermatitis.....	2	1	2	2	Neuritis.....	2		3	
Diabetes.....	1				Odontalgia.....	9	1	3	6
Dislocation:					Onychia.....	1			1
Elbow.....	4		2		Orchitis.....	2		1	
Finger.....	9	1	5		Otitis.....	1	2	1	1
Hip.....	2				Otitis media.....	2	1	1	2
Knee.....	1		1		Paranoia.....	1			1
Patella.....	1	1	3		Paraplegia.....			1	
Shoulder.....	2		1		Parotitis.....				1
Wrist.....	1	1	8	3	Periostitis.....				1

Emergency service—Continued.

Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.		Diagnosis.	White.		Colored.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.		Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Peritonitis.....	1	.....	1	.....	Vicarious menstruation..	.....	.....	.....	1
Pertussis.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Wounds:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pes planus.....	2	1	.....	.....	Contused—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pharyngitis.....	.....	.....	1	2	Ankle.....	3	2	1	2
Phimosis.....	3	.....	2	.....	Arm.....	10	3	9	3
Placenta prævia.....	.....	1	.....	1	Body.....	13	2	10	4
Pleurisy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Face.....	9	2	8	1
Poisoning:	.....	.....	.....	.....	Foot.....	7	2	6	4
Aconite.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Hand.....	16	4	10	5
Alcohol.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Hip.....	9	3	3	3
Ammonia.....	.....	1	1	.....	Knee.....	3	1	3	2
Cantharides.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Scalp.....	8	2	6	4
Carbolic acid.....	4	2	.....	5	Shoulder.....	2	1	3	1
Chloroform.....	1	2	.....	2	Gunshot—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocaine.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Abdomen.....	2	.....	1	.....
Creosote.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Arm.....	1	.....	2	1
Ergot.....	.....	1	.....	.....	Hand.....	1	.....	1	.....
Ether.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Leg.....	2	.....	2	2
Gas.....	4	4	1	2	Neck.....	1	.....	1	.....
Gasoline.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Thigh.....	2	1	.....	.....
Iodine.....	1	2	.....	.....	Thorax.....	2	.....	1	.....
Laudanum.....	1	1	.....	.....	Incised—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lead.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Abdomen.....	2	.....	3	.....
Lye.....	.....	.....	1	.....	Arm.....	5	2	4	1
Mercury.....	1	1	.....	1	Face.....	9	4	6	5
Morphine.....	1	1	.....	.....	Foot.....	1	.....	1	.....
Paragoric.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hand.....	12	5	10	8
Ptomaine.....	2	2	1	1	Leg.....	10	2	7	3
Rhus toxicodendron.....	2	.....	1	.....	Neck.....	3	.....	2	2
Strychnine.....	1	.....	1	.....	Scalp.....	32	4	19	8
Turpentine.....	1	2	.....	1	Thigh.....	6	1	3	2
Post-partum hemorrhage	.....	1	.....	1	Wrist.....	3	.....	4	1
Prolapsed rectum.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Infected—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prostration, heat.....	2	.....	1	1	Arm.....	4	3	4	4
Pneumonia.....	2	.....	1	1	Back.....	2	.....	.....	1
Pregnancy.....	.....	4	.....	5	Face.....	8	2	6	3
Retention, urine.....	5	1	5	2	Foot.....	12	.....	8	4
Rheumatism.....	5	1	4	3	Hand.....	24	5	19	6
Rupture, spleen.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Knee.....	3	.....	4	.....
Rupture, vein.....	3	1	2	2	Leg.....	10	.....	8	2
Salpingitis.....	.....	2	.....	5	Scalp.....	18	2	7	5
Senility.....	2	3	1	1	Lacerated—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shock.....	7	2	5	4	Arm.....	7	2	8	5
Stomatitis.....	2	4	1	1	Body.....	5	1	4	.....
Syphilis.....	1	1	1	2	Ear.....	9	.....	3	2
Sprain:	.....	.....	.....	.....	Face.....	46	10	32	12
Ankle.....	15	3	5	3	Foot.....	15	5	8	4
Arm.....	9	3	5	2	Hand.....	69	13	38	14
Back.....	5	2	3	1	Leg.....	14	4	8	3
Elbow.....	5	1	2	1	Perineum.....	.....	1	1	2
Finger.....	7	1	4	2	Scalp.....	158	21	154	54
Hand.....	2	1	4	2	Wrist.....	18	1	10	3
Hip.....	4	1	5	1	Punctured—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knee.....	3	.....	4	2	Arm.....	4	1	3	3
Leg.....	4	2	2	2	Body.....	5	1	1	2
Shoulder.....	3	2	1	1	Foot.....	14	3	19	6
Wrist.....	7	4	3	3	Hand.....	12	2	21	5
Stricture, urethra.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Knee.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Syncope.....	2	2	1	2	Leg.....	2	.....	2	1
Synovitis.....	2	.....	2	1	Thigh.....	1	.....	1	1
Tachycardia.....	.....	2	1	1	Stab.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tetanus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Abdomen.....	3	.....	3	1
Tonsillitis.....	5	1	2	4	Arm.....	3	1	2	.....
Tuberculosis.....	4	.....	5	2	Back.....	6	.....	.....	2
Tumor.....	.....	1	.....	3	Face.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Ulcer.....	5	1	.....	4	Thorax.....	1	.....	1	.....
Uræmia.....	3	.....	2	.....	Wrist.....	1	.....	2	1
Vaginitis.....	.....	2	.....	1	Total.....	1,642	415	1,040	559
Verruca.....	2	1	.....	1					
Vertigo.....	3	1	1	1					

REPORT OF BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

GENTLEMEN: Again it is my privilege to thank the public for so generously assisting us in the work of the past year; also I wish to thank our members for working so faithfully to make our past year's work a success. All departments that we have charge of we have supplied with all necessary articles. The laundry, linen room, and kitchen supplies have been provided, and all through the efforts of our board and their friends. We have installed during this past year a seamstress in our linen room, which is quite a work and also a great help to the superintendent of the hospital and to our board. Our efforts at making money this past year have been successful, which our treasurer's report will show.

The work for the past year has been heavier than ever before and no doubt will increase as the years roll on, therefore the board of lady managers would like to stir the hearts of all women who would be willing to assist in this great work. They would receive a glad welcome from us.

Sincerely,

Mrs. MATTIE J. VAUGHAN,
President Board of Lady Managers.

Financial report of Board of Lady Managers.

RECEIPTS.

Donation day and contributions for flowers.....	\$16. 55
Thanksgiving offerings from 5 church.....	23. 00
Bazaar sales—ice cream, apron, fancy table, candy, etc.....	88. 20
Contribution box.....	2. 53
Interest on money in bank.....	7. 36
Received, Young Ladies' Guild.....	25. 00
Hiring dishes to Presbyterian Home.....	20. 60
Sales of wash cloths and postals.....	2. 67
Laundry supply committee No. 2, Mrs. Berkley, chairman.....	20. 50
Linen committee No. 1, Mrs. M. I. Weller, chairman.....	20. 00
Laundry supply committee No. 1, Mrs. Perkins, chairman.....	42. 62
Gown committee, Mrs. Brewer, chairman.....	7. 75
Euchre tickets for 1908.....	1. 00
Theater tickets for 1908.....	90. 75
Theater tickets for 1909 to date.....	384. 50
Dues for the year.....	154. 00
Lunch receipts.....	504. 35
Total.....	<u>1, 411. 38</u>
Balance June 1, 1908.....	574. 35
Receipts.....	<u>1, 411. 38</u>
	1, 985. 73
Disbursements.....	<u>1, 683. 18</u>
Balance in bank.....	<u>302. 55</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage.....	9. 42
Printing.....	40. 70
Guy, Curran & Co.....	56. 65
Lansburgh Brothers.....	24. 30
Mrs. Haines.....	4. 40
Gude Brothers, flowers.....	5. 00
F. H. Kraemer, flowers.....	5. 00
W. H. Hoeke.....	19. 75
Lunch disbursements.....	148. 27
C. C. Pursell.....	. 45
Larkin Soap Company.....	10. 64
Browning & Middleton.....	22. 93
S. Kann, Sons & Co.....	147. 60
Geo. E. Harbin.....	105. 46
Aid association for blind.....	5. 55

J. C. Ergood & Co.....	\$12. 00
Morrison Paper Company.....	5. 30
Cammack Brothers.....	4. 25
F. G. Swain & Co.....	2. 25
John Brayshaw, jr.....	1. 50
Columbia Theater.....	300. 00
M. Goldenberg.....	10. 44
Washing machine.....	5. 00
Mrs. Soules (seamstress).....	114. 00
Laundress.....	192. 50
Laundry (outside).....	425. 42
Chas. Nitzel.....	4. 40
Total.....	1, 683. 18

DONATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1909.

To the Treasurer, Board of Directors, Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital:

I have the honor to submit the following report of donations to the hospital for the year ending June, 1909:

October: 57 glasses jelly, flowers from National Flower Guild, 1 rocking chair, 46 towels, 1 sofa pillow, toilet paper, brooms, 1 bottle ammonia, 4 pairs scissors, needles, 4 boxes jello, 3 boxes cornstarch, 5 boxes Quaker oats, 3 dozen bananas, apples, 1 case baked beans, 1 case bean soup, 1 dustpan, 1 dustbrush, 4 tray sets, 16 loaves bread, 1 jar quince preserves, 1 jar apple jelly, 1 box mustard, 1 box crackers, 1 package grape nuts, 2 pairs pillow cases, 4 pounds starch, 1 ham, 1 small sack flour, 10 pounds sugar.

November: One baking pan, 1 potato ricer, 1 bath robe, 1 ham boiler, 4 pairs sheets, 1 bolt crash, odd pieces dishes, 1 tea kettle, sirup pitcher and saucer, 3 brooms, 1 pint ink.

December: One turkey.

January: Preserves, cake, 1 ham, flowers.

February: Two pillows.

March: Three dozen spools thread, 3 blotters, 1 pint red ink, 3 glasses jelly, 1 roll tea toweling, flowers.

April: Ink, 1 screen, test tubes, mats, 3 cuspidors, flowers.

June: Six blotters.

Respectfully,

ADA O. LEECH,

Chairman Committee on Donations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE YOUNG LADIES' GUILD.

GENTLEMEN: On June 16, 1909, a Young Ladies' Guild was organized by the president of the board of lady managers, an auxiliary to the board. They have now a membership of about 40 members. They have undertaken to keep the diet kitchen supplied in all the necessary cooking utensils, dishes, etc.; they have also papered, painted, and repaired the nurses' annex, and are preparing to furnish the two rooms that have been used as the X-ray and clinic in the nurses' annex. These rooms will then be used for receptions and board meetings.

The receipts and disbursements for the past year are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From 37 members (dues).....	\$37. 00
From lawn party, July 3, 1908.....	73. 96
From concert, November 17, 1908.....	69. 25
From Easter sale, April 11, 1909.....	44. 01
From lawn party, June 29, 1909.....	67. 71
From miscellaneous.....	1. 35
Total.....	293. 28

DISBURSEMENTS.

Hire help on various occasions.....	\$3. 20
To F. M. Woolworth, tray dishes.....	2. 60
To Charles R. Edmonston, trays.....	4. 62
To John Steinle, ice cream.....	35. 13
To S. Kann & Sons, diet-kitchen utensils.....	8. 40
To Innis & Loeffler, cones.....	. 75
To salt shakers, creamers, ink pad and stamp.....	2. 91
To postals and stamps.....	. 68
To rent of Naval Lodge hall.....	8. 00
To W. H. Hoeke, linoleum.....	22. 50
To treasurer of board of lady managers for seamstress.....	35. 00
To J. H. Beckwith, papering and painting nurses' homes.....	55. 00
To W. J. Brewer, printing postals, etc.....	10. 70
To Woodward & Lothrop.....	1. 30
	<hr/>
Leaving a balance on hand of.....	190. 79
Respectfully submitted.	102. 49

Mrs. M. J. VAUGHAN,
President Board of Lady Managers.

REPORT OF WOMAN'S CLINIC.

Officers and members of board of directors.—Dr. E. A. Balloch, Mrs. C. P. Burleigh (vice-president and acting president), Dr. R. B. Carmichael, Mrs. Mary F. Case, Miss Elizabeth Clark, Mrs. Kate Curry, Dr. Amelia F. Foye, Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Miss Minnie Heiberger, Dr. Mary H. Huddleston, Dr. H. L. E. Johnson, Dr. D. S. Lamb (treasurer), Dr. Isabel H. Lamb (secretary), Dr. R. S. Lamb, Dr. Kate Lozier, Dr. G. N. Perry, Dr. Mary Parsons, Mrs. Emily L. Ragan, Dr. L. H. Reichelderfer, Dr. J. F. Scott, Dr. Julia A. Smith, Dr. A. A. Snyder, Dr. A. L. Stavely, Dr. M. L. Strobel.

Clinical staff.—Dr. Ida J. Heiberger, Dr. P. R. Norris, Dr. A. Frances Foye; externe, Dr. Elnora C. Falkmar.

REPORT OF ACTING PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 5, 1909.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following report from the Woman's Clinic for the year ending June 30, 1909.

We are again able to make a most satisfactory report, the work having been kept up to its usual standard of usefulness and advantage to the community by the very faithful and efficient work of its clinicians.

The board of directors has lately sustained a great loss in the resignation of its president, Mrs. Emily L. Ragan, who has been for many years closely associated with the work of the Woman's Clinic, and whose zeal, fair-mindedness, and sound judgment will be sorely missed.

Owing to the fact that our appropriation was reduced to \$500, it has been necessary to exercise very rigid economy during the past year, and any material expansion of the work has been impossible. It is earnestly hoped that by another year the original amount of \$1,000 may be granted us.

The private fund, derived almost entirely from dispensary fees, is applied to payments on the building occupied by the clinic. The debt on this building is now reduced to \$1,533.07, and it is our anxiety to be rid of this indebtedness, that makes us wish for an appropriation sufficient to meet the running expenses of the clinic.

The Woman's Clinic was established in 1890, its object being to establish in the District of Columbia an institution for the medical and surgical treatment of women and children by women physicians, and also the establishment as soon as possible of a hospital and sanatorium for women and children, with a view to suitable clinical instruction in both institutions. The number of visits to the clinic during the first year was 980; for the year ending June 30, 1909, the number was 3,652. This fact alone would seem to demonstrate the need of such an institution, and the summary of medical, gynecological, and surgical work done during the year is sufficient evidence of its increasing usefulness. There are frequent applications for admission to the clinic by surgical, medical, and obstetrical

cases that have to be refused on account of lack of funds and necessary hospital facilities, and it is the earnest desire of the board of directors to add a building for hospital purposes at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully submitted.

CAROLINE P. BURLEIGH,
Acting President.

GEORGE S. WILSON, *Secretary.*

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$4, 500. 00
Estimated value of personal property.....	600. 00
Debt on real estate.....	1, 533. 07

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated during year.					
Medical.....		75	26	1, 592	1, 693
Gynecological.....		28		604	632
Surgical.....	1	9	23	267	300
New cases.....	1	46	35	1, 047	1, 129
Visits by patients.....	1	151	56	3, 444	3, 652
Applicants refused.....		2		17	19
Surgical operations.....			16	22	38

Prescriptions compounded, 5,321; number from whom payment was received, 1,800; amount of money received, \$566.08.

CAROLINE P. BURLEIGH, *Chairman Finance Committee.*

REPORT OF TREASURER.

PRIVATE FUNDS.

Receipts:

By balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$298. 61
From interest and dividends.....	\$80. 57
From contributions.....	26. 25
From clinic fees.....	566. 08
Total receipts.....	672. 90
	971. 51

Disbursements:

For salaries and extra services.....	23. 92
For ice.....	7. 50
For light.....	11. 40
For stationery and printing.....	13. 50
For telephone.....	39. 00
For current repairs and materials for same.....	20. 75
For interest.....	186. 00
For water rent.....	4. 80
For insurance.....	8. 00
For purchase of property.....	293. 48
For sundries.....	29. 25
Total disbursements.....	637. 60
To balance June 30, 1909.....	333. 91

D. S. LAMB, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF WOMAN'S DISPENSARY.

Attending physicians for treatment of general, surgical, and gynecological cases.—Dr. George K. Baier, Dr. Mary Holmes, Dr. Edward F. Cummiskey; Dr. Louis A. Johnson, chief of staff.

Officers.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, president; Mrs. A. B. Williams, vice-president; Alexander Muncaster, acting secretary; Alexander Muncaster, treasurer.

Board of directors.—Dr. Jos. Taber Johnson, Mrs. M. J. Stroud, Dr. James Kerr, Dr. Louis A. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Williams, Mrs. J. C. Hawley, Dr. S. S. Adams, Alexander Muncaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 12, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Woman's Dispensary for the year ending June 30, 1909.

Our assets consist of the cash balance of \$284.47, shown in the accompanying financial statement, and dispensary furniture and instruments valued at \$300. There are no liabilities other than current expenses.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER MUNCASTER,
Acting Secretary, 482 Louisiana avenue.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
*Secretary of the Board of Charities
of the District of Columbia.*

Report of dispensary service.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cases treated:					
Medical.....	17	65	138	1,675	1,895
Surgical.....	26	66	389	1,432	1,913
New cases.....	35	81	431	2,049	2,596
Visits by patients.....	38	119	510	2,910	3,577
Applicants refused.....	2	7	5	31	45
Surgical operations.....		2	7	29	38
Vaccinations.....	15	17	275	337	644

Prescriptions compounded, 3,443; number from whom payment was received, 3,366; amount of money received, \$376.26.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1908.....	\$174. 46
Allotment by Board of Charities of District of Columbia, disbursed by disbursing officer of District of Columbia.....	600. 00
Donations.....	379. 79
	<hr/>
	1, 154. 25
	<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Rent to June 30, 1909.....	450. 00
Medicines, instruments, and surgical supplies.....	232. 23
Current expenses (gas, washing, etc.).....	67. 55
Salary of apothecary.....	120. 00
	<hr/>
	869. 78
	<hr/>
Balance on hand June 30, 1909.....	284. 47

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOME FOR INCURABLES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1909.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit report of treasurer, resident physician, and matron of the Home for Incurables and trust they will show at least in part to the board the efficient work of the home in the past year. The opening in November, 1908, of the new wing, the funds for which (about \$23,000) were donated without any help from Congress, has enabled us to admit new patients and do better work.

We take men, women, and children, are absolutely nonsectarian, and it is the only place except the almshouse where cancer cases can be permanently treated. We have also taken from the Committee on Tuberculosis a child for whom there seemed to be no other place and who has much improved under our good condition. We could take more tuberculosis cases had we more places for them. We would respectfully request your board to ask Congress for a larger appropriation for us, especially in view of our cancer ward, and for Congress to give us a sum, \$10,000, with which to build a laundry, which is much needed, and to grade and improve our grounds.

We have during the past month been connected with the city sewer at a heavy cost of \$250, and in view of our expenses, our constant long waiting list, and the class of work we do, I feel justified in asking your board to encourage our work and to help us obtain more funds.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLOTTE EVERETT HOPKINS,
President Washington Home for Incurables.

GEORGE S. WILSON, Esq.,
Secretary Board of Charities.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Patients in hospital June 30, 1908.....	12	34			46
Admitted during year.....	11	19			30
Born in hospital during year.....					
Total.....	23	53			76
Discharged during year.....	1	2			3
Improved.....		1			1
Unimproved.....	1	1			2
Deaths during year.....	8	7			15
Patients remaining June 30, 1909.....	17	39			56
Total.....	27	50			77
Daily average number of patients.....	17	35			52
Total number of days' maintenance furnished patients.....					18,980
Largest number of patients at any one time.....					60
Smallest number of patients at any one time.....					46

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

I have the honor to submit below the report of the treasurer for the fiscal year 1909, as required for the annual report of the Honorable Commissioners of the District of Columbia:

ASSETS.

Estimated value of real estate.....	\$75,000. 00
Estimated value of personal property.....	3,000. 00
Accumulated fund derived from legacies, etc., not held as endowment but drawn upon only for special or permanent repairs and improvements.	53,406. 19
Endowment fund, cancer ward.....	735. 00
Balance on hand, maintenance fund.....	1,519. 61
Total (no liabilities).....	133,660. 80

Receipts and expenditures, year ending June 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last year.....	\$787. 40
Pay patients.....	5,773. 22
Appropriation.....	4,000. 00
All other private sources.....	5,881. 43
	<u>16,442. 05</u>

Expenditures.

Salaries, matron, nurses, cooks, and laundry.....	4,694. 97
Medicines and surgeons' appliances.....	294. 02
Repairs to maintain building and furnishings.....	1,397. 56
General maintenance, not included in above.....	8,535. 89
	<u>14,922. 44</u>
Balance on deposit American Security and Trust Company.....	1,519. 61
	<u>16,442. 05</u>
Estimate for appropriation, \$5,000.	

BERNARD P. MIMMACK, *Treasurer.*

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

Medical staff.—Physicians: JOHN D. THOMAS, A. B., M. D.; THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M. D. Surgeons: L. H. REICHELDERFER, M. D.; GEORGE BARRIE, M. D. Laryngologists: CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M. D.; REGINALD WALKER, M. D. Superintendent: P. G. SMITH, M. D. Pathologist: J. J. KINYOUN, M. D. Resident physician: W. D. TEWESBURY, M. D. Superintendent nursing: Miss EULALIA G. WATKINS.

GENTLEMEN: The erection of an institution for the care and treatment of cases of tuberculosis at public expense in the District of Columbia began to assume definite proportions when an appropriation for this purpose was recommended and secured through the efforts of the Board of Charities a few years ago, and while it is not the purpose of this report to dwell at any great length upon, or show in any detail, the plans which were adopted, as these have already been published in the report of the Board of Charities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, a general outline of the building and a few pictures of the wards are produced, in order that some idea of the arrangement of the institution may be obtained.

As the hospital is owned and controlled by the municipal government of the District of Columbia, only such free cases are accepted as are sent on permits obtained from the department of charities. Provision was made to accommodate 120 patients, 60 white and 60 colored, there being set aside 30 beds for each of the males and females of each class. As both incipient and advanced cases were to be treated, 4 bright, airy wards with 15 beds each were provided for the four classes of advanced cases, while the roof was utilized in providing 4 wards or dormitories for the incipient cases.

The site upon which the hospital is located comprises about 31 acres of ground in the fast improving northwest section of the city, and was purchased some ten years ago by the District government as a "site for a municipal hospital." The hospital building stands on a hill of considerable elevation overlooking the city, and is located conveniently to a street car line which furnishes most excellent service.

Passing over the trials and tribulations incident to the completion of the building and the purchase and installation of the equipment and the organization of the working force necessary to properly conduct the business of the hospital, the 1st day of July, 1908, found us ready for the reception of patients, and on that day 14 white men were admitted, and the institution launched upon a career of usefulness to the community in taking care of a large class of sick unfortunates, who, in many cases, through ignorance of the laws of hygiene, were spreading infection to others, and time alone will demonstrate the wisdom of providing this charity and in the end justify the means by which it was provided.

By the end of July 75 patients had been admitted, and our daily average had reached more than 50. This daily average steadily

increased until March, during which month 109 patients were under treatment, which was the greatest number at any one time during the fiscal year.

Thirty thousand three hundred and seventy days' maintenance was furnished to a daily average of 83.23 patients during the year.

DAILY ROUTINE AND DIET.

As such a large amount has been written on the proper diet for cases of tuberculosis, it might be stated that particular attention and study has been given to the various systems of dieting, as well as to prescribing the hours of rest and recreation, and the nature of the exercise.

Patients are required to rise at 7 o'clock in the morning, and after hydrotherapy are ready for breakfast at 7.30, which consists of porridge (cooked), about half a pint, with milk, eggs (cooked), or steak, chops, bacon, ham, or fish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, with bread, butter, and milk. Coffee is furnished two or three mornings each week, or hot milk, if patients so desire.

Dinner is served at 12.30 p. m., and consists of soup, half a pint (four days each week); fish, 4 ounces; or beef, mutton, veal, ham, or poultry, 5 ounces; potatoes and other vegetables in season, with bread, butter, and milk.

Supper is served at 5.30 p. m., and consists of pudding (composed largely of eggs, milk, and suet), 5 ounces; cooked fruit, cheese, cake, bread, butter, and milk; tea or cocoa being served two or three evenings each week, or hot milk, if patients so desire.

The above diet is supplemented by lunches of raw eggs and milk served between meals and at 9.30 p. m., at which hour patients retire. The amount of milk and eggs used in this supplementary feeding is prescribed for each individual case by the attending physicians.

The medical officers modify the above diet for patients confined to bed, or for patients suffering from various complications such as dysphagia, hæmoptysis, etc. The constant aim in prescribing the diets is to combine the proteids, fats, and carbohydrates in such proportion as will represent a moderate increase on diets taken by average individuals in normal health. Alcohol is prescribed when thought desirable by the medical officers.

Enforced rest for one hour after each meal is a rule which is strictly observed, with moderate exercise during certain hours each morning and afternoon. As yet no scheme of graduated labor has been employed, but the patients are encouraged to do such light work, under proper supervision, as their condition will permit.

The medical treatment of the patients has been largely symptomatic. As the life of the institution has covered a period of but one year, the movement of population has been too great to present any reliable statistics as to the use of serum therapy or any of the curative measures advanced, the attending staff relying more upon the well established good results obtained through complete rest, fresh air, and diet. Tuberculin has been largely employed for diagnostic purposes and the results obtained have been most satisfactory.

STATISTICS.

An analysis of the various statistical tables herewith submitted shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 487 patients were admitted. Table I classified these patients into white and colored, and shows that 191, or 39.30 per cent, of the total admissions were white persons, and 296, or 60.70 per cent, were colored. Admitting that tuberculosis is more prevalent among the colored race than among the white, we are not prepared to offer as a positive statement that it is almost twice as prevalent, as the statistics would indicate.

TABLE I.—*Admissions.*

	White.	Colored.	Total.
Admitted.....	191	296	487
Percentage.....	39.30	60.70	100

Table II classifies the patients according to sex and color and shows that of the total admissions 140, or 28.70 per cent, were white men; 51, or 10.45 per cent, were white women; 179, or 36.95 per cent, were colored men; and 117, or 23.85 per cent, were colored women. A striking feature shown in this table is the remarkably small percentage of white women who seek the benefits of hospital care and attention, but does not indicate, in our opinion, that tuberculosis is so much less prevalent in this particular class.

TABLE II.—*Admissions according to sex and color.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Admitted.....	140	51	179	117	487
Percentage.....	28.70	10.45	36.95	23.85	100

Table III classifies the patients according to the stage of the disease as shown by careful physical examination. This classification shows that of the total admissions 27, or 5.54 per cent, were incipient or first-stage cases; 109, or 22.39 per cent, were moderately advanced or second-stage cases; and 299, or 61.40 per cent, were far advanced or third-stage cases; 43, or 8.83 per cent, were not cases of tuberculosis; and 9, or 1.84 per cent, left the institution within forty-eight hours after admission, permitting of no physical examination, and consequently no diagnosis was made.

It is to be regretted that such a small percentage of curable cases are willing to avail themselves of the benefits of hospital treatment, preferring to remain at home and at work until such time as their condition is beyond the hope of much improvement, as is indicated by the large number of far advanced or third-stage cases as shown by this table.

TABLE III.—Admissions classified according to stage of disease.

	Incipient.	Moderately advanced.	Far advanced.	Not tuberculosis.	Not diagnosed.	Total.
Admitted.....	27	109	299	43	a 9	487
Percentage.....	5.54	22.39	61.40	8.83	1.84	100

a Left hospital before examination was made.

Table IV recapitulates Tables II and III, classifying the admissions according to stage of disease, sex, and color, and brings out the fact that of the incipient or first-stage cases only 3 females were admitted, viz, 1 white and 2 colored.

TABLE IV.—Stage of disease, sex and color.

Admitted.	White.		Colored.		Total.	Percentage.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Incipient.....	14	1	10	2	27	5.54
Moderately advanced.....	39	14	34	22	109	22.39
Far advanced.....	71	25	119	84	299	61.4
Not tuberculosis.....	11	11	13	8	43	8.83
Not diagnosed.....	5	0	3	1	9	1.84
Total.....	140	51	179	117	487	.....
Percentage.....	28.70	10.45	36.95	23.85	.....	100

Tables V, VI, and VII show the actual work done and the results of the work in the several classes. Table V deals with the incipient or first-stage cases only, and shows that of the 27 cases admitted 14, or 51.86 per cent, were male white; 1, or 3.7 per cent, were female white; 10, or 37.04 per cent, were male colored; and 2, or 7.4 per cent, were female colored.

There were discharged 3, or 11.1 per cent, apparently cured; 5, or 18.55 per cent, disease arrested; 6, or 22.25 per cent, improved, 5, or 18.55 per cent, unimproved; 1, or 3.7 per cent, died; 7, or 25.95 per cent, remained under treatment at the end of the year.

NOTE.—The classifications of admissions and discharges are made according to the scheme of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, whose rules provide that a patient to be discharged as apparently cured must have had a normal temperature, little or no cough or expectoration, no physical signs on examination, a satisfactory gain in weight, and no tubercular bacilli demonstrable in the sputum for a period of three months previous to discharge. The foregoing applied to cases discharged as "arrested," but the bacilli may or may not be present. Those discharged as "improved" must show decided improvement in all the symptoms mentioned.

TABLE V.—*Incipient cases.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Percent- age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Admitted.....	14	1	10	2	27	.....
Percentage.....	51.86	3.70	37.04	7.40	.....	100
Discharged:						
Apparently cured.....	1	0	1	1	3	11.10
Arrested.....	3	0	2	0	5	18.55
Improved.....	1	1	4	0	6	22.25
Unimproved.....	2	0	2	1	5	18.55
Died.....	1	0	0	0	1	3.7
Remaining.....	6	0	1	0	7	25.95
Total.....	14	1	10	2	27	100

Table VI deals with the work done with the moderately advanced class, and shows that of the 109 cases admitted 39, or 35.76 per cent, were white males; 14, or 12.84 per cent, were white females; 34, or 31.18 per cent, were colored males; and 22, or 20.26 per cent, were colored females. It is to be noted that in the moderately advanced class there has been a tremendous increase in the number of both white and colored females admitted over the admissions in the incipient class. Of the total number treated 2, or 1.83 per cent, were discharged apparently cured; 5, or 4.58 per cent, disease arrested; 32, or 29.34 per cent, improved; 29, or 26.59 per cent, unimproved; 7, or 6.41 per cent, died; 34, or 31.17 per cent, remained under treatment at the end of the year.

TABLE VI.—*Moderately advanced cases.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Percent- age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Admitted.....	39	14	34	22	109	.....
Percentage.....	35.76	12.84	31.18	20.26	.....	100
Discharged:						
Apparently cured.....	0	1	1	0	2	1.83
Arrested.....	1	0	1	3	5	4.58
Improved.....	13	3	9	7	32	29.34
Unimproved.....	12	2	9	6	29	26.59
Died.....	2	3	2	0	7	6.41
Remaining.....	11	5	12	6	34	31.17
Total.....	39	14	34	22	109	100

Table VII shows in detail the work done among the far advanced or third stage cases as follows: Admitted, 71, or 23.71 per cent, male white; 25, or 8.35 per cent, female white; 119, or 39.74 per cent, male colored; 84, or 28.05 per cent, female colored; showing a total of 299 patients treated in this class. There were none of this class discharged as apparently cured or arrested; 10, or 3.34 per cent, were improved; 70, or 23.8 per cent, were unimproved; 173, or 57.78 per cent, died; and 46, or 15.36 per cent, remained under treatment at the end of the year.

TABLE VII.—*Far-advanced cases.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Percent- age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Admitted.....	71	25	119	84	299	.....
Percentage.....	23.71	8.35	39.74	28.05	.....	100
Discharged:						
Apparently cured.....	0	0	0	0	0	.....
Arrested.....	0	0	0	0	0	.....
Improved.....	4	3	2	1	10	3.34
Unimproved.....	23	6	21	20	70	23.28
Died.....	35	9	76	53	173	57.78
Remaining.....	9	8	19	10	46	15.36
Total.....	71	25	119	84	299	100

Table VIII is a summary of the discharges, etc., as shown by Tables V, VI, and VII, and classifies these discharges as to disease, sex, and color.

TABLE VIII.—*Summary of discharges classified as to disease, sex, and color.*

	White.		Colored.		Total.	Percent- age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Discharged:						
Apparently cured.....	1	1	2	1	5	1.02
Arrested.....	4	0	3	3	10	2.05
Improved.....	18	7	15	8	48	9.84
Unimproved.....	37	8	32	27	104	21.32
Died.....	38	12	78	53	181	37.10
Not tuberculosis.....	11	11	13	8	43	8.83
Not diagnosed.....	5	0	3	1	9	1.84
Remaining.....	26	13	32	16	87	17.83
Total.....	140	51	179	117	487	100

Table IX deals with the ages of patients upon admission, and classifies according to stage of disease, sex, and color, and shows that of the admissions 45, or 10.20 per cent, were under 20 years of age; 169, or 38.85 per cent, were between 20 and 29; 106, or 24.36 per cent, were between 30 and 39; and 115, or 26.59 per cent, were 40 years and over. The 43 cases who were discharged as not tuberculosis and the 9 cases not diagnosed are not included in this tabulation.

TABLE IX.—*Ages, disease, sex, and color.*

Age.	Incipient.				Moderately ad- vanced.				Far advanced.				Total.	Per- cent- age.
	White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.		White.		Colored.			
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Under 20 years.....	0	0	2	1	0	1	5	4	1	2	16	13	45	10.20
20 to 29 years.....	6	0	4	1	8	5	15	10	16	12	51	41	169	38.85
30 to 39 years.....	4	1	2	0	10	6	6	6	24	6	25	16	106	24.36
Over 39 years.....	4	0	2	0	21	2	8	2	30	5	27	14	115	26.59
Total.....	14	1	10	2	39	14	34	22	71	25	119	84	435	100

FINANCES.

Table X deals with appropriations and expenditures, and shows that a balance of \$1,993.48 out of the total appropriation of \$37,140 was unexpended at the end of the year and reverted to the United States Treasury. The table further shows that 30,370 days' maintenance was furnished to a daily average of 83.23 patients, and that the per capita cost of maintenance, including salaries, was \$1.11.

TABLE X.—*Appropriations and disbursements.*

Appropriated:		
Salaries.....	\$12,140.00	
Temporary labor and services.....	1,000.00	
Maintenance.....	24,000.00	
		\$37,140.00
Expended:		
Salaries.....	\$10,846.26	
Temporary labor and services.....	9,997.50	
		11,843.76
Maintenance.....	22,167.94	
Extraordinary items of furniture and equipment.....	1,135.53	
		23,303.47
		35,146.52
Balance reverting to Treasury.....		1,993.48
Day's maintenance furnished to patients.....		30,370
Daily average number patients.....		83.23
Cost per capita, including extraordinary expense.....		\$1.16
Cost per capita, not including extraordinary expense.....		\$1.11

Table XI shows in detail the several amounts expended for salaries and various items of maintenance, and gives the daily per capita cost in each item. It is interesting to note that a summary of this daily cost would show an expenditure of 38 cents per day per patient for salaries, 44 cents per day per patient for food, and 29 cents per day per patient for other necessary items of expense, the cost of milk and eggs per day per patient being practically 18 cents.

TABLE XI.—*Detailed expenditures for salaries and maintenance and daily per capita cost in each item.*

Item of expenditure.	Per annum.	Per day per patient.
Salaries.....	\$11,843.76	\$0.38
Fresh meat.....	2,357.36	.077
Salt meat.....	472.78	.015
Poultry.....	352.28	.011
Bread.....	1,005.68	.033
Milk.....	2,987.02	.098
Eggs.....	2,450.92	.08
Groceries.....	3,914.28	.132
Ice.....	982.16	.032
Fuel.....	2,429.50	.08
Gas, electric light, and power.....	1,150.70	.037
Dry goods and clothing.....	866.79	.028
Drugs, medical and surgical supplies.....	1,653.25	.054
Stationery, blank forms, printing.....	279.42	.009
House furnishings.....	142.37	.004
Telephone.....	66.00	.002
Car fare.....	60.00	.002
Miscellaneous items.....	996.78	.032
Total.....	22,167.94	1.11

ESTIMATES.

Below is presented a statement showing the several amounts appropriated for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, together with an estimate of the several amounts which, in my judgment, will be required for the support of the institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, and some explanatory notes setting forth the various reasons for the increases asked.

Item.	Appropriated for 1910.	Estimated for 1911.
Superintendent.....	\$1,800	\$2,500
Resident physician.....	480	480
Pharmacist and clerk.....	720	720
Superintendent of nurses.....	600	900
Matron.....	600	600
Pathologist.....	300	300
7 graduate nurses, at \$365 each.....	2,555	4,200
7 graduate nurses, at \$600 each.....		4,200
Chief cook.....	480	360
Assistant cook.....		360
2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each.....		360
Engineer.....	720	900
Assistant engineer.....	600	600
Do.....	480	480
2 firemen, at \$300 each.....		600
Elevator conductor.....	300	300
Laundryman.....	480	720
Laundress.....	180	
3 laundresses, at \$180 each.....		540
Laborer.....		360
Night watchman.....	360	360
3 orderlies, at \$300 each.....	900	
3 orderlies, at \$360 each.....		1,080
Ward maid.....	180	180
2 ward maids, at \$180 each.....		360
4 servants, at \$180 each.....	720	720
Provisions, fuel, forage, harness, and vehicles and repairs to same, gas, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, books and periodicals not to exceed \$50, temporary services not to exceed \$1,000, and other necessary items.....	25,000	30,000
Necessary equipment for a pathological laboratory, to be immediately available.....	500	500
Repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	750	
Repairs and improvements to buildings, grounds, and equipment.....		1,500
Electric fans, instruments, and necessary hospital equipment, to be immediately available.....		500
Fencing west and south sides of reservation.....		500
Erection of mortuary.....		3,000
Total.....		54,600

Basing our estimate of the several amounts required for maintenance of this institution for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, on the actual cost of maintenance for the year 1909, as shown in the foregoing financial report, it can be readily seen that with a daily average of 120 patients, the normal capacity of the hospital, and placing the per capita cost at \$1.10 per day, which is slightly less than shown for the fiscal year just closed, \$48,160 will be required, which is \$9,385 in excess of the current appropriation, and is divided as follows: Increase in salaries, \$4,385, and increase in fund for maintenance, \$5,000. Increases are asked in the salaries of 14 employees for specific reasons hereinafter mentioned, and 4 new employees are badly needed, viz, an assistant cook, 1 additional ward maid, and 2 additional laundresses. Special appropriations to the amount of \$6,000, which is \$4,750 in excess of the current special appropriations, are asked for equipment, repairs, fencing part of the

reservation, and the erection of a mortuary, the reasons for which will be explained later in these notes.

The first item of increase is in that of the salary of the superintendent, and in this connection I beg to call your attention to the recommendation made last year, when an increase was asked in this item for the reason "that the executive head of any institution who is fitted for the responsibilities incident to the proper management of its affairs * * * should be paid commensurate with his duties and responsibility." The salary recommended is not excessive and compares favorably with the salaries in similar positions in the various state institutions.

The salary of the superintendent of nursing is estimated at \$900 instead of \$600, as in the current act. Nine hundred dollars per annum is the amount usually paid superintendents of nursing in other hospitals in the larger cities. The special nursing done in this institution requires a superintendent of nursing of sound judgment, dignity, and tact, and unless the compensation is attractive we can not hope to retain the services of the present incumbent or secure an individual who possesses the requirements necessary to make a success of this department of the institution.

In the estimates submitted last year an appropriation for seven graduate nurses, at \$600 each, was requested and strenuously urged. It was the pleasure of your honorable board to agree to and recommend to the Congress this number of nurses, but the increase in salary in the estimate was not wholly recommended. The better class of graduate nurses will positively not expose themselves to tuberculosis for such a small compensation as \$30 per month, as shown by the great number of changes made in the nursing staff of the hospital during the last year. It is to be regretted that this item was not approved, because scientific supervision and nursing plays such an important part in the management and treatment of tuberculosis patients, and the compensation should be such as to attract the best talent from the field of nursing. It is earnestly requested that this item of increase be recommended and urged before the Congress, above all others.

One of the most important persons that can be employed is a competent chief cook, and the salary now paid, \$480 per annum, only permits the employment of what would be considered a fair first assistant cook in any large establishment. I am unable to obtain a competent and reliable individual who will work the long hours required at the present salary, and I therefore recommend that a chief cook, at \$720, be allowed.

An additional cook, or rather an assistant cook, at \$360 per annum, is badly needed, as some one is required who is competent to take the place of the chief cook at such time as he may be off duty or absent on leave, or on account of illness. Such a person ought to be obtained at the amount estimated.

The salary of the engineer is estimated to be increased from \$720 to \$900 because in addition to being an engineer he must be an electrician, and \$900 per annum is the usual salary paid to this class of mechanics. An incompetent engineer or electrician by one false move would cost the institution in repairs several times more than his annual salary, and in order to get the best men they must be paid the same salary as paid by private corporations.

I have estimated an increase in the salary of the laundryman from \$480 to \$720 for the reason that men with experience can not be obtained at the salary we pay. The large laundry plants in the city pay from \$15 to \$25 per week for experienced men who do nothing but run a washing machine; we could therefore not expect to secure a competent man to handle all branches of this department unless the pay is increased. Practically the same recommendation was made last year, and I trust that we may secure the relief sought in the next appropriation bill.

It is a physical impossibility for one laundress to iron the clothes of all the employees of the institution who are entitled to have their washing done on the premises. Two additional laundresses are badly needed to complete this department, and without them our work is badly crippled, and I trust they may be allowed, as the compensation requested, \$180 per annum each, is the same now paid the one employed.

I have recommended an increase in the salaries of the three orderlies from \$300 to \$360 per annum each, for the reason that it is no more than fair that an orderly, on account of his long hours and the character of his work, should receive the same salary as is paid a laborer or a night watchman. I earnestly trust that this increase may be allowed.

An additional ward maid, at \$180 per annum, is very much required to keep the wards in proper condition. Two were recommended last year, but only one was appropriated for, and as the services of an extra maid are very necessary, it is hoped that this estimate may be allowed.

Consulting the financial table as to cost of maintenance, we see that the per capita cost for the year just closed was \$1.11 per day, of which 73 cents per day was expended for maintenance, and 38 cents per day for salaries. Assuming that the coming fiscal year, for which this estimate is made, will show an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in our daily average number of patients, which is a very conservative estimate of the increase in patients, a little more than the estimated increase of \$5,000 in the item for maintenance will be required, but it is thought that with due economy in administration this amount will be sufficient. It might be mentioned that the above-mentioned 73 cents per day per patient included the cost of food, fuel, ice, gas, electric lighting, power, shoes, dry goods, clothing, drugs, medical and surgical supplies, and other necessary items. To reduce this estimate would result as a hardship and in all probability would necessitate the creation of a deficiency. Especially would this be the case should we be obliged to care for more than the estimated increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in our daily average number of patients, and I therefore respectfully submit that this estimate be allowed and the importance of the increase urged upon the Congress.

When the equipment of the pathological laboratory was contemplated, a very careful study was made and a list of the absolutely necessary apparatus, with the cost of each piece, was made out. It was shown that an amount slightly in excess of \$800 would be required. This amount was submitted as an estimate, but an appropriation of only \$500 was made for this purpose. This money has already been expended, and we find that we are without a proper

microscope and a number of pieces of laboratory apparatus to make the equipment modestly complete. In view of the increased price in imported material, as most of this apparatus is of foreign manufacture, \$500 additional will be required, which amount is submitted. Once the laboratory is completely equipped, no further appropriations will be required. It is hoped that this item will be allowed and urged.

The appropriation of \$750 for repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds was exactly one-half of the amount estimated as required for the current fiscal year. To keep the building in proper repair, and to have a small amount to expend each year for improvement of the grounds, \$1,500 will be required. In this connection I would respectfully recommend that the phraseology be changed and the word "equipment" be inserted after the word "grounds," making the item read, "for repairs and improvements to buildings, grounds, and equipment," as it has been held by the accounting officers of the District that no part of this money could be used to repair laundry machinery, kitchen apparatus, boilers, or hospital furniture, as these constitute equipment and are no part of the building or grounds.

In spending the original appropriation for hospital equipment there was not enough money left after purchasing furniture with which to buy electric fans for the four wards in which are kept the cases of advanced tuberculosis. Twelve ceiling fans are required for the four wards, three in each, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$300. A number of surgical instruments which could not be purchased out of the appropriation for maintenance are very much needed, together with such hospital equipment as bed rests, wheel chairs, etc., which will require at least \$200 more, and a special appropriation of \$500 to cover these items is therefore requested.

An estimate for an appropriation of \$500 for fencing the west and south sides of the reservation is submitted again this year. It would be very desirable to have this work done, as the grounds lack this protection. It is believed that the amount estimated would be sufficient to cover the cost of construction on these two sides.

For a proper and convenient mortuary, in a detached building, \$3,000 is estimated. A small room in the basement of the hospital building, directly across the hall from the entrance to the elevator and patients' dining room on one side, and the officers' dining room on the other, is the only place provided for the reception of dead bodies until called for by their friends. This room must also be used as a pathological laboratory, which makes it very crowded and at times uncomfortable. This estimate is made after a careful study of such a structure as will be required, and I trust it will be acceptable to and urged upon the Congress by your honorable board.

Respectfully submitted.

P. G. SMITH, M. D.,
Superintendent.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, arranged according to the classification adopted by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, with the addition of columns showing the sex, color, and age of patients treated.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (Years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
1	W.	M.	44	5	34	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.....	F.	120	101.6	+	R.	.....	.....
							II	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.....	G.	90	99	+	.....	.....	.....
2	W.	M.	44	48	34	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable....	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and lower right; slight infiltration upper left.	P.	90	100.6	+	R.	.....	.....
							II	R.	Dense infiltration upper and lower right; left clear.	F.	76	98	+	.....	.....	.....
3	W.	M.	43	4	8	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable....	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	105	101	+	.....	.....	.....
							II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	F.	96	100	+	.....	.....	.....
4	W.	M.	28	6	31	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration upper left. Complete destruction, right dense infiltration left, with cavities.	P.	120	103	+	.....	Enteritis..... .....do.....	.....
5	W.	M.	43	6	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left and right; cavities upper left.	P.	118	102	+	.....	.....do..... .....do.....	.....
									.....	P.	140	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	W.	M.	38	8	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left; cavities upper right.	P.	118	102	+	.....	.....do..... .....do.....	.....
									.....	.....	140	98	.....	.....	.....	.....

7	W. M.	28	9	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable....	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left. do.....	P. F.	110 90	100 98	+	+	..... .....	..... .....	..... .....
8	W. M.	45	96	3	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. R.	Chronic fibroid, right. do.....	F. F.	110 98	101 98.2	+	+	R. .....	..... .....	Sciatic rheumatism dipsonania.
9	W. M.	43	17	52	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	100	100	+	+	R.	Pleuritis, with effusion. Aspirated.....	.....
10	W. M.	42	36	52	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	III II	R. & L. R.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left. Moderate infiltration upper right....	F. G.	100 72	100 98.4	+	+	R. .....	..... .....	.....
11	W. M.	54	24	52	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable....	II II	R. & L. R.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left. Dense infiltration upper right.....	P. F.	118 80	102 99	+	+	..... .....	..... .....	Chronic articular rheumatism.
12	W. M.	47	60	52	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	L. & R. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper left; moderate infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P. P.	110 100	100.6 98.6	+	+	..... .....	Hemorrhages. do.....	.....
13	W. M.	30	9	8	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable....	III III	R. & L. L. & R.	Moderate infiltration upper right and lower left. Moderate infiltration upper left; slight infiltration lower right.	P. F.	110 96	101 100	+	+	R. .....	..... .....	.....
14	W. M.	51	24	52	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right....	F.	90	99.6	.....	.....	R.	.....	.....
15	W. M.	54	120	52	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper right.	P.	100	101	+	+	R.	Heart displaced....	.....

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
16	C.	M.	23	4	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right.....	P.	130	102	+	R.	Pertinitis, pleurisy effusion, hemorrhage.	Hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver.
17	C.	M.	23	4	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P. P.	130 120	103 102	+			
18	C.	M.	48	24	14	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P.	120	102	+		Laryngitis, enteritis. .....do.....	
19	C.	M.	22	12	8	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II	L. & R. R.	Moderate infiltration upper left; slight infiltration upper right. Slight infiltration upper right.....	F. G.	100 100	101 99	+			
20	C.	M.	46	8	52	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.....	P.	108	100	+		Enteritis.....	
21	C.	M.	42	7	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right.....	P. P.	110 120	102 100.4	+		Enteritis..... .....do.....	
22	W.	M.	62	24	20	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper left; moderate infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration left, with cavities; moderate infiltration right.	P. P.	110 140	101.6 97	+		Enteritis..... .....do.....	

23	W.	F.	29	6	21	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	II III	R. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left.	P. 110 140	103 96	+	Enteritis..... .....do.....	Pyosalpinx; endometritis. Do.
24	W.	F.	37	5	4	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II I	L. L.	Moderate infiltration upper left. Slight infiltration upper left.	F. G.	98.4 99	+		
25	C.	M.	24	48	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; slight infiltration upper right.	P.	100	+		
26	C.	M.	28	12	a 3	A. D. Not tuberculosis.....			Lungs clear.....	F. F.	88.2 88.4	0 0		
27	C.	F.	26	7	a 10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration right.	P. P.	100 102	+		
28	C.	F.	24	4	a 10	A. Not examined..... D. Died.....				P. P.	108 110 101			
29	C.	F.	25	6	a 9	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration right.	P. P.	90 140 102			
30	W.	F.	32	24	52	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.	F.	96	+		Nephropotosis.
31	W.	F.	14	12	52	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderately infiltration upper right.	P.	110 102	+	Cervical and parotid adenitis Operation, improved.	

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—(Continued.)

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (Years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
32	C.	M.	24	6	6	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Unimproved.	II II	L. L.	Moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P. F.	108 120	102 101.4	+	+	..... ..... .....	Chancreoid. Do.
33	C.	F.	28	24	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	.....	.....	Tubercular enteritis.....	P. P.	100 100	100 98.8	— —	..... .....	..... .....	.....
34	W.	M.	41	5	9	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left. Dense infiltration entire right, with numerous cavities; moderate infiltration upper left.	P. P.	110 140	100 98	+	.....	Hemorrhages..... .....do.....	.....
35	C.	M.	22	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left, with cavities.	P. P.	100 128	102 100	+	.....	..... .....	.....
36	C.	M.	43	4	12	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Arrested, favorable.	I	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right and left. Clear.....	F. G.	96 80	100 98.4	+	.....	..... .....	Cystitis.
37	C.	M.	30	4	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	.....	.....	Not examined.....	P. P.	120 148	102 101.4	+	.....	..... .....	.....
38	C.	M.	25	3	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left, with cavities. .....do.....	P. P.	102 98	102 101	+	.....	..... .....	.....

39	C.	F.	50	6	4	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. F.	100 114	100 101	+	+	Chronic rheumatism.
40	C.	M.	55	(?)	1	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P. P.	100 124	102.8 103	+	+	
41	C.	F.	22	1	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	L. L.	Dense infiltration left. .....do.....	P. F.	98 120	100 102	+	+	Hemorrhages. .....do.....
42	W.	M.	60	84	22	A. Not tuberculous. D. Unimproved.....				P. F.	90 80	98.4 98	-	-	Hepatic atrophic cirrhosis.
43	C.	M.	36	7	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right.	P. P.	100 118	102 102	+	+	
44	C.	M.	24	12	18	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved.....	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P. F.	100 116	100.2 100	+	+	
45	C.	M.	23	24	a 4	A. (?). D. Not examined.....			Not examined. .....do.....		100 100	100.2			
46	W.	M.	33	8	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left. Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P. P.	106 110	102 99	+	+	
47	W.	F.	27	48	a 7	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration upper left. .....do.....	F. F.	100 88	99 98.6	+	+	Laryngitis. .....do.....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
48	C.	F.	26	4	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	122	102	+	...	Pleuritis, hemorrhage, pleurisy. do.....	
49	W.	M.	39	24	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration left.	P.	100	101.2	+	...		
50	W.	F.	38	2	25	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	II III	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration upper left. Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left.	P. P.	116 100	102 101	+	...		Malaria. Cured.
51	C.	F.	24	7	a 8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left.	P. P.	128 130	102 99	+	...		
52	C.	M.	13	8	a 5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; slight infiltration upper right.	P. P.	120 110	102 102	+	...		
53	C.	M.	34	5	a 7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration right.	P. P.	136 128	102 101	+	...		

54	C.	M.	30	48	22	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	L. & R. L. & R.	Moderate infiltration upper left; slight infiltration upper right. Slight infiltration upper left and right.	F. 100 F. 94	99 98	+	+	..... ..... ..... .....
55	W.	F.	23	6	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper; slight infiltration left.	P. 120	101.8 101.6	+	+	..... .....
56	W.	M.	29	36	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration left.	P. 112 F. 98	101 101.4	+	+	..... .....
57	W.	M.	40	(?)	37	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration left and right, with cavities.	P. 100	99.6 96	+	+	..... .....	Chronic interstitial nephritis.
58	W.	M.	25	12	a 2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Not examined.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and upper left.	P. 120	102 100	+	+	..... .....
59	W.	F.	38	10	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Improved, unfavorable.....	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; moderate infiltration right. do.....	P. 120 P. 110	102 100	+	+	..... .....
60	C.	M.	35	36	3	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, not examined, favorable.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration upper left.	F. 100 F. 98	100 93.4	+	+	..... .....
61	C.	M.	21	5	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left.	P. 120 116	103 97	+	+	..... .....
62	C.	M.	43	1	5	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Arrested.....	II	L.	Slight infiltration lower left. Clear.....	F. 116 G. 90	101 98.4	+	+	..... .....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
63	W.	M.	21	10	29	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	II	L.	Moderate infiltration left.....	P.	108 130	102 100	+	.....	Meningitis..... Died.....	
64	C.	F.	36	5	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Not examined.....	III III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	118 80	101.8 100.6	+	.....	Laryngitis.....	
65	C.	F.	24	12	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Improved, unfavorable....	III III	R. & L. R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; slight infiltration upper left. Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P. F.	110 90	101 98.4	+	.....	
66	W.	M.	30	4	16	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left. Right completely destroyed; dense infiltration left.	P.	110 95	102 96.2	+	.....	Enteritis.....	
67	W.	M.	36	3	2	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Not examined.....	II	L.	Dense infiltration left.....	P. P.	96 90	101 99.4	+	.....		Dipsomania.
68	C.	M.	26	6	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right.	P.	112 112	102 100	+	.....		Mitral insufficiency.
69	W.	M.	45	48	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable....	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration right..... Moderate infiltration right.....	P. F.	80 80	98 98.6	+	.....		Dipsomania.

70	W.	F.	39	8	3	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Slight infiltration right and left apices do.	F. G.	90 72	99 98.4	+	+			
71	W.	M.	28	36	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Died.	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	100 84	101 98	+	+			Acute pleurisy.
72	C.	M.	20	12	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left.	P.	120 84	102 98	+	+		Pleurisy with effusion. Died.	
73	C.	F.	50	3	5	A. Not examined D. Unimproved.				P.	120 90	99 98.6					
74	W.	M.	54	36	36	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	88	100	+	+		Prostatitis, epididymitis. Died.	Gastritis, hypertrophic cirrhosis of liver. Died.
75	C.	M.	24	4	1	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III		Not examined.	P.	100	102	+	+			
76	W.	M.	21	8	20	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and lower right; moderate infiltration upper left. Dense infiltration entire right and left	F. P.	112 136	102 100	+	+		Toxic exch. psychosis.	
77	W.	M.	51	24	5	A. (?) D. Unimproved	(?)		Not examined. do.	F. P.	106 90	100.4 98					
78	W.	F.	20	24	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P.	120	103	+	+			
79	C.	F.	25	12	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	P.	120	102	+	+		Laryngitis.	

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
80	C.	M.	21	(?)	5	A. (?) D. Improved.			Not tuberculosis.	G.	90	99	—			Syphilis.
81	C.	M.	51	9	a 4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration left. do.	P.	106 108	101 101.2	+		Laryngitis.	
82	C.	F.	45	(?)	a 1	A. Moribund, unfavorable. D. Died.	(?)	(?)	Too ill for examination.	(?)	(?)	102.6				
83	W.	M.	28	4	25	A. Moderately advanced, favorable D. Improved, favorable.	II II	L. L.	Dense infiltration upper left. Moderate infiltration upper left.	F.	112 100	100 98	+	+	Hemorrhages, lobar pneumonia.	
84	C.	M.	39	8	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities in upper right. do.	P.	104 110	102 97	+			
85	C.	M.	33	9	15	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left and right, with cavities in upper left.	F.	112 116	102.2 97	+		Laryngitis, enteritis.	
86	C.	M.	14	3	6	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Died.	II	L.	Dense infiltration upper left.	F.	116 126	100.2 98	+		Pneumothorax.	
87	C.	F.	34	12	a 2	A. Moribund, unfavorable. D. Died.			Not examined.	P.	110 100	100 99.8				

88	C.	M.	24	7	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. F.	120 120	103 103	+	+	.....
89	C.	F.	28	6	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; dense infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P. P.	138 125	103.6 98	+	+	.....
90	W.	F.	20	36	37	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration right.	P. P.	100 130	100.4 97	+	+	.....
91	W.	F.	17	17	18	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; dense infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P. P.	100 120	99 99	+	+	.....
92	C.	M.	31	4	a 3	A. (?) D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined.....	P.	120	103 .....	.....	.....	Peritonitis, hemorrhages.
93	C.	F.	36	4	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration left. .....do.....	P.	125 120	100.4 102	+	+	.....
94	C.	F.	33	12	7	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration lower left. Slight infiltration upper right; slight infiltration lower left.	G. G.	80 80	98.6 98	+	+	.....
95	W.	M.	33	24	48	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right.....	F.	108	100.6 .....	+	+	.....
96	C.	M.	35	36	3	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration right; slight infiltration upper left. .....do.....	G. G.	104 80	99.8 98.6	+	+	.....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (Years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
97	W.	M.	19	12	a 2	A. (?) D. Not examined			Not examined		125 120	101 99.6				
98	C.	M.	40	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left. do.	P. 126	130 126	100 97	+			
99	W.	M.	42	8	a 7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left. do.	P. 110	138 110	101.4 100	+			
100	C.	M.	50	24	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and upper left. do.	P.	120 98	101.2 97	+			
101	W.	M.	40	24	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left. do.	T. F.	106 99	98.8 99.6	+			
102	W.	M.	51	12	42	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration lower right.	F.	112	99	+	+		
103	W.	F.	24	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration right. do.	P. P.	120 120	99 99	+			
104	C.	M.	22	14	a 8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; dense infiltration upper left. do.	P. P.	120 100	100.2 100.4	+			

105	C.	F.	22	7	9	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Moderate infiltration upper left; dense infiltration lower left, with cavities; moderate infiltration up- per right. .....do.....	P. P.	112 120	99 101	+	+	.....	.....
106	C.	F.	37	5	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration lower right; dense infiltration upper left. Not examined.....	P. P.	118 118	100 98	+	+	.....	.....
107	C.	F.	22	12	a 1	A. Moribund..... D. Died.....	..... .....	..... .....	Not examined.....	..... .....	120	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	W.	M.	51	24	12	A. Moderately advanced, fa- vorable. D. Arrested, favorable.....	II	L. L.	Moderate infiltration upper left. Slight infiltration upper left.	F.	110 98	99 98.4	+	+	Pyothorax..... Apparent cure, op- eration.	.....
109	W.	F.	58	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	110 144	102 95.6	+	+	.....	.....
110	C.	M.	25	(?)	6	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest normal.....	G. G.	80 80	98.5 98.5	0 0	0 0	.....	.....
111	C.	M.	24	8	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper left; dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P. P.	114 118	101 101	+	+	.....	.....
112	C.	F.	22	6	20	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P. P.	120 110	100 101.6	+	+	.....	.....
113	C.	F.	24	(?)	3	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest normal..... .....do.....	P. G.	140 90	103.2 98.5	0 0	0 0	Pregnancy. .....	.....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—(Continued.)

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
114	W.	M.	58	(?)	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left. do.....	P.	92 100	97 98	+	.....	.....	.....
115	W.	M.	30	(?)	3	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest normal..... do.....	P.	60 70	99 98	0 0	.....	.....	Mitral insufficiency. Do.
116	C.	M.	52	12	18	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left. Slight infiltration upper right and left.	F. G.	97 92	98.6 98.4	+	.....	.....	.....
117	C.	M.	23	4	38	A. Incipient, favorable..... D. Apparent cure, favorable.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration lower right. Clear.....	G. G.	88 78	98 98.2	+	.....	.....	.....
118	C.	M.	50	12	a 8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left. do.....	P.	88 106	98 100.6	.....	.....	Enteritis.....	.....
119	W.	F.	40	8	a 5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P.	140 160	101 98	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	W.	M.	26	2	29	A. Incipient, favorable..... D. Apparent cure, favorable.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration right apex. Clear.....	F. G.	100 78	98 98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
121	C.	M.	45	2	40	A. Remaining.....	.....	.....	Tubercular osteitis right knee.....	G.	72	98.6	.....	.....	.....	.....

122	W. M.	28	6	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P.	94	98.2	+	+	Enteritis.....	
123	C. M.	33	2	1	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.	(?)	(?)	Chest normal.....	P. P.	114 122	99.6 99.4	0 0	0 0		Hepatic abscess. Do.
124	C. M.	27	12	3	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.	(?)	(?)	Chest normal.....	P. P.	99 80	99.8 98	0 0	0 0		Dissem. sclerosis. Do.
125	C. F.	17	11	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left. .....do.....	P.	114 120	103.8 95	+	+		
126	C. F.	71	18	2	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.	(?)	(?)	Chest normal..... .....do.....	P.	110 76	99 98.4	0 0	0 0		
127	W. M.	38	72	22	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration left; slight infiltration upper right.	G. G.	100 96	100 98.6	+	+		Dipsomania.
128	C.	13	72	32	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P.	100 128	98 101	+	+	Hemorrhages.....	
129	W. F.	39	12	40	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Apparent cure.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration upper left. Clear.	G. G.	80 72	98 98.6	+	+	Slight hemorrhages.	
130	W. F.	16	24	40	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Remaining	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	136	101.2	+	+	Hemorrhage.....	
131	C. F.	28	9	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	100 110	99 100.6				

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
132	W.	M.	30	9	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and upper left. do.	F. F.	112 120	100.8 100.2	+	+		
133	C.	M.	34	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left. do.	P. P.	108 100	102.4 100	+	+		
134	C.	F.	14	(?)	23	A. Moribund D. Died.		R. & L.	Not examined. Dense infiltration right, with cavities, dense infiltration left.		126 130	100 103			Enteritis. do.	
135	C.	M.	24	18	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities. do.	P.	116 120	103 97.4				
136	C.	M.	48	4	23	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration left. Not examined.	P. P.	120 100	102 99.8				
137	W.	M.	38	10	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Improved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right. do.	F. F.	110 72	102 98	+	+		
138	C.	F.	23	5	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left. do.	P. P.	120 112	102 101				

139	C.	M.	28	4	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P.	120 120	103 98	+	..... .....
140	C.	M.	46	(?)	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; dense infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P.	92 100	97 99	+	..... .....
141	W.	M.	43	6	a3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	92 116	98 99		..... .....	Acute alcoholism.
142	C.	M.	64	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	120 110	102.2 100		..... .....
143	C.	M.	18	1	6	A. Incipient, favorable..... D. Improved, favorable.....	I I	R. R.	Slight infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. G.	120 96	102 98.2	++	..... .....
144	C.	M.	49	36	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration lower left.	P.	116 104	100.2 96.4	+	..... .....
145	W.	M.	47	9	4	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R & L. R & L	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration upper left. .....do.....	F. G.	104 90	99 98.6	++	..... .....
146	C.	M.	36	7	a2	A. Moribund..... D. Died.....			Not examined.....	P.	120 110	102.2 99.6		..... .....
147	C.	M.	22	9	19	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest normal.....	F.	100	98.6	0	.....	Syphilis, epilepsy.
148	C.	M.	27	18	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration upper left. Not examined.....	P.	80 100	101 100.2	+	..... .....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
132	W.	M.	30	9	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and upper left. do.	F. F.	112 120	100.8 100.2	+	+		
133	C.	M.	34	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left. do.	P. P.	108 100	102.4 100	+	+		
134	C.	F.	14	(?)	23	A. Moribund. D. Died.		R. & L.	Not examined. Dense infiltration right, with cavities, dense infiltration left.		125 130	100 103			Enteritis. do.	
135	C.	M.	24	18	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities. do.	P.	116 120	103 97.4				
136	C.	M.	48	4	23	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration left. Not examined.	P. P.	120 100	102 99.8				
137	W.	M.	38	10	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Improved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right. do.	F. F.	110 72	102 98	+	+		
138	C.	F.	23	5	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left. do.	P. P.	120 112	102 101				

139	C.	M.	28	4	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P.	120 120	103 98	+	..... .....	..... .....
140	C.	M.	46	(?)	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; dense in- filtration upper left. .....do.....	P.	92 100	97 99	+	..... .....	..... .....
141	W.	M.	43	6	a 3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	92 116	98 99	..... .....	..... .....	Acute alcoholism.
142	C.	M.	64	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavi- ties; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	120 110	102.2 100	..........	..........	..........
143	C.	M.	18	1	6	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	I I	R. R.	Slight infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. G.	120 96	102 98.2	++ ++	..... .....	..... .....
144	C.	M.	49	36	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavi- ties; dense infiltration lower left.	P.	116 104	100.2 96.4	+	..... .....	..... .....
145	W.	M.	47	9	4	A. Moderately advanced, fa- vorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration upper left. .....do.....	F. G.	104 90	99 98.6	++ ++	..... .....	..... .....
146	C.	M.	36	7	a 2	A. Moribund. D. Died.....	.....	.....	Not examined.....	P.	120 110	102.2 99.6	..........	..........	..........
147	C.	M.	22	9	19	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest normal.....	F.	100	98.6	0	.....	Syphilis, epilepsy.
148	C.	M.	27	18	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration upper left. Not examined.....	P.	80 100	101 100.2	+	..... .....	..... .....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
149A	C.	F.	40	14	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities. .....do.....	P. P.	110 78	99 99	+	+	.....	.....
149B	W.	F.	41	12	31	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole right and upper left. .....do.....	P.	112 (?)	100 96	+	+	.....	.....
150	C.	F.	40	(?)	a 1	A. Moribund. D. Died.....	.....	.....	Not examined.....	P.	112	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
151	C.	M.	25	(?)	a 5	A. (?). D. Unimproved.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined.....	P. P.	88 110	100 100	.....	.....	.....	.....
152	C.	M.	26	5	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities. .....do.....	P.	114	101.6	+	.....	.....	.....
153	W.	M.	36	4	5	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	L. L.	Dense infiltration left. .....do.....	P. P.	98 110	98.6 101	+	+	.....	.....
154	C.	M.	26	4	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P. P.	130 132	100 99	+	+	.....	.....

155	C.	F.	50	(?)	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P.	120	97.2	.....	.....
										116	97.6				
156	W	M.	21	5	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	P.	116	98.4	.....	Morbus coxarius, spondylitis.	
157	C.	M.	10	(?)	14	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....				P.	80	98	0	0	Broncho - pneu- monia. Cured.
158	C.	F.	15	3	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavi- ties; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	100	97.6	+	.....
										100	101.2				
159	C.	F.	19	7	11	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavi- ties; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	100	99	+	.....
										94	95.2				
160	C.	M.	24	9	14	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavi- ties; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	100	101	+	.....
										102	95.4				
161	W.	M.	47	(?)	1	A. Moribund..... D. Died.....			Not examined.....		(?) (?)				
162	C.	F.	26	3	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	126	97	+	Hemorrhages (?)	
										140	101				
163	C.	F.	34	7	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltra- tion upper right. .....do.....	P.	118	101	+	.....
							III	L. & R.		P.	120	101	+	.....
164	W.	F.	51	22	33	A. Advanced, unfavorable ... D. Improved, unfavorable...	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities. .....do.....	F.	86	98.4	+	.....
							III	R.		G.	90	98.2	+	.....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (Years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
165	C.	F.	33	7	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	120	98	+	.....	.....	.....
166	C.	M.	40	4	4	A. Moderately advanced, favorable D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration middle right. Moderate infiltration upper right....	F. G.	112 90	100 98	++ +	.....	.....	.....
167	C.	F.	26	3	3	A. (?). D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	.....	Chest normal.....	G. G.	84 82	98.4 98	0 0	.....	.....	.....
168	C.	F.	36	8	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration left.	P.	118 124	100 98	++ .....	.....	Laryngitis.....	.....
169	C.	F.	34	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left....	P.	130 (?)	97.6 95	++ .....	.....	.....	.....
170	C.	M.	22	14	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	80	99	++ .....	.....	.....	.....
171	W.	M.	26	(?)	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left....	P.	120	100	++ .....	.....	.....	.....

172	C.	F.	26	10	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P.	96	99	+	.....	Pregnancy.
											140	97	.....	.....
173	C.	M.	19	3	34	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration left.	P.	100	98	+	.....
174	W.	M.	44	(?)	2	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest normal.....	P. P.	64 70	99 99.6	0 0	.....	Chronic gastritis.
175	C.	M.	21	4	2	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration middle right. .....do.....	F. F.	108 110	101 100.6	+	.....
176	C.	F.	34	4	4	A. (?)..... D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	Not tuberculosis.....	P.	104	98.6	0	.....	General carcinoma.
177	W.	F.	21	4	34	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration lower left.	F.	124	102	+	.....
178	C.	F.	33	7	3	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Unimproved, favorable.	II II	R. R.	Moderate infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. F.	92 118	100 96.6	+	.....
179	C.	F.	26	30	3	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest clear.....	G. G.	78 90	98.6 98.6	0 0	.....
180	W.	F.	24	(?)	9	A. (?)..... D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest clear.....	G. G.	90 77	99 98	0 0	.....
181	W.	F.	65	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P. P.	96 84	98.4 97.4	+	.....

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tuberculin bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
182	C.	M.	51	9	a 5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	.....	.....	Not examined.....	P.	108	99	.....	.....	Laryngitis.....	.....
183	C.	M.	25	3	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; dense infiltration upper left. do.....	P. P.	116 86	99 97.2	+	.....	.....	.....
184	C.	F.	40	14	19	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities.	P.	104	99	+	.....	.....	.....
185	C.	F.	17	12	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III III	L. & L. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration lower right. do.....	P.	110 140	100 100.2	+	.....	.....	.....
186	C.	F.	23	4	4	A. Advanced, unfavorable... D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. R.	Dense infiltration right. do.....	P. P.	98 90	102.2 98.2	++	.....	.....	.....
187	C.	F.	48	24	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left.	P.	128 128	102 96	+	.....	.....	.....
188	W.	M.	25	3	29	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L.	Moderate infiltration left.....	G.	80	98.2	+	.....	.....	.....

189	C.	M.	24	3	6	A. Advanced, unfavorable... D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	II II	L. L.	Dense infiltration left. .....do.....	P. P.	110 110	101.6 101.2	+	+	
190	C.	F.	33	13	28	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Arrested, favorable.....	II II	L. & R. L. & R.	Moderate infiltration upper left; moderate infiltration lower right; Slight infiltration upper left; slight infiltration lower right.	F. G.	90 74	99.2 98.6	+	+	
191	W.	M.	28	14	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	80 112	98 95.8	+	+	
192	C.	M.	37	(?)	1	A. (?)..... D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	P.	120	100.2	.....	.....	Croupous pneumonia.
193	C.	M.	26	12	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P.	110 96	99.4 95.4	+	.....
194	W.	M.	32	12	a 3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved.....	III	.....	Not examined.....	.....	120 110	98 98	.....	.....
195	W.	F.	32	12	32	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right; slight infiltration upper left.	F.	110 88	98 98.6	+	.....
196	W.	F.	27	14	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	122 138	101.6 96.4	+	.....
197	C.	M.	60	(?)	13	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P.	116 120	100 102	+	

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Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—(continued.)

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
198	W.	F.	49	(?)	a 2	A. (?) D. Unimproved.	(?)	(?)	Not examined.	P.	96 80	94.6 90				
199	W.	M.	48	(?)	a 3	A. (?) D. Unimproved.	(?)	(?)	Not examined.		110 96	98.2 98				
200	W.	M.	40	7	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration right.		100 108	96 100.6	+	+		
201	W.	M.	55	(?)	a 1	A. (?) D. Unimproved.	(?)	(?)	Not examined.		118 128	99.8 97				
202	C.	M.	58	7	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; dense infiltration left.	P.	110	96	+		Hemorrhages.	Chronic paren. nephritis.
203	C.	M.	28	12	11	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper right.	P.	134 158	102.2 95.6	+		Hemorrhages.	
204	C.	F.	18	9	20	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	130 100	99.4 100	+			
205	C.	F.	15	8	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper right and left, with cavities.	P.	100 114	101 95.8	+	+		

206	W.	M.	33	6	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	112	101	+		
											110	98			
207	C.	M.	32	24	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable...	III	L. & R. L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration left, with cavities.	P. G.	88 74	100.6 98.6	+		Hemorrhages.....
208	W.	F.	21	5	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration left.	P.	120	101	+		
											144	103			
209	W.	M.	32	10	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration upper left; slight infiltration lower left.	P.	110	97.6	+		
											110	97			
210	C.	F.	28	12	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration right. do.....	P. P.	120 130	100.6 98	+		
211	C.	F.	28	7	10	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable...	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right. do.....	F. G.	89 96	98.2 99	+		
212	C.	F.	27	4	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	L. L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities. do.....	P. P.	116 116	102 100.8	+		
213	C.	M.	17	5	24	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities.	P.	104	101.2	+		Hemorrhages.....
											120	102.6			
214	W.	M.	28	13	28	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved.....	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left. do.....	P. P.	94 100	98.2 99	+		

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Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
215	C.	M.	26	3	5	A. (?). D. Not tuberculous.	(?)	(?)	Chest clear.....	F. G.	94 84	98 98.6	0 0	0 0		
216	C.	F.	19	5	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. & L. L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left. do	P. P.	140 132	101.6 102	+	+		
217	C.	M.	35	9	15	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	116 128	102.2 98	+	+		
218	C.	F.	24	3	16	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	110 118	102.2 98.2	+			
219	C.	F.	23	9	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	130 132	102 96.2	+		Pleurisy.....	
220	C.	F.	23	6	19	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities.	P.	114 (?)	101.4 95	+			
221	C.	F.	24	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.....	P.	100 118	100 99.6	+			

222	W. M.	28	5	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Unimproved.....	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. 104 F. 100	98.2 97.4	+		
223	W. M.	37	3	11	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Improved.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. 112 G. 90	98 98			Alcoholism, acute.
224	C. F.	28	9	23	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L.	Dense infiltration upper left.....	F. 100	101		Hemorrhages.....	
225	C. F.	34	6	17	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P. 110 P. 114	102.8 99.8	+		
226	W. M.	37	18	11	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper left; slight infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. 116 F. 96	99.6 100.8	+		
227	C. F.	19	4	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; infiltration upper right.	P. 116 124	102.2 101	+		
228	C. M.	44	3	2	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Improved, unfavorable	I I	L. L.	Slight infiltration upper left. .....do.....	F. 100 G. 88	97 98	+		
229	C. M.	25	12	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration lower left. .....do.....	P. 104 P. 140	98 99.8	+		
230	W. F.	19	2	a3	A. (?) D. Unimproved.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined (?)	P. 100 86	99.2 97.8		Laryngitis.....	
231	W. M.	38	(?)	a1	A. Moribund D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined (?)	118 126	101 101.6			

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Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Site.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
232	C.	M.	34	5	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable...	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right. do.	F. G.	71 90	100.2 101.4	+	+		
233	C.	M.	18	10	9	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left.	P. (?)	98 (?)	104.2 96.8	+	+		
234	W.	F.	31	(?)	2	A. (?) D. Unimproved	(?)	(?)	Not examined.		90 92	98.4 95.4				
235	W.	F.	21	9	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left. do.	P. P.	130 110	103.2 99.8	+	+		
236	C.	M.	22	(?)	13	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper left.	P.	130	100.6	+			
237	C.	M.	35	4	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	126 130	102 99.4	+			
238	C.	F.	14	2	4	A. (?) D. Improved	(?)	(?)	(?) Not tuberculosis.	G. G.	90 93	99 98.6	0 0	0 0		

239	C. M.	33	2	7	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.	I I	L. L.	Moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	G. G.	90 84	98.4 98.6	+	+		
240	W. M.	47	2	a 3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved.	III	R. & L.	No examination.		98 10	95.4 96.6				
241	W. M.	55	2	12	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Arrested, favorable.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper and lower right, posterior. Clear.....	G.	78 79	98.2 98	+	0	Hemorrhages	
242	C. M.	22	3	7	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	84 106	98.4 95.8	+			
243	W. M.	25	18	a 1	A. Moribund. D. Died.			No examination.		140 140	97.2 98.2				
244	W. M.	36	11	3	A. Advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper left, middle and lower right. .....do.....	P. P.	110 100	101 98.8	+	+		
245	W. M.	28	12	23	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.	F.	96 84	97.8 98.4	+			
246	C. M.	37	12	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III III	R. R. & L.	Dense infiltration whole right, cavities upper right. Dense infiltration right, with cavities.	P. P.	132 130	103 100	+		Hemorrhages	
247	C. F.	20	5	a 1	A. Moribund. D. Died.			No examination.		124 144	100.6 96.2				
248	W. F.	37	12	21	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	II	L.	Dense infiltration upper left.	P.	120 110	99.8 97.8	+		Laryngitis.	Pregnancy. Delivered.

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Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Non-tubercular complications.
249	C.	M.	20	3	26	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Dense infiltration entire right.....	F.	110 100	101.6 99	+	.... ....	Pyopneumothorax; hemorrhages. Aspirated twice....	
250	C.	F.	19	6	23	A. Incipient, favorable..... D. Apparent cure.....	I	L.	Slight infiltration left..... Clear.....	G. G.	90 84	99 98.6	+	.... ....	Adenoids, post-nasal. Operation performed.	
251	W.	M.	27	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	110 136	102 97	.... ....	.... ....	Hemorrhages.....	
252	W.	M.	39	10	11	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration left.	P.	104 138	100 98	+	.... ....	Hemorrhoids.	
253	C.	M.	11	(?)	4	A. (?). D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	P. G.	118 94	101 98.4	0 0	.... ....	
254	W.	M.	27	12	14	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L.	Moderate infiltration upper left; dense infiltration left.	P.	92 120	99 96.8	+	.... ....	Laryngitis.....	
255	W.	M.	36	9	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.....	P.	112 134	100 101.8	+	.... ....	

	C.	M.	43	18	13		III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left. Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration left.	P.	100	100	+		
256						A. Far advanced, unfavor- able. D. Improved, unfavorable.	III	R. & L.		G.	96	98	+		
257	C.	M.	29	6	5	A. (?) D. Not tuberculosis.	(?)	(?)	(?)		80	98 80 98.4	0 0		Syphilis.
258	C.	M.	33	12	3	A. Far advanced, unfavor- able. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration upper and left.	P.	90	100.6	+	Hemorrhage.	
259	W.	F.	24	10	8	A. Far advanced, unfavor- able. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; moderate in- filtration upper right. do.	P. P.	120 130	101.2 99.4	+		
260	W.	F.	20	24	23	A. (?) D. Unimproved.	(?)	(?)	No examination.	P. P.	100 100	98 98			
261	C.	M.	21	12	6	A. Moderately advanced, fa- vorable. D. Remaining.	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper left; slight infiltration upper right.	F.	96	98.4	+	Gonorrheal arth. Cured.	
262	W.	F.	25	36	24	A. Far advanced, unfavor- able. D. Remaining.	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P. G.	98 92	99.4 98.6	+	Fistula in ano. Operation per- formed.	
263	W.	M.	29	12	26	A. (?) D. Unimproved.	(?)	(?)	Not examined.		86 88	98.4 98			
264	C.	F.	28	14	11	A. Moderately advanced, un- favorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration upper left. do.	P. P.	112 112	100.4 99.2	+		
265	C.	M.	38	2	12	A. Incipient, favorable D. Arrested.	I	R.	Slight infiltration left and right. Clear.	P. G.	100 72	101 98.4	+		

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Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	(General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
266	C.	M.	52	2	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	100	99.2 100.2	+	..... .....	Pleurisy.....	
267	C.	F.	18	(?)	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper left.....	P.	138 (?)	97 99.8	+	.....	
268	C.	M.	18	6	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	120 115	102 95	+	.....	
269	W.	F.	25	6	12	A. (?). D. Not tuberculosis.....	(?)	(?)	Chest clear.....	G. G.	74 80	98.8 98.6	0 0	0 0		
270	W.	M.	34	6	7	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration left and right; slight infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P.	110 106	102 99	+	.....	Laryngitis.....	
271	C.	M.	42	36	19	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Much improved, unfavorable.	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right. Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	G. G.	110 90	98.2 98.6	+	.....	Laryngitis.....	
272	C.	M.	41	7	15	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable....	III III	R. R.	Dense infiltration right, cavities upper right. Moderate infiltration right, cavities upper right.	P. G.	110 92	100 98.4	+	.....	

273	C.	F.	23	4	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right. Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper right.	P. P.	104 130	100 101	+	..... .....	..... .....
274	C.	F.	24	11	a 5	A. (?) D. Unimproved	(?)	(?)	Chest not examined.	.....	98 (?)	99 (?)	.....	.....	Laryngitis.....
275	C.	M.	20	3	20	A. Moderately advanced favorable. D. Apparent cure	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right; slight infiltration lower left. Clear	F. G.	98 92	101 98.6	+	.....	.....
276	C.	F.	23	6	22	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Arrested, favorable	II I	L. L.	Dense infiltration left. Slight infiltration upper left	G. G.	80 66	98.2 98.6	+	.....	.....
277	C.	M.	30	12	24	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left.	P.	120	99.4	+	.....	Hemorrhages.....
278	W.	M.	39	12	8	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Unimproved	II II	L. L.	Dense infiltration upper left. do	F. G.	100 120	98 99	+	.....	Alcoholism, acute.
279	C.	M.	28	5	a 7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left	P.	120 150	104 95.4	+	.....	Enteritis.....
280	C.	F.	42	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	92 (?)	97.2 97.8	+	.....	.....
281	C.	M.	33	24	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	120 116	99.8 98	+

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Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

N ^o .	Color.	Sex.	Age (Years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
282	W.	F.	24	7	2	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right. .....do.....	P. P.	100 108	99.6 98	+	..... .....	Pleurisy w l t h effusion.	
283	C.	F.	20	12	15	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Arrested, favorable.	II	R. P.	Dense infiltration apex right. Slight infiltration upper right.	F. G.	80 80	99.4 98.5	+	..... .....	
284	C.	F.	23	3	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	120 148	99.6 99.4	+	..... .....	
284	C.	M.	15	8	4	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	II II	L. L.	Dense infiltration upper left. .....do.....	F.	118 118	98 98	+	..... .....	
285	C.	M.	48	3	a 4	A. (?) D.	(?)	(?)	(?) Not tuberculosis.	..... .....	100 100	98 95.8	..... .....	..... .....		Chronic interstitial nephritis. Cirrhosis liver.
286	W.	M.	29	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left and upper right.	P. (?)	88 (?)	99.4 97	+	..... .....	

287	C.	F.	17	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right and upper left. do.	P. P.	120 120	102 100.2	+	+
288	C.	F.	35	3	22	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	F.	110	99.4	+	
289	C.	M.	22	5	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and upper left.	P. 120	110 99	100 99	+	
290	W.	F.	57	3	23	A. Advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	124	100.4	+	
291	W.	F.	27	(?)	a 7	A. (?) D. Not tubercular.	(?)	(?)	Clear.	F. F.	110 80	99 98	0 0	0 0
292	C.	M.	48	8	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right and upper left.	P.	104	99.6	+	
293	W.	M.	32	3	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	L.	Dense infiltration left.	P.	112 120	97 100.4	+	
294	C.	M.	22	7	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration, left.	P.	124 100	100.1 96.8	+	
295	C.	M.	43	12	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left and upper and middle right.	P. 112	120 100	98 100	+	
296	C.	F.	23	2	a 10	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration middle. do.	P. P.	100 112	101 98.4	+	+

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
297	C.	F.	40	3	2	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	L. L.	Moderate infiltration left. .....do.....	F. F.	112 90	99.8 98.8	+	+		
298	C.	F.	28	3	24	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	F.	92	99	+			
299	C.	M.	33	36	24	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III			P.	110	100	+			
300	W.	F.	47	(?)	a 1	A. (?)..... D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	Not tubercular. (?)	P.	74	95.8				Pyonephrosis.
301	C.	M.	21	8	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, upper and middle right.	P.	122 (?)	101.2 95.6	+			
302	C.	F.	24	6	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	118 120	102 96.4	+			
303	C.	F.	21	14	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	P.	112 120	103 96	+		Hemorrhages.....	

304	W. M.	37	11	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P. 120	98	+	Laryngitis.....	
305	C. M.	26	4	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities upper right.	P. 120 128	100 99	+		
306	C. F.	37	11	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right; slight infiltration upper left.	F. 120 F. 100	102 97	+		
307	C. M.	17	24	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L.	Slight infiltration upper left.	P. 112 100	97.4 95	+	Peritonitis..... Operation performed.	
308	W. F.	40	3	5	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration middle right; slight infiltration upper left.	F. 120 F. 90	100 98.4	+		
309	W. M.	44	6	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P. 120 (?)	97 98	+		
310	W. M.	47	18	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration both lungs	P. 110 120	100 98	+		Mitral insufficiency.
311	W. F.	14	2	7	A. (?). D. Not tubercular.....	(?)	(?)		P. 114 G. 100	103.8 98.5	0 0		
312	W. M.	41	12	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities.	P. 96 110	99.6 97.4	+	Menigitis.....	

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
313	C.	F.	21	12	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities in upper right.	P.	130 126	100.2 96	+	.....	.....	.....
314	C.	M.	52	4	18	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Arrested, favorable.....	II	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right and left. Clear.....	G. G.	78 80	98 98.2	+	.....	.....	.....
315	C.	M.	26	6	8	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	I I	R. R.	Slight infiltration upper right..... .....do.....	F. G.	94 90	101 98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
316	C.	F.	48	36	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; cavities in upper right.	P.	80 (?)	98 96	+	.....	.....	.....
317	C.	M.	65	(?)	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P.	112 94	101 99	+	.....	.....	.....
318	C.	M.	19	5	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right and lower left. .....do.....	P. P.	140 114	102.4 97	+	.....	.....	.....
319	C.	M.	29	2	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper right.	P.	110 130	99 98	+	.....	.....	.....

	W.	M.		2	11	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	114 (?)	100.6 95.8	+	Hemorrhages.....
320														
321	C.	F.	29	12	7	A. Far advanced, favorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	P.	100 120	96 97	+	
322	C.	F.	21	2	2	A. (?) D. Died.....	(?)	R. & L.	Acute miliary tuberculosi, pulmonary type.	P.	130 150	103 103.8		
323	C.	M.	13	(?)	a 2	A. Moribund. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Not examined.....		(?) (?)			
324	C.	M.	18	7	a 8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper.	P.	128 120	100 101.4	+	
325	W.	M.	23	4	13	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.	I I	R. R.	Moderate infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F. G.	100 92	98.4 98.6	+	Alcoholism.
326	W.	M.	43	6	4	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	F.	102	99.8	+	
327	C.	M.	48	24	16	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left, with cavities.	P.	112	101	+	Inguinal hernia.
328	W.	M.	50	16	2	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left. .....do.....	F. F.	118 112	102 101.6	+	
329	W.	M.	48	8	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L.	Moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	80 120	97 101	+	Laryngitis.....

b Weeks.

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
330	C.	F.	17	6	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration right.	P.	128	102.2	+	.....	.....	.....
											120	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	W.	M.	43	11	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities. do.	P.	68	96.6	+	.....	.....	.....
							III	R.	.....	P.	112	100	+	.....	.....	.....
332	C.	M.	20	2	2	A. Incipient, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	I	R.	Moderate infiltration lower right. do.	F.	114	97.5	+	.....	.....	.....
							I	R.	.....	F.	110	100	+	.....	.....	.....
333	C.	M.	53	12	14	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left. do.	P.	96	97.6	+	.....	.....	.....
							II	R. & L.	.....	P.	94	99	+	.....	.....	.....
334	W.	M.	41	6	15	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Arrested, favorable.	I	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right. Slight infiltration upper right.	F.	100	99.4	+	.....	.....	.....
							I	R.	.....	G.	78	96	.....	.....	.....	.....
335	C.	M.	28	14	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	120	102	+	.....	.....	.....
									.....	(?)	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
336	C.	M.	33	6	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	P.	120	100	+	.....	.....	.....
									.....		128	101	.....	.....	.....	.....

337	C.	F.	25	6 2	8	A. (?) D. Not tuberculosis	(?)	(?)	Clear.....	(?)	120 120	97 98.8	0 0	0 0	Exop. goltre.
338	C.	F.	34	12	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration, with cavities upper right.	P.	90 80	102.4 98.2	+	+	
339	W.	M.	37	(?)	4	A. (?) D. Not tuberculosis	(?)	(?)	(?)		80 80	98.6 98.6	0 0	0 0	
340	W.	M.	62	4	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	124 (?)	100 95	+	+	
341	C.	M.	20	5	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	120 130	102 102	+	+	
342	C.	M.	18	6	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right. .....do.....	P.	100 110	100 100	+	+	
343	W.	M.	39	12	a 4	A. (?) D.	(?)	(?)	Not examined.....	P. P.	92 88	99.2 98			
344	W.	M.	38	60	3	A. (?) D. Unimproved	(?)	(?)	Not tuberculosis.....		80 80	98.6 98.4	0 0	0 0	Chronic bronchitis.
345	C.	M.	38	4	13	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P. P.	106 112	100.4 99.4	+	+	
346	C.	F.	29	2	2	A. Incipient, favorable..... D. Unimproved, unfavorable	I I	R. R.	Slight infiltration upper right..... .....do.....	F.	90 90	98.6 98	+	+	

b Weeks.

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
347	W.	M.	38	3	10	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Arrested, favorable.	I	L.	Slight infiltration upper left. Clear.	F. 100 G.	100 80	98.4 98.4	+	+		
348	W.	M.	43	2	13	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	130 (?)	100 96	+			
349	C.	M.	30	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	104	97	+			
350	W.	F.	28	(?)	4	A. (?). D. Unimproved.	(?)	(?)	Not tuberculosis.	G. G.	96 90	99 98.4	0 0	0 0		
351	C.	M.	16	a 1	b 1	A. (?). D. Died, not tuberculosis.	(?)	R. & L.	(?)		(?) (?)	(?) (?)			Lobar pneumonia.	
352	W.	M.	19	2	3	A. (?). D.	(?)	(?)	Not tuberculosis.	F. G.	90 110	98.6 98.6	+	0 0		
353	C.	M.	49	2	b 7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities in upper left.	P.	120 118	98.4 98.4	+			

354	C.	M.	17	5	6	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle left; slight infiltration upper left. do.	P.	130	99	+	.....
							II	R. & L.		F.	110	98	+	.....
355	W.	F.	33	24	14	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining	II	L. & R.	Dense infiltration lower left; slight infiltration upper right.	P.	120	101	+	Empyema.....
											108	99.4	.....	Operation performed.
356	C.	M.	49	12	1	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right. do.	F.	80	98.6	+	.....
							II	R.		F.	90	97.4	+	.....
357	W.	F.	51	8	14	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Remaining	I	R. & L.	Very slight infiltration upper right and left.	F.	80	96.4	+	.....
											90	99.8	.....	.....
358	C.	F.	40	4	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	124	99.4	+	.....
											114	100	.....	.....
359	C.	F.	30	(7)	b 4	A. Moribund. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Not examined.		140	97	.....	.....
											88	97.4	.....	.....
360	C.	M.	30	6	2	A. (?). D. Unimproved.			Clear.	P.	96	98	0	Enteritis (?).....
									do.	P.	98	97	0	.....
361	C.	M.	27	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right.	P.	96	98	+	Hemorrhages.....
											120	98	.....	.....
362	W.	F.	28	8	14	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; cavities in lower; dense infiltration upper right.	P.	114	97	+	Pneumohydrothorax.
											.....	96	.....	.....

a Weeks.

b Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
363	W.	M.	44	5	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III II	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right.....do.....	F. G.	80 72	97.4 98.4	+	.....	.....	Alcoholism.
364	C.	M.	20	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P.	120	100	+	.....	Pneumonic.	.....
365	C.	M.	23	5	13	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L.	Dense infiltration upper, moderate infiltration lower left.	F.	68	97.4	+	.....	.....	.....
366	C.	M.	29	24	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right, with cavities; moderate infiltration left.	P.	120	102	+	.....	.....	.....
367	W.	M.	35	12	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P.	80 110	97.4 96	+	.....	.....	.....
368	W.	M.	39	15	13	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Remaining.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.....	F.	74	97.8	+	.....	.....	.....
369	C.	F.	25	6	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration, with cavities in upper.	P.	134	100.8	+	.....	.....	.....
											112	101.4	.....	.....	.....	.....

	C.	M.	22	3	13	A. (?) D. Remaining.....		Clear.....	G.	90	98	0	+	Peons abscess. Operation per- formed.
370														
371	W.	M.	28	6	b 3	A. Advanced, unfavorable... D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	L. L.	P. P.	120 114	101.2 96.4	+	+	
372	C.	F.	49	4	6	A. Far advanced, unfavor- able. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	P. P.	106 110	102.4 98.4	+	+	
373	C.	M.	17	2	12	A. Far advanced, unfavor- able. D. Remaining.....	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	P. P.	120 120 130	98 98 101.4	+	+	
374	C.	F.	8	3	12	A. moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II II	L. & R. L. & R.	F. F.	86	99	+	+	
375	C.	F.	7	3	4	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	L. L.	F. G.	120 80	98.6 98.4	+	+	
376	C.	F.	6	2	4	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	G. G.	110 82	98.2 98.8	+	+	
377	C.	M.	28	3	3	A. Far advanced, unfavor- able. D. Died.....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	P. P.	120 100	100 101.4	+	+	

a Years.

b Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
378	W.	M.	48	a 5	11	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper left; moderate infiltration upper and middle right. .....do.....	P.	88	100	+	.....	.....	.....
379	W.	M.	42	24	b 1	A. (?)..... D.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined.....	.....	112 89	97.2 97	.....	.....	.....	.....
380	W.	M.	38	(?)	b 1	A. (?)..... D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hemorrhage.....	.....
381	W.	M.	34	7	5	A. Advanced, unfavorable..... D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper and middle right; moderate infiltration upper left. Dense infiltration upper and middle right; dense infiltration upper left.	F.	101	100	+	.....	.....	.....
382	C.	M.	25	6	3	A. Advanced, unfavorable..... D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	P.	130 100	103 98.4	+	.....	Ischio-rectal abscesses. Operation performed.	.....
383	W.	M.	51	24	11	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L.	Moderate infiltration upper left.....	F.	81 78	97.4 98.4	+	.....	Pyothorax.....	.....
384	W.	M.	24	2	3	A. Incipient, favorable..... D. Remaining.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right and middle.	F.	100 98	100 98.2	+	.....	.....	.....

	W.	M.	34	24	4		III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right. do.....	P.	128 100	+ +	98.2 100	+	..... .....
385						A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.							
386	W.	F.	34	24	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	L. & R. L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right. do.....	P. P.	120 88	+ +	98.4 98	+	Hemorrhages.....
387	C.	M.	25	6	7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration, with cavities in right and left upper.	P.	104 120	+	102 101.2	+	.....
388	C.	F.	38	e4	3	A. (?)..... D. Improved, not tuberculosis.	(?)	(?)	Clear.....	F. F.	110 90	0 0	101 98.6	0 0	.....
389	C.	F.	35	(?)	b11	A. Moribund, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	No examination.....	P.	130 (?)	+	98.4 97	+	.....
390	C.	M.	32	15	12	A. Far advanced, unfavorable D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration, both.....	P.	88 80	+	98.4 98.2	+	.....
391	W.	M	52	2	4	A. Moderately advanced. favorable. D. Improved, favorable.....	II II	R. & L. L.	Moderate infiltration lower left; slight infiltration upper right. Moderate infiltration lower left.	F. G.	94 92	+	100 98.8	+	.....
392	C.	M.	27	3	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Moderate infiltration right and left.	P.	130 100	+	100.6 98	+	.....
393	C.	F.	28	(?)	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left and right.....	P.	120 (?)	+	102 99	+	.....
394	C.	M.	32	12	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining, unfavorable..	III III	L. L.	Dense infiltration upper left, with cavities. do.....	P.	128 100	+	100 99	+	.....

Report of 437 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
395	C.	M.	25	6	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities in upper right.	P.	100 120	100 98.8	+	.....	.....	.....
396	W.	F.	36	8	10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left; moderate infiltration upper right.	.....	116 120	102 101	+	.....	.....	.....
397	W.	M.	36	36	2	A. Far advanced. D. ....	.....	.....	Not examined.	.....	100 92	101 99.4	.....	.....	Laryngitis.....	.....
398	W.	M.	6	(?)	2	A. (?) D.	(?)	(?)	Not examined.	.....	120 100	99 98.6	.....	.....	.....	Pertussis. (?)
399	W.	M.	31	36	6	A. (?) D. Improved.	(?)	(?)	Not tuberculosis.	.....	120 90	99 98.2	0 0	.....	.....	Asthma.
400	W.	M.	28	36	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	100 (?)	99 97	+	.....	.....	.....
401	W.	M.	41	12	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	130 78	102 97	+	.....	.....	Myocarditis, arteriosclerosis. Meningitis.....

402	W. M.	52	5	3	A. Incipient, unfavorable. D. Died.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration lower right.....	P. 100 120	98.4 96.8	+	.....	.....
403	C. M.	28	4	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.....	P. 112 120	99.6 97	+	.....	.....
404	C. M.	26	7	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities in upper left. .....do.....	P. 100 P. 112	97 99.6	+	.....	Pleurisy effusion, aspirated.
405	C. F.	10	4	3	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Unimproved, favorable....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right....	F. 116 F. 98	100.2 98.6	+	.....	.....
406	C. M.	36	8	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper. .....do.....	P. 110 112	98 99.4	+	.....	.....
407	C. M.	4	(?)	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	F. 128 130	98 98.6	+	.....	.....
408	C. M.	25	3	6	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper and mid- dle right; slight infiltration upper left. .....do.....	F. 80 F. 84	97 98.6	+	.....	.....
409	C. F.	40	12	8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P. 120 145	100 98.6	+	.....	.....
410	W. M.	42	12	a 1	A. Moribund..... D. Died.....	(?)	.....	Not examined.....	100 (?)	96.8 97	.....	.....	.....
411	W. F.	47	3	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	II	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left....	P. 90 108	101.8 99	.....	.....	.....

Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
412	W.	M.	20	3	4	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Unimproved, favorable.	I I	R. R.	Slight infiltration upper right. .....do.	F. F.	90 96	98.4 96	+	.....	.....	.....
413	C.	M.	42	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left with cavities.	P.	100 90	100 101.2	+	.....	Hemorrhage.	.....
414	C.	M.	26	8	2	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Improved, favorable.	I I	R. R.	Slight infiltration upper right. .....do.	F. G.	94 84	101 99	+	.....	.....	Gonorrhea.
415	W.	M.	53	4	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable.	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right, and upper left. .....do.	F. F.	80 80	97.8 98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
416	W.	M.	37	15	a 1	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Unimproved, favorable.	I I	R. & L. R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right and left. .....do.	F. F.	82 88	98 100	+	.....	.....	.....
417	W.	F.	35	12	7	A. Incipient, unfavorable. D. Remaining.	I	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right and left.	F.	90	98	+	.....	Laryngitis.	.....
418	W.	M.	28	(?)	3	A. (?) D. Unimproved.	(?)	(?)	Not tuberculosis	.....	100 100	97.4 98	0 0	0 0	.....	Mitral insufficiency.
419	W.	M.	38	b 6	4	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration right; slight infiltration upper left. .....do.	F. F.	90 90	98.6 98.6	+	.....	.....	Alcoholism.

	C.	M.	19	8	a 4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left. .....do.....	P.	120	103.2	+	
420							III	R. & L.		P.	100	98	+	
421	W.	M.	40	32	a 9	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable...	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, moderate infiltration upper left. .....do.....	F.	110	98.2	+	
422	C.	M.	50	24	a 7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.		F.	100	99.8	+	
423	C.	M.	24	4	a 1	A. Moribund, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	(?)	Not examined. (?)	P.	(?)	(?)		
424	C.	M.	22	4	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R.	Moderate infiltration lower right.	P.	100	103.8	+	Peritonitis. Operation performed.
425	W.	M.	31	18	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right with cavities; dense infiltration left. .....do.....	P.	110	99	+	
426	C.	F.	20	16	4	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Improved, unfavorable...	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right. .....do.....	F.	96	99.2	+	
427	C.	F.	27	6	6	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L.	Dense infiltration left.	G.	98	98.2	+	
428	C.	M.	44	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	120	103	+	
429	W.	M.	37	6	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	114	100.2	+	

b Years.

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
430	C.	M.	50	....	6	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities; dense infiltration left.	P.	120	102	+	.....	.....	.....
431	W.	F.	50	12	5	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration right and lower left.	F.	70	98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
432	C.	M.	28	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left with cavities in upper; dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P.	110	101.4	+	.....	.....	Rheumatic arthritis.
433	C.	F.	33	....	5	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L. & R.	Moderate infiltration upper and lower left.	F.	90	98	+	.....	.....	.....
434	C.	M.	20	6	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P.	118	100	+	.....	.....	.....
435	C.	M.	34	7	5	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	.....	99.6	+	.....	.....	.....

	C.	M.	42	4	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities; dense infiltration upper left.	P.	110	101.6	+	Peritonitis..... Operation performed.
436											(?)	97		
437	W.	M.	48	5	5	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	82	97.8	+	
438	C.	F.	40	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.....	P.	(?)	96.4	+	
439	W.	F.	28	(?)	2	A. (?)..... D. Unimproved.....	(?)	(?)	Clear; not tubercular.....	F. F.	95 96	98.4 98.4	0 0	
440	C.	M.	27	10	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Unimproved, favorable.....	II II	R. R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right. .....do.....	F. F.	94 92	99.2 98.6	+	
441	W.	F.	22	24	4	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Dense infiltration upper right.....	F.	125	101	+	Fistula in ano.....
442	C.	F.	18	12	2	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.....	II II	R. & L. R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left. .....do.....	F. F.	112 110	98.4 98.2	+	Hemorrhage.....
443	W.	M.	54	36	4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration left, and upper right.	P.	90	98.2	+	
444	C.	M.	23	5	4	A. Incipient, favorable..... D. Remaining.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.....	G	110	100.2	+	

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia, from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
445	C.	M.	39	10	4	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.	II	R. & L.	Slight infiltration upper right and left.	G	96	98.6	+	.....	.....	Hemorrhoids. Operation per- formed.
446	W.	M.	29	6	a 7	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Remaining.	I I	R. R.	Slight infiltration upper right. .....do.	F. F.	84 75	100 98	+	.....	.....
447	C.	F.	35	14	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; moderate infiltration upper right.	P.	106	101.8	+	.....	.....
448	C.	F.	36	8	a 11	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. R.	Dense infiltration upper right, with cavities. .....do.	P. P.	92 84	98.6 98.4	+	.....	.....
449	W.	M.	29	6	3	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Remaining.	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	F.	80	97.8	+	.....	.....
450	C.	F.	30	12	a 10	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration left and upper right. .....do.	P. P.	124 116	97.4 97	+	.....	.....
451	C.	M.	9	6	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; dense infiltration right.	P.	130	101.4	+	.....	Enteritis.	
											(?)	102.4	.....	.....	.....

452	C.	F.	26	4	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right; slight infiltration upper left.	F.	84	98	+	.....	.....
											90	98.1		.....	.....
453	C.	M.	25	5	3	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right; slight infiltration upper left.	F.	82	98.6	+	.....	.....
							II				90	98.2		.....	.....
454	W.	M.	42	3	3	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and upper left.	P.	110	101.6	+	.....	.....
455	C.	M.	20	4	a 2	A. (?)..... D.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined.....	(?)	120 150	102 102		.....	.....
456	W.	M.	42	8	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Unimproved, unfavorable.	III III	R. & L. R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left. .....do.....	P. P.	100 90	99.8 97.8	+	.....	.....
457	W.	M.	38	6	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities in upper.	P.	100	99.8	+	.....	Laryngitis..... Inguinal hernia, R.
458	C.	F.	24	4	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities.	P.	116	99	+	.....	.....
459	C.	F.	23	6	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper.	P.	124	101.8	+	.....	.....
460	C.	M.	20	12	a 4	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	(?)	(?)	Not examined.....	P.	110	104.2	+	.....	.....
											(?)	102		.....	.....

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness (months).	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
461	W.	M.	37	2	2	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L.	Moderate infiltration upper and lower left.	F.	80	99	+	.....	.....	.....
462	C.	M.	18	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities; moderate infiltration right.	P.	118	102	+	.....	.....	.....
463	C.	F.	23	5	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration upper right.	P.	124	102.4	+	.....	.....	.....
464	W.	M.	40	32	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left.	F.	100	98.6	+	.....	.....	.....
465	W.	M.	41	6	2	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R. & L.	Slight infiltration right and left.....	G.	74	101.6	+	.....	Hemorrhage.....	.....
466	C.	M.	23	4	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	P.	124	103	+	.....	.....	.....
467	C.	M.	15	8	22	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	L.	Dense infiltration upper left.....	F.	118	98	+	.....	.....	.....
											90	98.4				

468	C.	F.	44	24	a 9	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right; moderate infiltration upper left.	P.	112	100.4	+	.....	Laryngitis.....
469	C.	F.	26	7	b 1	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; moderate infiltration upper right.	P.	130	103	+	.....	.....
470	C.	F.	25	12	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P.	124	102.4	+	.....	.....
471	C.	M.	27	10	1	A. Moderately advanced, favorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper and middle right.	F.	100	98.6	+	.....	.....
472	C.	M.	22	4	a 8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration left, with cavities in upper; dense infiltration upper right, with cavities.	P.	114	102.8	+	.....	.....
473	C.	M.	24	36	a 8	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	L. & R.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	112	100.6	+	.....	.....
474	C.	M.	40	3	b 1	A. (?). D. Remaining.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	F.	(?)	99.8	.....	.....	Mitral insufficiency.
475	C.	M.	15	4	1	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	II	R.	Moderate infiltration upper right and left.	F.	88	99.2	+	.....	.....
476	W.	M.	55	4	a 7	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Died.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.....	P.	110	100	+	.....	.....
											130	101	.....	.....	.....

b Weeks.

a Days.

Report of 487 cases of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital of the District of Columbia from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, etc.—Continued.

No.	Color.	Sex.	Age (years).	Duration of illness.	Duration of treatment (weeks).	General condition.	Stage.	Side.	Involvement.	Digestion.	Pulse.	Temperature.	Tubercle bacilli in sputum.	Tuberculin test.	Tubercular complications.	Nontubercular complications.
477	W.	M.	43	3	25	A. Incipient, favorable. D. Remaining.....	I	R.	Slight infiltration upper right.	G.	90	98	+			
478	C.	F.	49	(?)	21	A. Moribund. D. Died.....	III		No examination.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)			
479	W.	M.	16	78	24	A. Far advanced. D. Remaining.....	(?)	(?)	Slight infiltration upper right and left.	G.	110	98			Hip joint.....	
480	C.	M.	17	2	24	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left.	P.	100	100.6	+			
481						A. See No. 284 B. D. See No. 284 B.										
482						A. See No. 149 B. D. See No. 149 B.										
483	W.	M.	61	18	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities in upper left.	P.	100	98.4	+			
484	C.	M.	22	3	2	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration right and left, with cavities.	P.	100	104.2	+			

485	C.	M.	34	8	a 1	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D.....	III	R. & L.	Dense infiltration upper right and left.	P.	120	102	+	.....
486	C.	F.	25	2	a 1	A. Far advanced, unfavorable. D. Remaining.....	III	R.	Dense infiltration right, with cavities in upper.	P.	100	98.6	+	.....
487	W.	M.	21	12	a 1	A. Moderately advanced, unfavorable. D.....	II	R. & L.	Moderate infiltration upper right and upper left.	F.	120	101.6	+	Laryngitis.....

a Days.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 9, 1909.*

SIRS: The following is the sixteenth annual report of the Board of Children's Guardians, being the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909. References herein to the present year, unless indicated clearly otherwise, are to be understood to refer to the year for which the report is rendered, mention of matters which relate to the time between June 30, 1909, and the date of this report being reserved for a subsequent report.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia is a body corporate and politic, created by act of Congress July 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 268). (See Appendix A.)

Its organization, powers, and duties are stated in detail in the thirteenth annual report to the board, being that for the year 1906, to which attention is directed in order to avoid repetition.

MEMBERS.

At the beginning of the present year the membership of the board was the same as that for the preceding year. The members whose terms expired October 6, 1908, were reappointed; but Mrs. Susan Dalton Cooley resigned October 13, 1908, on account of her intended removal from the city, and Mrs. Adele Cooper Scott was appointed October 28, 1908, for the remainder of the term to expire October 5, 1910. Mr. John F. Cook, having resigned because of ill health, Dr. John R. Francis was appointed March 20, 1909, for the remainder of the term to expire October 6, 1911.

The present membership of the board is therefore as follows:

Name.	Date of original appointment.	Expiration of present term.
B: Pickman Mann.....	Sept. 16, 1892	Sept. 20, 1909
Louis Stern.....	June 2, 1897	Do.
Miss Ella Moore.....	Mar. 1, 1903	Do.
James B. T. Tupper.....	Oct. 5, 1898	Oct. 5, 1910
Thomas E. Sewell.....	Oct. 5, 1901	Do.
Mrs. Adele Cooper Scott.....	Oct. 28, 1908	Do.
Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland.....	Sept. 16, 1892	Oct. 6, 1911
Hugh T. Taggart.....	July 21, 1905	Do.
John R. Francis.....	Mar. 20, 1909	Do.

OFFICERS.

B: Pickman Mann, who had been president since July 8, 1905, and Miss Ella Moore, who had been secretary since April 13, 1907, were reelected November 14, 1908. John F. Cook, who was elected vice-president November 3, 1900, served until November 14, 1908, when James B. T. Tupper was elected vice-president.

COMMITTEES.

At the beginning of the year the standing committees were constituted as follows:

Executive.—President, vice-president, and secretary, Mr. Taggart, and Mrs. Cooley.

Accounts.—Mr. Sewell (chairman), Messrs. Tupper and Taggart.

Agents and rooms.—Mr. Mann (chairman), Miss Moore, and Mr. Sewell.

Feeble-minded children.—Mr. Tupper (chairman), Mrs. Macfarland, Messrs. Cook and Stern, Mrs. Cooley.

Homes and institutions.—Mr. Stern (chairman), Mr. Cook, Miss Moore, Mrs. Macfarland, Mrs. Cooley.

Legislation.—Mr. Cook (chairman), Mr. Tupper, Mrs. Macfarland, Messrs. Taggart and Mann.

These committees were continued, with the substitution of Mrs. Scott for Mrs. Cooley, after the annual meeting of November 14, 1908. Following the resignation of Mr. Cook, Dr. John R. Francis was substituted for him on committees and Mr. Taggart was made chairman of the committee on legislation.

EMPLOYEES.

Station.	Name.	Appointed originally.	Appointed to present position.
Agent and disbursing officer.	John Wesley Douglass ^a	July 13, 1897	June 8, 1901
Do.	John A. Cisco	Sept. 30, 1908	Sept. 30, 1908
Executive clerk.	Miss Jennie M. Tustin	Nov. 4, 1893	Dec. 21, 1901
Investigating clerk.	Miss Estelle Foster	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Placing officer.	George A. Falck ^b	June 1, 1903	Nov. 14, 1903
Do.	Doddridge W. Pickett	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Do.	Miss Adeline Rochefort	Nov. 1, 1908	Nov. 1, 1908
Record clerk.	Miss Sara L. Bucher	July 1, 1908	July 1, 1908
Visiting inspector.	Mrs. Kate B. Barlow	May 1, 1901	Mar. 12, 1904
Clerk.	William J. Rodgers ^c	June 8, 1907	June 8, 1907
Do.	Samuel P. Dodd	Mar. 20, 1909	Mar. 20, 1909
Messenger.	Frank L. Scott ^d	Oct. 25, 1907	Oct. 25, 1907
Do.	Karl E. Kritsch	June 23, 1909	June 23, 1909

^a Died September 17, 1908.

^b Resigned October 31, 1908.

^c Removed February 26, 1909.

^d Resigned June 9, 1909.

Mrs. Julia R. Hall, M. D., was appointed physician to the board January 6, 1894, but since July 1, 1906, has been called to attend the wards of the board as physician on the basis of service rendered.

MEETINGS.

The board held 11 regular monthly meetings and 3 special meetings and 3 adjourned meetings, and the executive committee held 11 meetings during the year.

OPINIONS OF COUNSEL.

On the 30th day of June, 1908, inquiries were directed to the Attorney-General of the United States in regard to the interpretation of the law as it affects the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over children committed to the board, and as to what institutions in which children were being placed by the board should be considered as "adjudged to be under sectarian control."

The text of these inquiries and of the responses thereto is given under appropriate titles in the appendix to this report. (See Appendix B and C.)

JOHN WESLEY DOUGLASS.

John Wesley Douglass, who had been first chief clerk, then one of the agents, and since June 8, 1901, the sole agent of the board, died September 17, 1908.

At a meeting of the board held September 21, 1908, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas in the providence of God, John Wesley Douglass, who was agent of the Board of Children's Guardians from the 8th day of July, 1898, until his death, at Bread Loaf, Vt., on the 17th day of September, 1908, has passed beyond this earthly presence:

Be it resolved by the Board of Children's Guardians, in special meeting assembled, on this 21st day of September, 1908, That it deeply mourns the death of its agent, which has deprived it of a faithful and efficient executive officer who combined rare ability and excellent judgment with admirable qualities of heart and character, untiring in his efforts, painstaking and conscientious, patient and sympathetic, modest and unassuming, and ardently devoted to the cause he served and loved so well, and to the success of which he contributed greatly.

By this sad event the members of the board are deprived of a faithful collaborer and esteemed friend, the wards of the board of a wise and sympathetic counsellor whose kind heart and genial nature won their confidence as well as that of all who came within the sphere of his influence, and the community of a valuable citizen and a prominent factor in its charitable and philanthropic work.

Resolved, That the members of this board respectfully extend their most heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the bereaved widow and family, praying that God in his mercy may console and comfort them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board, and copies thereof be forwarded to the widow and to the brothers and sisters of the deceased.

CONFERENCE ON THE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

A conference on the care of dependent children was held in Washington January 25 and 26, 1909, at the invitation of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, at the time President of the United States. To this conference were invited 216 men and women, most actively engaged in the care of dependent children in nearly every one of the United States, including one from Canada and one from Sweden, and representing all the leading religious bodies.

This conference adopted unanimously a series of declarations expressing the conclusions which it had reached. Coming with such approval from a gathering of this character, these declarations should find wide expression, and are published in the appendix in the form in which they were summarized by President Roosevelt in a message addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives February 15, 1909. (See Appendix D.) The full text of the proceedings of the conference was published as Senate Document No. 721, Second session Sixtieth Congress.

As related to the work of the Board of Children's Guardians, it may be noted that while the board has favored the placing of children of worthy parents at home, it has so placed them, in almost every instance, only when the parents were able to support the children without pecuniary aid from the board, and has thus not carried out the recommendation that parents, and, above all, mothers, "should be given such aid as may be necessary to enable them to maintain suitable homes for the rearing of their children." The board has practiced the third recommendation as regards home finding, but its means have not been adequate to practice the eighth recommenda-

tion as regards the keeping of complete histories, although this duty is imposed upon it by law; nor has it been provided with means to practice all that may be held to be recommended in regard to "physical care."

While it would be proper for the board to investigate the causes of dependency, preventive work, as embraced in the second recommendation, is not a part of its functions; nor, as it manages no institutions of its own, is it in a position to act upon the fourth recommendation, except as it may select the best arranged institutions when it is obliged to patronize institutions. The board is incorporated and subject to state inspection, but carries on no educational work of its own. Its work is organized on a permanent basis. It has endeavored to cooperate with local child-caring agencies, but in many instances its advances have not been accepted. The repeal of legislation prohibiting transfer of its wards to other States and the establishment of a federal children's bureau are subjects in which it is interested, but not in authority. It regards the establishment of any agency or agencies to "investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children" as highly desirable.

The president of this board and Mrs. Mary L. D. Macfarland, one of the members, were among the persons invited to the conference and assisted at the meetings.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Buffalo, N. Y., June 9-16, 1909. The board was represented at this conference by Rev. Louis Stern, one of its members, and Mr. John A. Cisco, its agent, who presented reports thereon to the board as published in the Appendix. (See Appendix E and F.)

NUMBER OF CHILDREN CARED FOR.

Cases involving 1,092 children were considered by the office during the year. Of these, the cases of 192 children were adjusted by private arrangement, 257 were referred to other agencies, 301 were not considered dependent, 73 were nonresidents, 13 were withdrawn, 10 deceased, 7 not found, 2 false address, 3 over age, 58 were permanently committed, 150 were committed temporarily, and 26 were still pending at the close of the year. Temporary charge prior to action of the court was taken of 32 children.

The board began the year with 1,526 wards, not including 166 children held under temporary care and 61 feeble-minded children for whose support it was responsible.

It received during the year by commitment 202 permanent wards and 266 children for temporary care and added 6 to the number of feeble-minded children to be supported. During the same period 47 wards came of age, 3 were married, 21 died, 8 were returned to court, 22 were committed to the reform schools, and 2 were adopted, leaving 1,625 under guardianship. Two hundred and ninety-five children were discharged from temporary care, leaving 137 still in such care, and 7 feeble-minded children were dropped, leaving 60 on the expense roll.

Of the 1,625 wards of the board, 1,010 are boys and 615 are girls; 565 classified as white and 1,060 as colored. Of those committed during the year, 110 are boys and 92 are girls; 65 classified as white and 137 as colored.

Of the 60 feeble-minded children, 55 are classified as white and 5 as colored; 36 male and 24 female. Of these, 32 are at the Pennsylvania Training School at Elwyn, Pa; 23 at the Virginian Home and Training School at Falls Church, Va.; 3 at the New Jersey Training School at Vineland, N. J.; and 2 are in boarding homes.

NUMBER OF DAYS' CARE OF CHILDREN.

The aggregate number of days that wards of the board were held under guardianship was 574,147, this constituting an average of 1,573 wards on every day of the year. The board gave, moreover, 41,416 days' temporary care to children not feeble-minded and supported feeble-minded children for 22,422 days.

The number of days' care of wards increased 49,645, and that of temporary care increased 17,040, and that of care of feeble-minded children decreased 72.

The increase in average number of wards was 137, that of children under temporary care was 47, and the decrease in average number of feeble-minded children was 0.2.

COSTS.

The aggregate cost of board and care, clothing and medical attendance of wards, and temporary charges not feeble-minded, including cost of administration and supervision, which latter embraced also the feeble-minded children, was \$62,571.51.

On a basis of 615,563 days' care given to permanent and temporary wards, the administrative expenditures were at the rate of 1.44+ cents per diem, or \$5.28 per annum per capita, and the administrative and maintenance expenditures together were at the rate of 10.16+ cents per diem, or \$37.10 per annum per capita.

The per capita cost of administration was \$1.02 less, and the per capita cost of administration and maintenance combined was \$1.30 more than in the preceding year, on the basis above stated.

The cost of maintaining feeble-minded children was \$223.90 per capita per annum, an increase of \$3.23 as compared with that of the preceding year.

A comparative statement of costs of maintenance, administration, and supervision from several points of view, for the present and past years is given in the appendix, which contains also numerous other tables of statistical character. (See Appendix N.)

As has been remarked in earlier reports, the diminishing per capita rate of cost of administration and supervision since a normal rate was reached, which was approximately the year 1896, when the rate was \$16.99, has been attended with a diminishing efficiency in visitation and supervision of the wards of the board and in the placing of wards in free homes, for the reason that it has been increasingly impracticable for the agent and his assistants to comply with the terms and spirit of the law. Seen from this point of view, the appro-

priation for administrative purposes, reckoned upon the basis of \$17 per capita for the 1,293 wards now living in free homes and subject to supervision, should be \$21,981. Should such an appropriation be made, it is confidently expected that enough additional wards might be placed in free homes to save from the maintenance account an amount equal to the increase in the administrative account or more; at any rate, the supervision of wards would be made vastly more effective and useful, and the expenditures would be justified by their results, while the making of investigations and the keeping of the records of the office in accordance with law would be rendered possible, as it is not now.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, contained the following appropriations for the Board of Children's Guardians:

For administrative expenses.....	\$3,100
For salaries.....	7,560
For board and care of children.....	40,000
For care of feeble-minded children.....	16,000
Total.....	66,660

Of the amount appropriated for board and care of children, authority was given to pay \$1,500 to institutions "adjudged to be under sectarian control."

The board in making estimates for the above appropriations had asked for \$54,000 for board and care of children, and for authority to pay \$1,500 to "institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control."

It became evident, very soon after the work for the fiscal year began, that the appropriation for board and care of children was inadequate, as well as that the limit of authority to pay for board and care of children in institutions which have been practically considered, though never formally "adjudged" to be "under sectarian control" was too narrow. A deficiency estimate of \$12,000 for board and care of children was therefore forwarded February 4, 1909. By act of March 4, 1909, \$6,000 was appropriated for deficiency, with an extension of the limit of payment to "sectarian institutions" to \$3,500. A further estimate of \$8,000 for deficiency for board and care of children was forwarded June 24, 1909, and by act of August 5, 1909, an additional deficiency appropriation of \$6,000 was granted. These appropriations were insufficient to meet the obligations for which estimates were made. A balance of \$1,921.81 was due to the Industrial Home School (for white children) and one of \$3,353.44 to the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, payment of which was waived at the instance of the Board of Charities, since these institutions are maintained at public expense, and payment to them would be merely a matter of transferring appropriations from one fund to another with no saving of cost. These schools therefore bore from their funds a part of the cost of work of the Board of Children's Guardians without any appropriation having been made to them therefor. The payments as waived covered care given to the wards

of the board by the Industrial Home School for five months and by the Industrial Home School for Colored Children for nearly six months.

Subsequently it was found that the sum of \$1,649.03, which had been paid by relatives and friends toward the maintenance of wards of the board, was available to diminish the deficiency for which estimates had been made, and this sum, together with the last deficiency appropriation, enabled payments to be made in full to the various institutions other than those so called "under sectarian control," and left a balance on hand of \$1,535.18. On the other hand, payments to the institutions so called "under sectarian control" reached the limit of \$3,500 authorized, and a deficiency of \$1,548.93 remained.

Therefore, if Congress will authorize the extension of the limit of payments to these institutions to the sum of \$5,048.93, and appropriate an additional sum of \$13.75, all indebtedness may be discharged.

A table showing the amounts paid severally to the institutions with which the board had contracts for the year is given in the appendix. (See Appendix M.)

ESTIMATES FOR 1911.

Estimates of appropriations needed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, were forwarded October 1, 1909, and a hearing thereon was granted by your board October 2, 1909. These estimates in detail, together with reasons cited in support thereof, are published in the appendix. (See Appendix K.) In general, they amount to \$89,160, apportioned as follows:

Administrative expenses:

Sundry	\$3, 100	
Salaries	14, 060	
		\$17, 160
Maintenance of feeble-minded children.....	22, 000	
Maintenance of wards.....	50, 000	
		89, 160

TEMPORARY CARE.

As in the preceding year the number of days' care given to children held temporarily appears to be excessive. It should not be necessary to repeat the arguments advanced in the report of 1907, and indorsed by the board in that and the following year, in disfavor of the practice of placing under temporary care so many children as have been thus committed to the board during the past three years; but the board has no authority to regulate such commitments, and must receive and do the best that is practicable with the children so committed. It therefore asks again that the Congress be requested to incorporate the following proviso as a clause of permanent effect in the act making appropriations for the coming year, viz:

No temporary commitment of children to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be made except in case of an emergency nor for a period of more than six months.

The act establishing the board appears to have contemplated the temporary retention of children merely for such a period as should

suffice for investigation or for the rendition of judgment by the court, granting power of such retention to the board without an order of the court for not longer than one week, but permitting the prolongation by the court for such term of retention when one week appeared to be insufficient. Upon the conclusion of an investigation or upon the rendering of judgment by the court the temporary care should cease, except in case of an emergency. But one exception to this rule was made by the courts which preceded the juvenile court, which was when a parent was sent to the workhouse under a short sentence, or to the hospital for a short time, and the children would otherwise be left without care, and the board was intrusted with temporary care of children. The reason for this exception is manifest if none of the private charitable agencies that are supposed to be established for rendition of aid in cases of temporary distress shall be found to be available.

Children taken under temporary care must in the great bulk of cases be placed in families or in institutions at board, as in such cases the board can not execute its policy of finding permanent homes where the children may be accepted and kept as members of the family at the expense of the family. If they are to be returned to the family from which they have been taken care must be taken not to break the family relation, whereas if they are placed in new families to become members thereof care should be taken to affiliate them as closely as possible with the families in which they are to remain. The objection to the temporary placement of children is in part the cost of being compelled to board such children, instead of being allowed to find free homes for them, but it is more essentially that of making a double break in the relation of the children to the homes in which they live, or of keeping them in institutions where the home idea is destroyed.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The continual inability of the board to give care to colored feeble-minded children is made the subject of a special plea for an appropriation for such care in the estimates presented this year.

Appended hereto are reports of the agent and of the physician who has attended most of the children in the District of Columbia when they are ill. (See Appendix G and H.)

In order not to interrupt more than necessarily the continuity with which this report may be read, the majority of the statistical and comparative tables have been placed in the appendix. These tables are held to be of great value to the legislator and the student. They illustrate the growth of the work and the changes to which it is subject, and form the basis of the argument as to what has been and can and should be accomplished. For these purposes they cover not only the work of the present year, but that of the past years in the same lines.

Respectfully submitted.

B: PICKMAN MANN,
President.

ELLA MOORE,
Secretary.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

- A.—Act creating Board of Children's Guardians.
- B.—Inquiry and response regarding jurisdiction of juvenile court over wards of the board.
- C.—Inquiry and response regarding institutions "adjudged to be under sectarian control."
- D.—Summary of declarations of Conference on Care of Dependent Children, Washington, D. C., January 25 and 26, 1909.
- E.—Report of Rev. Louis Stern, member of the board, on National Conference of Charities and Correction, Buffalo, N. Y., June 9-16, 1909.
- F.—Report of John A. Cisco, agent of the board, on National Conference of Charities and Correction, Buffalo, N. Y., June 9-16, 1909.
- G.—Report of agent of the board.
- H.—Report of physician.
 - I.—Appropriation act for 1908-9.
 - J.—Appropriation act for 1909-10.
- K.—Estimates for appropriations for 1910-11.
- L.—Financial exhibit, year 1908-9.
- M.—Table of institutions dealt with, rates, etc., in year 1908-9.
- N.—Table of costs and averages of administration, supervision, and maintenance in each year, 1893-4 to 1908-9.
- O.—Table of distribution of wards in homes, institutions, etc., June 30, 1909.
- P.—Table of geographical distribution of wards in homes, institutions, etc., June 30, 1909.
- Q.—Summary table of number of cases investigated and of number of permanent and temporary wards in each year from 1893-94 to 1908-9.
- R.—Summary table of causes for which permanent wards have passed out from 1893-94 to 1908-9.
- S.—Summary table of total and percentage of permanent wards on expense and not on expense for maintenance each year from 1893-94 to 1908-9.

APPENDIX A.

[ACT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS, 1891-92. (27 Statutes, page 268.)]

AN ACT To provide for the care of dependent children in the District of Columbia and to create a board of children's guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be created, in and for the District of Columbia, a board to be known as the Board of Children's Guardians, composed of nine members who shall serve without compensation, the said board to be a body politic and corporate and to have the powers and to be constituted in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the members of the Board of Children's Guardians shall be appointed by the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia, met together for that purpose; the assent of a majority of such judges being necessary to appointment in each case: *Provided*, That there shall always be at least three representatives of each sex upon the board. Of the nine members first appointed after the passage of this act, three shall be appointed for one year, three for two years, and three for three years. Thereafter all appointments, except such as shall be made for the remainder of unexpired terms, shall be for the term of three years. The judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court, or a majority of them, when met together for that purpose, may remove for cause any member of the board: *Provided*, That such member shall be given an opportunity to be heard in his own defense.

SEC. 3. That the board shall elect from its own members a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall severally discharge the duties usual to such offices, or such as the by-laws of the board may prescribe. The board shall have the power subject to the approval of the Commissioners to employ not more than two agents, at an annual compensation not exceeding two thousand four hundred dollars for the two, and prescribe their duties, and to conclude arrangements with persons or institutions for the care of dependent children at such rates as may be agreed upon.

SEC. 4. That said board shall have the care and supervision of the following classes of children: First, all children committed under section two of the act approved February thirteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, entitled "An act for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;" second, all children who are destitute of suitable homes and adequate means of earning an honest

living, all children abandoned by their parents or guardians, all children of habitually drunken or vicious or unfit parents, all children habitually begging on the streets or from door to door, all children kept in vicious or immoral associations, all children known by their language or life to be vicious or incorrigible whenever such children may be committed to the care of the board by the police court or the criminal court of the District; and power is hereby given to these courts to commit such children when not over sixteen years of age to said board: *Provided*, That the laws regulating the commitment of children to the reform schools of the District shall not be deemed to be repealed in any part by this act; third, such children as the board of trustees of the Reform School for Boys or the Reform School for Girls, may, in their discretion, commit to the Board of Children's Guardians, and power is hereby given the board of trustees of the said reform schools to commit any inmate of their respective institutions to the said board of guardians, conditionally upon the good behavior of the child so committed; fourth, under the rules to be established by the board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court.

Sec. 5. That the board shall be the legal guardian of all children committed to it by the courts, and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents. Children received from the reform school shall be placed at work, bound out, or apprenticed, and at any time before attaining majority may be returned to the school from which they came, if, in the judgment of the board of guardians, such a course is demanded by the interest of the community or the welfare of the child. All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once a year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands. Children received temporarily may not be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court.

Sec. 6. That the antecedents, character, and condition of life of each child received by the board shall be investigated as fully as possible, and the facts learned entered in permanent records, in which shall also be noted the subsequent history of each child, so far as it can be ascertained.

Sec. 7. That the Commissioners of the District shall have authority to prescribe the form of records to be kept by the board of guardians, and the methods to be employed by them in paying bills and auditing accounts; and an annual report of its operations hereunder shall be made by the board to the superintendent of charities. The superintendent of charities shall have full powers of investigation and report regarding all branches of the work of the board, as well as over all institutions in which children are placed by the board; and it shall be his duty to recommend annually the appropriations which in his judgment are necessary to the carrying on of its work.

Approved, July 26, 1892.

APPENDIX B.

INQUIRY AND RESPONSE REGARDING JURISDICTION OF JUVENILE COURT OVER WARDS OF THE BOARD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1908.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of the permission given by your department, in answer to my letter of August 17, 1907, that questions requiring legal interpretation affecting the Board of Children's Guardians be referred to your department, I have the honor to refer to you the following questions under instructions from the Board of Children's Guardians:

1. Are children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians by the juvenile court of the District of Columbia, either for a specified term of days, weeks, months, or years or during minority, subject to the further disposition of said court prior to the expiration of said term except upon new process under the act establishing said court?

2. Has the juvenile court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction to instruct the Board of Children's Guardians as to the disposition it shall make of its wards after commitment?

3. Does the provision in section 9 of the act of March 19, 1906, entitled, "An act to create a juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia" (34 Stat., p. 73), that "No child committed to any public institution by order of the juvenile court shall be discharged or paroled therefrom or transferred to another institution without the consent and approval of the said court," contemplate any institution other than the Board of Children's Guardians or one of the reform schools?

4. Does the provision in section 8 of the above-cited act of March 19, 1906, that "no person under seventeen years of age shall hereafter be placed in any institution supported wholly or in part at public expense until the fact of delinquency or dependency has been first ascertained and declared by the said juvenile court" prevent the Board of Children's Guardians from exercising its former right to receive and temporarily care for children and board them for not longer than one week in an institution supported wholly or in part at public expense, as for instance, the House of Detention or the Industrial Home School, pending investigation or judgment of the court under the provisions of paragraph "fourth" of section 4 of the act creating the Board of Children's Guardians (27 Stat., p. 268), that "under the rules to be established by the board children may be received and temporarily cared for pending investigation or judgment of the court," and under the provisions of section 5 of said act, "no children received temporarily may be kept longer than one week, except by order of the police court or the criminal court?"

Very respectfully,

B. PICKMAN MANN,
President Board of Children's Guardians.

HON. C. J. BONAPARTE,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

REMARKS.

1. This question is suggested in consideration of the view that the juvenile court may set aside without concurrence of all parties in one term a judgment rendered by it during a prior term, as for instance, that it may without the consent of the Board of Children's Guardians discharge from the guardianship of the board prior to the expiration of the term of commitment a ward who has been committed to such guardianship.

2. This question is suggested in consideration of the view that the juvenile court may direct that a child when committed by it to the guardianship of the board shall be placed or shall not be placed in a specified home or institution, or shall be removed from one to another.

3. This question is suggested in consideration of the view that said section provides that "all children of the class now liable to be committed to the Reform School for Boys and the Reform Schools for Girls shall hereafter be committed by the juvenile court to said schools respectively" and "all other children, delinquent, neglected, or dependent (with the exceptions hereinbefore stated), shall hereafter be committed to the care of the Board of Children's Guardians;" in which view the juvenile court is without jurisdiction to commit children to any other institution than one of these three, and the provisions embraced in the above question relate solely to transfer as between any two of the above-named three institutions, or as to discharge or parole of a child from one of these three institutions. In this view and in view of the language in section 5 of the act creating the Board of Children's Guardians (27 Stat., p. 268) "that the board shall be the legal guardians of all children committed to it by the courts and shall have full power to board them in private families, to board them in institutions willing to receive them, to bind them out or apprentice them, or to give them in adoption to foster parents," the Board of Children's Guardians has always considered that it was the only institution to which its wards were committed and that so long as it retained its guardianship it was empowered to place these wards in and to remove them from families and institutions other than the reform schools on its own responsibility without reference to the courts which committed the children to it.

4. If the right to give preliminary care be denied to the board, it would seem by similarity to be denied the police force, which would otherwise arrest and hold a child prior to carrying him into court, and to deny any right to provide for an emergency before court action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1908.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th of October, requesting an answer to certain inquiries propounded by you to the Attorney-General some time since.

You will excuse me for having concluded, after the pleasant personal interview I had with you, that you did not care to have a formal reply to your questions.

These questions are purely abstract. There is nothing before me to show that there is any conflict, any difference of opinion or of construction of the laws between the board of guardians and the courts. I am inclined to believe there is not. The statutes upon the important subjects of care of indigent and delinquent children are in pari materia. They can be easily construed together. I see no want of harmony or consistency in them.

This is certainly so as far as the functions of the juvenile court and the board of guardians are concerned.

First. The juvenile court in the examination of the persons brought before it acts in a judicial capacity. It gives judgments, and when those judgments are executed its jurisdiction is exhausted. So, if by judgment, a person has been committed to the board of guardians, the care and supervision of that person is within the control of the board. I think the court can not interfere with that supervision while the children are in the control of the board.

But while this is so, it must be remembered that the juvenile court (as all courts with like jurisdiction) has an equitable jurisdiction of the same character as that exercised by the courts of chancery over infants. Speaking generally, if the object of the commitment has been accomplished, it may be set aside by the court. For example, it has been decided that an adjudication committing a child to an institution because of the failure or neglect of the parent to provide for it does not deprive the parent of his right to the custody of the child if he subsequently becomes competent and willing to properly care for it, and the court may restore the child to the custody of the parent. The court, thus acting in the exercise of its general equitable power, would require a showing of the condition of both the parent and the child.

Second. The answer to your second inquiry might be considered to involve a matter of more difficulty. Among the subjects of jurisdiction conferred upon the juvenile court (sec. 8, act of Mar. 19, 1906, 34 Stat., 73, 74) is: "All cases under the provision of 'an Act to enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involving delinquent children, and for other purposes,' approved March third, nineteen hundred and one (Thirty-first Statutes, page ten hundred and ninety-three), and said juvenile court may hereafter, concurrently with the criminal court, have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction conferred by said last-mentioned act upon the police court of the District of Columbia in the cases of parents or guardians who shall refuse or neglect to provide food, clothing, and shelter for any child under the age of fourteen years: *And it is further provided*, That the court may impose conditions upon any person found guilty under the said last-mentioned act, and so long as such person shall comply therewith to the satisfaction of the court the sentence imposed may be suspended, and may impose similar conditions in all cases of dependent or delinquent children cognizable under existing laws in any court of the District of Columbia, except in the cases hereinbefore already excepted."

By this last-mentioned act the criminal and police courts were authorized, at their discretion, to commit to the custody and care of the Board of Children's Guardians children under 17 years of age who shall be convicted of petty crimes and misdemeanors which may be punishable with fine or imprisonment; and said Board of Children's Guardians shall place, under contract, such children in such suitable homes, institutions, or training schools for the care of children as it may deem wise and proper.

Strictly speaking, the discretion of the court is exercised when it makes the order committing the children to the care and custody of the board. The authority of the board then becomes plenary and exclusive to place the children in institutions, etc., as to it may seem proper. I think that the proviso in section 8 of the juvenile court act "may impose similar conditions in all cases of dependent or delinquent children cognizable under existing laws in any court of the District of Columbia" does not apply to children committed to the board under the provision in the act of 1901. The "similar conditions" refer to parents and guardians who may be liable to conviction for violation of the laws requiring them to properly support the dependent or delinquent children.

But the policy of this legislation contemplates an harmonious action and cooperation on the part of the courts and the board of guardians. While it can not be concluded that the court can "instruct" the board in the details of their administrative duties, yet, from the very nature of the judicial examination it makes into each individual case, it is eminently proper it should be advised as to the general disposition of the children committed to the board.

Third. By the second section of the act of February 13, 1885 (23 Stat., 302), which was made a part of the juvenile court act, it was provided that the police court "may commit such child to an orphan asylum or other public charitable institution in the District of Columbia, with the consent of the constituted authorities of such asylum or institution." * * *

The provision in the juvenile court act that "no child once committed to any public institution by the order of the juvenile court shall be discharged or paroled therefrom or transferred to another institution without the consent and approval of the said court" does not conflict with the former act. The discharge or transfer forbidden is only in cases where the commitment to the institution is by order of the court. You do not indicate what the practice of the court is, but I presume it is consonant to a very plain statute.

Fourth. I do not see any conflict between the different clauses of the statutes referred to in this inquiry. The statutes must not only be construed together, but must be given reasonable effect. Children arrested and brought to the board under any of the statutory provisions must be cared for. Of course, the action of the court must be invoked as speedily as possible. But there is ample authority for the board to provide for them temporarily in the absence of any direction by the court.

I have endeavored to answer your questions succinctly and almost categorically. In the absence of any stated case, it may be that I have in some degree failed to meet difficulties suggested to your mind. If so, and you will indicate them, it will afford me pleasure to be more direct and explicit.

Respectfully,

ROBERT A. HOWARD.

B: PICKMAN MANN,

President Board of Children's Guardians of the District of Columbia.

APPENDIX C.

INQUIRY AND RESPONSE REGARDING INSTITUTIONS "ADJUDGED TO BE UNDER SECTARIAN CONTROL."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1908.

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of the permission given by your department, in answer to my letter of August 17, 1907, that questions requiring legal interpretation affecting the Board of Children's Guardians be referred to your department, I have the honor to refer to you the following questions under instructions from the Board of Children's Guardians:

Which, if any, of the following-named institutions should be "adjudged to be under sectarian control" in view of the provisions found in the act of May 26, 1908, entitled "An act making appropriation to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine, and for other purposes," under the head of the Board of Children's Guardians (Public—No. 139), viz: Bruen Home, Children's Temporary Home, House of Mercy, House of the Good Shepherd, House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls (Baltimore, Md.), Industrial Home School, Industrial Home School for Colored Children, National Junior Republic (Annapolis Junction, Md.), New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls (Vineland, N. J.), Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children (Elwyn, Pa.), St. Ann's Infant Orphan Asylum, St. Francis' Academy, St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Industrial School (Baltimore, Md.), St. Paul's Normal and Industrial School (Lawrenceville, Va.), St. Rose's Industrial School, St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, and Virginian Training School for Feeble-minded Children (Falls Church, Va.).

Very respectfully,

B: PICKMAN MANN,

Hon. C. J. BONAPARTE,

President Board of Children's Guardians.

Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

REMARKS.

The above-named institutions, all of which are in the District of Columbia, unless otherwise stated, are all those now existing in which wards have been placed during the past three years. For a time certain of these institutions have been referred to and considered as "under sectarian control," and have been so dealt with, but such consideration has been placed in doubt. In accompanying papers certain data and references are given which relate to this subject and may be of use in considering it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15, 1909.

DEAR SIR: I very much regret that your letter of August 16, 1909, did not reach me until too late to comply with your request for a reply by September 11, instant.

An act of Congress "to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia" was approved May 5, 1870 (16 Stat., 98). The provisions of that act are carried into the code of the District, sections 574 et seq. Those material to the inquiry before me are embraced in sections 587-604, treating of associations for benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious, or missionary purposes; and in the case of religious societies, containing some specific provisions. All these associations are required to file a certificate in the office of the recorder of deeds, stating among other things, the name or title by which the society shall be known, its particular business and objects, and the number of trustees.

In the case of societies for the purpose of religious worship or to establish and maintain private schools for religious purposes, rules and regulations may be adopted by the trustees in accordance with the rules or disciplines governing the church or denomination to which such society may belong. By section 602, any such societies may reincorporate or continue in existence by filing a certificate with the recorder of deeds.

I am warranted in supposing that the associations to which the board commits children for care, referred to in your original communication, are organized under the above cited provisions of law. It was impossible for me to give an opinion as to whether the board was restricted in the application of its funds to any of these unless the facts as to the control and conduct of them were before me.

In the inclosure with your late communication is certain information, of a more or less definite nature, which I will consider applicable to all of the institutions you mention, as affected by the restrictive provisions of the appropriation act of May 26, 1908 (35 Stat., 274-305).

A careful examination by me shows that the provisions in constitutions and statutes bearing upon the use of public moneys in aid of sectarian bodies or for sectarian purposes have not been very frequently before the courts for construction. Different language is used in the several enactments, but in all the laws and the decisions of the courts upon such laws, the public policy that the public funds paid by the public and contributed by members of all sects shall not be appropriated to maintain or give preference to any particular sect, unless by specific expression, is asserted.

The constitution of Nevada provides that "no public funds of any kind or character whatever, state, county, or municipal, shall be used for sectarian purposes." The legislature passed an act "to appropriate funds for the relief of the several orphan asylums of the State." A large sum becoming due to the Nevada Orphan Asylum for the support of orphans under the provisions of this act, and the auditor of state having refused to audit the account upon the ground that it was forbidden by the constitutional inhibition, a mandamus was prayed to compel him to do so. It was shown that the institution did not make any distinction in its reception of orphans on account of creed or sect. It was also shown that the asylum and the school attached thereto was controlled exclusively by Sisters of Charity, members of the Roman Catholic Church, and who can not become Sisters unless they are members of that church. The asylum was decided to be a sectarian institution.

It was urged that the appropriation was not for sectarian purposes, but for the physical necessities of the orphans. But the court said: "The \$75 appropriated for each orphan is a contribution only. Should it be given, it would be used for the relief and support of a sectarian institution, and in part, at least, for sectarian purposes." The mandamus was refused. (*State of Nevada v. Kalleck*, 16 Nev., 378.)

By the Illinois constitution it is provided: "Neither the general assembly, nor any county, city, town, township, school district, or other public corporation shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever, anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property ever be made by the State, or any public corporation, to any church, or for any sectarian purpose."

An act of legislature required certain female infants to be committed by the county court to the Industrial School of Chicago. The school was a corporation which did not own or lease any building or conduct a school, but which placed the children in certain institutions known as "The House of the Good Shepherd" and "St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum," under the control of the Roman Catholic Church. An action was brought against the county to recover for the care and support of the infants. But the court decided that the inhibition of the constitution prohibited the payment. (*Cook County v. Chicago Indus. School*, 125 Ill., 540.)

The constitution of South Dakota provides: "That no money or property of the State shall be given or appropriated for the benefit of any sectarian or religious society or institution;" and section 16, article 8, provides that "no appropriation of lands, money, or other property, or credits to aid any sectarian school shall ever be made by the State or any county or municipality within the State. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in any school aided or supported by the State." By a law passed prior to the adoption of the constitution the colleges and academies in which instructions should be given to classes of pupils in such institutions in the methods of teaching under such rules and regulations as the said board of education should prescribe, the tuition of which students should be paid by the Territory: *Held*, That the law, so far as it authorized the designation of sectarian universities, colleges, or academies by said board of education in which such classes should be taught, was inconsistent with and repugnant to the provisions of the state constitution, and became

inoperative and ceased to be of binding force or effect after the adoption of the state constitution, within the State.

A contract with the Pierre University, a corporation organized and existing generally to maintain and promulgate the doctrine and belief of the Christian sect known as "Presbyterian," was held void and not binding upon the State. The court held that notwithstanding rules and regulations prescribed by the board of education for the universities, colleges, and academies designated by said board in which classes of students should be taught the methods of teaching provided that the course of instruction for students should be as prescribed by the said board of education; that the principal and teachers of the normal department of the school so designated should be approved by such board; and that the students of the normal department should be excused, if they so desired, from any exercise where sectarian doctrines should be taught or any comments made upon the Scriptures; as the teachers in such normal department in the Pierre University were selected, employed, and paid by the Presbyterian University, subject only to the approval of the board of education, and constituted a part of its faculty, and that the money claimed in this action, if paid, will go to it and not to the teachers directly, its payment to plaintiff would be "to aid" the plaintiff, and therefore comes within the prohibition of the constitution of this State. (*Synod of Dakota v. The State*, 2 S. Dak., 366.)

The constitution of Massachusetts provides that: "All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the State for the support of common schools shall be applied to and expended in no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such moneys shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance exclusively of its own school."

In *Jenkins v. Andover* (103 Mass., 94) it was held: A town has no authority independently of statute law, nor, under the eighteenth article of amendment of the constitution of the Commonwealth, can take authority by statute to raise by taxation and appropriate money to support a school, as a public school, which is founded by a charitable bequest that vests the order and superintendence of it in trustees who, though a majority of them are to be chosen by the inhabitants of the town, yet are limited to be members of certain religious societies.

The language of the act of 1908, referred to by you, is peculiar. It is more general than that of the constitutional provisions construed in the cases I have cited. Some participation in the funds appropriated is permitted to sectarian institutions. That portion is limited to "institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control."

The statute is permissive in that regard and allows the payment within the discretion of the board of \$1,500 out of the amount appropriated to sectarian houses. But the prohibition in the enactment is not confined to the use of the balance of the appropriation for sectarian purposes. It matters not that the institutions may be opened to all children, whether Protestant or Catholic, or of any denomination, or that the children are not required to be instructed in any religious tenets or doctrines. It is not of consequence that the purposes of the institutions are charitable and that the money would be used only for the physical necessities of the children. The prohibition is of payment to institutions "under sectarian control."

Taking the facts as set forth in the inclosure, I am clearly of opinion that these institutions are under sectarian control, when governed by persons belonging to a denomination or sect, clothed in a garb or acting in a distinctive character as members of the denomination or sect.

Of course, in every case there is a question of fact, but an examination of the articles of association and an observation of the conduct of an institution ought to readily resolve the question whether it is "under sectarian control." Keeping in view the peculiar distribution of the funds appropriated for the care of these children, it is not too narrow a construction to hold that institutions under sectarian control are institutions where the prevailing influence exercised in their governance is that of a particular sect or denomination.

The word "adjudged" I do not regard as requiring judicial action by a court. It is used in the sense of "determined," "considered." In this sense it is not difficult of application to the several institutions mentioned. In the first instance the determination must necessarily be by the Board of Children's Guardians, subject to the audit of the accounts for disbursements by the auditing officers of the Treasury.

Respectfully,

B. PICKMAN MANN,
President Board of Children's Guardians, Washington, D. C.

ROBERT A. HOWARD, Attorney.

APPENDIX D.

SUMMARY OF DECLARATIONS OF CONFERENCE ON CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 25 AND 26, 1909.

1. *Home care.*—Children of worthy parents or deserving mothers, should, as a rule, be kept with their parents at home.
2. *Preventive work.*—The effort should be made to eradicate causes of dependency such as disease and accident, and to substitute compensation and insurance for relief.
3. *Home finding.*—Homeless and neglected children, if normal, should be cared for in families, when practicable.
4. *Cottage system.*—Institutions should be on the cottage plan with small units as far as possible.
5. *Incorporation.*—Agencies caring for dependent children should be incorporated, on approval of a suitable state board.
6. *State inspection.*—The State should inspect the work of all agencies which care for dependent children.
7. *Inspection of educational work.*—Educational work of institutions and agencies caring for dependent children should be supervised by state educational authorities.
8. *Facts and records.*—Complete histories of dependent children and their parents, based upon personal investigation and supervision, should be recorded for guidance of child-caring agencies.
9. *Physical care.*—Every needy child should receive the best medical and surgical attention, and be instructed in health and hygiene.
10. *Cooperation.*—Local child-caring agencies should cooperate and establish joint bureaus of information.
11. *Undesirable legislation.*—Prohibitive legislation against transfer of dependent children between States should be repealed.
12. *Permanent organization.*—A permanent organization for work along the lines of these resolutions is desirable.
13. *Federal children's bureau.*—Establishment of a federal children's bureau is desirable, and enactment of pending bill is earnestly recommended.
- 14.—Suggests special message to Congress favoring federal children's bureau and other legislation applying above principles to District of Columbia and other federal territory.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF REV. LOUIS STERN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD, ON NATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 9-16, 1909.*To the Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia:*

In submitting my report of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections held in Buffalo, June 9-16, allow me to thank you at the outset for the privilege afforded me to represent our body at so great and memorable a gathering. It is obvious that under the limitations of a brief report my observations and suggestions can, in the main, be only of a general character. After all, the information to be derived from an experience of this kind is, to the average attendant, only secondary to its inspiration. A vast concourse of some of the nation's best men and women, united in one great common cause, congregated for one lofty purpose—the discussion of the best methods of alleviating distress, correcting social wrongs and industrial evils—in short, attempting to improve abnormal conditions that are responsible for the woes and miseries of suffering humanity. What could strengthen us more deeply in the conviction that the work we are specially engaged in is, indeed, sacred; what could be a greater stimulus to double our efforts in performing our particular part in the greatest humanitarian movement the world has ever witnessed? Indeed, taking the broader view of the work of the conference in fields so many and varied, yet all interdependent and closely related to each other, it was peculiarly interesting to note how the subject of child-caring and child-saving entered upon almost every topic, cropping out every now and then in discussions of subjects seemingly quite foreign and unrelated.

As a matter of course, the numerous meetings, papers, and discussions of special bearing on the work of our board claimed the greater share of my attention. Very much the same questions that concerned the conference called in our own city by Mr. Roosevelt occupied the attention of most speakers, leading to similar conclusions. "The home ties, if possible, must be preserved. The home should not be broken up because

of poverty, and relief be given the mother, sufficient to keep all children" (Homer Folks), while on the other hand, the necessity of breaking up "sham homes" was insisted upon.

The value of institutions for the careful and proper preparation of children according to their individual traits and needs, with a view to successful and satisfactory home placing, was emphasized. An address on the subject by Rev. Brother Barnabas, superintendent Lincoln Agricultural School, Somers Center, N. Y., was particularly interesting, showing the great care taken there of each individual child and the splendid results thus obtained.

The thought voiced in the late Washington convention, notably by Judge Mack, of Chicago, that the keynote of all child-caring work is preventive work. "Not what we shall do for the dependent child of to-day, not whether he shall go into an institution or into a family home, but how shall we stop dependency? To get at the causes and eradicate them, by getting together with all those working for social betterment." These and others of a similar strain were the thoughts echoed again and again at the Buffalo conference. "Fore care rather than after care, so as to keep the child out of the juvenile court." Judge Moses, of the Baltimore juvenile court, declared that the juvenile court is not the panacea for the evils of child delinquency. So also Hastings H. Hart (chairman of children's research work, Russell Sage Foundation, N. Y.), "What is done in the juvenile court is not the best that can be done for the child."

"A few years ago we thought the juvenile court was the thing," said Mrs. Campbell, of Anderson, Ind., "now we feel that we can get along without it; prevention must be the central thought of all future child-saving efforts." * * * Let me remark that the time will come, and we sincerely hope come soon, when preventive work will be so perfected and systematized as to empty the juvenile courts and deplete the ranks of children under the care of institutions like our own. For the present we have to deal with conditions as they confront us. What suggests itself as of immediate practical importance and direct value to our board and its work is in the first place the subject of the best record system for children's societies, presented by Mr. Solenberg, of Philadelphia. Our agent, Mr. Cisco, has taken hold of this matter and should receive every assistance possible in the contemplated improvement.

The second subject of particular importance to us is the liberal endowment of other child-caring agencies for the proper supervision of their wards in scattered homes compared with which the flagrant inefficiency of our own equipment becomes painfully manifest. I think I do not err in saying that where we have two or three placing officers or visiting agents, other organizations have in proportion three or four times that number or more.

Interesting in this direction is what Mr. Kelso, superintendent of children's work, Toronto, had to tell the conference, how most liberally the Canadian government cares for the dependent children of the Dominion. Of about 5,000 dependent children placed in suitable homes by a large number of small societies, each placement is promptly reported to the central office controlled by the government, from which office the most careful supervision of each and every child is exercised, at brief and regular intervals, and regardless of expense. I am free to admit that my patriotic pride received a severe setback when I compared this wise and timely munificence of our neighboring monarchical government with the miserly policy of our legislators in this our glorious capital of the land of the free and the home of the brave.

I think Congress should be made acquainted not only with what our Canadian neighbors are doing but that we gather and submit statistics from various kindred societies throughout the States regarding their financial endowment, number of employees, etc., in order to procure appropriations fully commensurate with the requirements, the dignity, and importance of the sacred task we are charged to perform.

Respectfully submitted.

LOUIS STERN.

APPENDIX F.

REPORT OF JOHN A. CISCO, AGENT OF THE BOARD, ON NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 9-16, 1909.

To the Board of Children's Guardians, District of Columbia:

It was indeed a very great and greatly appreciated privilege afforded me through your generous kindness to be one of your delegates to the National Conference of Charities and Correction held at Buffalo, N. Y., June 9-16, 1909.

In submitting a necessarily brief report as such delegate I will confine myself to reference to a very few of the many important features of child-caring work discussed and which commanded a very large share of the closest and most interested attention of the conference.

A feature which seemed to me of special interest in connection with our own work was the subject of "After care of institution children," as presented by Rev. Brother Barnabas, superintendent, Lincoln Agricultural School, Somers Center, N. Y. The points urged as essential preparation for successful home placement were: Careful observation and study of the individual child to determine condition and tendencies; instill habits of regularity; correct physical defects; determine fitness for specific occupation in accordance with natural tendencies and ready adaptability; give the boy for the farmer's home as careful preparation as the one for the mechanic's or the professor's home; thoroughly investigate and study the prospective home. The institution was urged as the essential place for this preparation of the child, but to keep him in an institution a day longer than necessary for such preparation is a wrong.

It was significant to note that no dissenting voice was raised to the proposition urging institutional training.

The necessity of continued and frequent visitation and systematic supervision after placement was urged by all speakers who discussed the various features of child-caring work. "Have the boy know that we are looking after him and are always ready to help him" was an earnest expression applauded with enthusiasm. The most specific and thorough plan for this work was that presented by J. J. Kelso, superintendent of children's work, Toronto, in his presentation of "What Ontario is doing for children." The work there is done at government expense through branch aid societies in all towns and cities. The welfare of the child is considered of first importance and the expense of a day's journey or a 40-mile drive to visit one child is of secondary consideration.

While the matter of the proportion of placing and visiting officers to the number of children under care and supervision necessary to efficient conduct of this department was not discussed in the conference, it was the privilege of your delegates to present this question in conference with Mr. Homer Folks, of New York; Mr. Charles Birtwell, of Boston; Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger, of Philadelphia; and others prominent in the work. Upon a statement to these gentlemen of the existing conditions, they were united in the expressed opinion that at least twelve placing and supervising officers are necessary to the proper conduct of this department of the work of this board.

"The value of a good record system for children's societies and institutions" was a feature of special importance and interest presented by Edwin D. Solenberger, general secretary, Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania. Record points especially urged by Mr. Solenberger were these: Record should show causes of dependency, contain information indicating how the case may be best treated, and showing progress of child, correctly spelled name, exact age with date of birth, religious faith of parents, name and address of all members of the family, previous institution or charity organization record. We should have a method in our record system by which we can get and have sufficient information to know and study the child in the light of its origin and environment. This information should be at hand when the child is received.

The placing record should be kept complete as to each movement or transfer of the child, and reasons therefor, and as to each family with which it is placed. Record of the child and of the home should be separate. The home record should be available for ready reference in case of future application. Record should contain the result of all investigations in readily comprehensive form. The record folder should contain visitor's, teacher's, and pastor's reports and all correspondence in the case. Visiting officers should visit the school attended by the child, and a school and church attendance index should be kept. The points urged by Mr. Solenberger were emphasized by W. S. Reynolds, state agent, board of state charities, Indiana, and were received with the manifest approval of the conference.

Some recommendations are suggested by the matters here presented. These I will be pleased to offer later when in possession of some additional important data being sought through correspondence.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. CISCO, *Agent.*

APPENDIX G.

AGENT'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

The Board of Children's Guardians:

I have the honor to submit herewith various statements and statistical tables in relation to the work of this office during the past fiscal year and the distribution of the wards of the board and feeble-minded children under its supervision. These statements and tables present matter in comprehensive form and of special interest to those interested in the careful study of child-caring work.

INDENTURE CONTRACTS AND ACCOUNTS—MAINTENANCE FUND.

Special attention has been given to the work of obtaining prompt execution of indenture contracts upon placement of ward on indenture, and the collection of the payments due on indenture and apprentice accounts to the credit of wards. These efforts have resulted in the receipt of \$801.68 during the last six months of the fiscal year. The various small payments aggregating this sum have been placed to the credit of the wards to whom due, respectively, and deposited in bank at interest. It is hoped that each of these many accounts will prove a valuable incentive and nucleus of a much larger savings account when the ward has attained majority. It has not been found possible heretofore, with the limited office force employed, to give the thorough and prompt attention to these contracts and accounts which their importance demands, and the work accomplished in this connection during the past year has been done at the expense of other office work of equal importance and of a large portion of the attention and time of the agent which should not have been required in this detail service. A like condition has existed in relation to the large number of accounts of money paid by relatives and friends toward the maintenance of wards. While much important work has been done in this connection, it is evident that these funds could be largely increased through the thorough, systematic attention to these accounts that their importance deserves. The detail work necessary in this connection is extensive, and the public interests and the interests of the wards of the board demand the employment of a competent and experienced accounting clerk for this branch of the service.

HOME FINDING AND PLACING.

Three hundred and forty-six placements of wards in free homes were made during the year. A number of these were replacements of wards returned because of unsatisfactory conditions, in some cases the fault being in the home and in others with the ward. In some instances returned wards have been placed in institutions for needed discipline and training. With a very few exceptions these placements were made in the District of Columbia and Virginia. A large number of the more than 400 wards in free homes outside of the District of Columbia have been visited during the year, but with the urgent necessity of pushing the placing-out work in order to take wards off the expense list because of the limited appropriations made by Congress for their board and care, and with the inadequate force provided for this extensive and important work it has been impossible to have all the wards visited, as required by law, much less as required by the best interests of the wards and the proper conduct of the service.

VISITING AND INSPECTION.

Besides those in institutions, there are about 800 wards in the District of Columbia. They have been visited during the year, and many of them more than once, and the boarding home inspected; but it is obvious that this work can not be done as it should be by one visiting inspector. This work demands more thorough service than it has been possible to give it because of the inadequate number of employees.

Fully half of the above-designated wards are on trial with relatives and friends, and in many cases this condition has existed for a long period. Only with an adequate force of inspectors can the home conditions and the conduct and character of the parents and friends with whom these wards have been placed and continued on trial be had under such thorough supervision as to intelligently determine the advisability of continuing the guardianship of this board. It is more than probable that in many of these cases conditions have so improved that continued guardianship is unnecessary, and in all such cases it should be terminated and the expense of supervision be eliminated.

The fidelity of the employees of the board to their various duties and their ready and active service merit special mention and commendation.

I beg to here express my very high appreciation of the many courtesies extended and the patience and forbearance shown me by the board.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. CISCO,
Agent, Board of Children's Guardians.

APPENDIX H.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

To the Board of Children's Guardians:

I beg to submit herewith my annual report of the medical and surgical work for wards of the board for the year ending June 30, 1909. I have had 363 wards under my care during the year. The whole number of cases treated was 481, and the number of visits made was 1,729. The low rate of infant mortality among foundlings, abandoned infants, and other neglected, sick, poorly nourished infants given into the care of the board deserves recognition and commendation.

For sixteen years your physician has labored in trying to teach the many nurses who so faithfully care for these little ones the preciousness and sacredness of life, and that a large percentage of lives may be saved by the exercise of care and cleanliness.

So many little lives have been saved that seemed hopeless when picked up in the night—on the streets and byways often a cold wintry night—and carried to one of the precinct nurses.

We can count scores of happy, bright children, many of them now in our public schools, who came to the board in this way.

The excellent system adopted by the board for the immediate examination of all cases, and prompt medical services whenever needed, whether day or night, has brought good results.

The proper food and its preparation, and in many cases the source of its supply, are looked after by your physician, also the hygienic surroundings or condition of the home in which the child lives.

Close attention is given to cleanliness, and care of the mouth, nose, ears, and the eyes of the children, as well as the constant watch for diseased conditions of these parts.

Imagine the educational value of their instruction in each home where the children are placed.

So the board's influence does not stop with its own wards, but touches, enlightens, and helps the community in which they are placed.

I do all I can in this direction, seeking in all my work not simply immediate relief, but a permanent betterment of methods, and an uplift of the discouraged, bewildered, struggling poor, toward a desire for the luxury and distinction of cleanliness and wholesome living, which habit so soon makes it a necessity.

As the "laws of changeless justice bind" the alley with the avenue in the matters of health, the board should receive every help and encouragement for the noble, far-reaching work it is doing.

Respectfully submitted.

JULIA R. HALL, M. D.

JUNE 30, 1909.

APPENDIX I.

[From act of May 26, 1908, making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for other purposes.]

For the Board of Children's Guardians, created under the act approved July twenty-six, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses, three thousand, one hundred dollars;

For agent, one thousand, eight hundred dollars; executive clerk one thousand and eighty dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; placing officer, seven hundred and twenty dollars; investigating clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars; record clerk, six hundred and sixty dollars; visiting inspector, six hundred dollars, one clerk, six hundred dollars; messenger, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, seven thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, sixteen thousand dollars, for board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from one place to another, with authority to pay not more than one thousand five hundred dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, forty thousand dollars; in all for the Board of Children's Guardians, sixty-six thousand, six hundred and sixty dollars.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed two hundred dollars at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

[From act of March 4, 1909, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and for prior years, and for other purposes.]

Board of Children's Guardians: For additional amount required for board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay in addition to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars heretofore authorized a further sum not to exceed two thousand dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, fiscal year nineteen hundred and nine, six thousand dollars.

The sum of two thousand and ninety-four dollars and nineteen cents of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for board and care of children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District and for temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, is hereby made available for payment to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, in addition to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars authorized and paid to said institutions during said fiscal year.

[From act of August 5, 1909, making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1909, and for other purposes.]

For additional amount required for board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of the Board of Children's Guardians by the courts of the District of Columbia, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, fiscal year nineteen hundred and nine, six thousand dollars, one half of which sum shall be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia and one half from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

APPENDIX J.

[From act of March 3, 1909, making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and for other purposes.]

Board of Children's Guardians: For the board of Children's Guardians created under the Act approved July twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, namely: For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, city directory, and all office and sundry expenses, three thousand, one hundred dollars;

For agent, one thousand eight hundred dollars; executive clerk one thousand and eighty dollars; placing officer, nine hundred dollars; two placing officers, at eight hundred and forty dollars each; investigating clerk, eight hundred and forty dollars; record clerk six hundred and sixty dollars; visiting inspector, six hundred dollars; one clerk, six hundred dollars; messenger, three hundred and sixty dollars; in all, eight thousand five hundred and twenty dollars;

For maintenance of feeble-minded children, sixteen thousand dollars;

For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for the temporary care of children pending investigation or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than one thousand, five hundred dollars to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control and not more than three hundred dollars for burial of children dying while under charge of the board, thirty-five thousand dollars;

In all, for Board of Children's Guardians, sixty-one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia, and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed two hundred dollars at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

APPENDIX K

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1911, AND REASONS THEREFOR.

ESTIMATES FOR 1911.

The following estimates for the needs of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, were forwarded October 1, 1909, and a hearing thereon was granted by your board October 2, 1909:

For administrative expenses, including expenses in placing and visiting children, purchase of books, including city directory and subscription to charities and juvenile court record, and all office and sundry expenses...	\$3, 100. 00
For agent.....	\$1, 800. 00
For executive clerk.....	1, 200. 00
For investigating clerk.....	1, 080. 00
For two placing officers, each \$1,080.....	2, 160. 00
For three placing officers, each \$900.....	2, 700. 00
For accounting clerk.....	1, 080. 00
For record clerk.....	900. 00
For two visiting inspectors, each \$900.....	1, 800. 00
For clerk.....	720. 00
For messenger.....	420. 00
For temporary service not to exceed.....	200. 00
In all for personal services.....	14, 060. 00
For maintenance of feeble-minded children.....	22, 000. 00
For board and care of all children committed to the guardianship of said board by the courts of the District, and for temporary care of children pending investigation, or while being transferred from place to place, with authority to pay not more than \$4,000 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control, and not more than \$300 for burial of children dying while under charge of board.....	50, 000. 00
In all for the Board of Children's Guardians.....	89, 160. 00

The said Board of Children's Guardians is authorized to accept voluntary aid in the placement and supervision of children under its care, and to defray from its appropriation for administrative expenses the actual and necessary expenses incident to such voluntary aid.

The disbursing officer of the District of Columbia is authorized to advance to the agent of the Board of Children's Guardians, upon requisitions previously approved by the auditor of the District of Columbia and upon such security as may be required of said agent by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, sums of money not to exceed \$200 at any one time, to be used for expenses in placing and visiting children, traveling on official business of the board, and for office and sundry expenses, all such expenditures to be accounted for to the accounting officers of the District of Columbia within one month on itemized vouchers properly approved.

REMARKS.

The board has given very careful consideration to the preparation of these estimates, with the result that it has determined that unless an increased force of employees is provided its most essential and pressing work must be neglected, as has been the case for many years heretofore.

The act establishing the board provides that:

"All children under the guardianship of the board shall be visited not less than once each year by an agent of the board, and as much oftener as the welfare of the child demands."

As a matter of fact not all children under the guardianship of the board have been visited as often as once a year, because with the limited number of employees such visitation has been impracticable. During the past year the board has had two placing officers, whose duty it has been not merely to visit the wards of the board already placed out, but also to find homes for wards to be placed out.

During the last six months of the fiscal year, in addition to the inspection of offered homes, the examination and selection of wards for placement, and the placing of wards in homes requiring a total of 405 visits to homes and wards in the District, these placing officers have made 160 visits to wards placed outside of the District of Columbia.

The board has in addition 1 visiting inspector to visit the 800 wards placed in homes in the District. During the above-named period this inspector has made 2,431 visits, an average of 3 to each ward. If the same average had been maintained in visiting the 475 wards outside of the District, 1,425 visits would have been made to them. It is not asserted that it is necessary to maintain such an average, though it is evident that no supervision which might be made over wards placed in any home would be likely to be excessive. This is especially the case when the most careful selection of homes for the children is not made before the children are placed out. With the best care it is not certain that a given home will be suited to a given child until a trial has been made. Expectations and doubts as to the success of a placement may often be solved most readily and thoroughly by an experiment, but for such an experiment the best available information in regard to the characteristics of a proposed home should be obtained in advance of the placement, and a sufficient number of visits should be made soon after placement.

The process of selecting homes involves several steps. In the first place, offers of homes or solicitations of children for homes are received, and in the second place, confidential correspondence is conducted with clergymen, business men, local officials, and other persons in regard to the homes. Then the home should be visited personally by the placing officer, at least as soon as the child is placed. But it is evident that this process involves much time and labor. For the mere placement the present office force is inadequate.

It is considered by competent authorities that such an organization as this board should have 1 visiting employee for each 100 of its wards placed in private homes. To maintain such an average the board should now have 12 placing officers and visiting inspectors.

For the year 1909-10 the board has three placing officers and one visiting inspector. For the coming year it asks for two more placing officers and one more visiting inspector. The functions of these two kinds of officers are substantially alike. As arranged hitherto the visiting inspector has visited children mainly in homes in the District of Columbia, where the large proportion of the wards of the board are in homes of parents or relatives or in boarding homes, or are infants, and the supervision has been mainly hygienic; while the two placing officers have visited children placed outside of the District in homes where children are indentured or apprenticed to strangers or are kept on trial for adoption. These are not, however, hard and fast lines for distinction.

The only other additional employee for whom appropriation is asked is an accounting clerk.

A large amount of financial work is required of the board.

With few exceptions provision is made in the contract by which wards of the board are placed on indenture that a definite sum of money, usually \$50, shall be paid by the foster parent to the ward when the ward reaches the age of 18. Experience having shown the difficulty of enforcing this payment in a lump sum, such payment is now required to be made in annual installments. If a child is placed on indenture at an early age, such payments may be made to begin when the child is 10 or 12 years of age, and to be eight or six in number, or if the child is older when placed the installments may be fewer. To maintain proper supervision over these payments an account must be kept with each ward. Demand must be made for the money when payment is due. An examination of these contracts for the past three years has shown that no proper account has been kept for lack of proper office force. The agent, and the placing officers as his assistants, have not had time to attend to this work. Money due to the wards of the board to give them a small start in the more or less independent life which they may be expected to lead upon reaching the age of 18 may thereby be lost. While the age of legal majority is 21, little control of wards above the age of 18 is practicable, and power of self-support should be reached by that age. Many wards become capable of independence earlier, and the indenture money due them may be used by them in the discretion of the board at any time.

Wards of the board may be placed out on apprenticeship, with wages coming due them weekly or monthly. The board should have an accounting clerk to ascertain that these wages are received and in some measure how they are expended.

Parents or relatives contribute in many cases by weekly or monthly payments toward the support of wards of the board. Some of these payments are voluntary and are made at the suggestion of the agent. Others are compulsory under orders of the court.

By the act of March 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1093), under certain conditions attending the commitment of children to the board "the said court shall require the father or the mother of such child, or both such father and mother, to contribute by stated payments, to be made to the said Board of Children's Guardians, toward the support of such child such sum or sums, monthly, weekly, or otherwise, as in the judgment of the court either or both such father or mother should and may be able to pay.

"SEC. 7. That the disbursing officer of the Board of Children's Guardians shall receive and shall be responsible under his bond for all moneys paid to said board under the provisions of this act, and shall pay the amounts so received by him into the Treasury of the United States within twenty days after the close of each fiscal quarter."

While at the time of the passage of this act the agent of the board was the disbursing officer, and at present the disbursing officer of the District of Columbia acts in most cases as such disbursing officer, the payments directed to be made as above are neither made to the one or to the other, but to the clerk of the juvenile court.

The agent of the board should be able, at least by means of an accounting clerk, to keep accounts for these payments, and should rather receive these payments at the office of the board. It is not a function of the clerk of the juvenile court, who, moreover, has no appropriate leisure for the performance of this task, and is not responsible to the agent of the board, and may not be responsible to anyone so far as the handling of these funds is concerned.

It is held by the auditor of the District of Columbia that the moneys received from parents and relatives, voluntary and compulsory, toward the support of wards of the board and deposited in the Treasury may be applied, so far as they suffice, toward the payment of the cost of such support, thus setting free for further payments a corresponding amount of the moneys appropriated by Congress.

Beyond the question of the number of employees required to perform the work of the board is the question of the quality of such employees. Such quality is determined to a considerable extent by the amount of the salary that is paid. That is to say, that while in some degree persons can be found to do the work of the board who are so actuated by altruistic motives as to be willing to accept salaries for such work for which they would not undertake equally laborious and responsible work of other kinds, the number of such persons is too limited and the altruistic disposition is not always the highest qualification for the work. There would probably be no difficulty in finding at any time a plenty of persons who would accept employment by the board at almost any salary that would be paid, however low; but the board would be at a loss to employ such persons. Under favorable circumstances the board may find satisfactory employees at times who are fitted by disposition and ability to enter its employ at the present salaries, as it has done at times past, but it can not be sure to retain them when by reason of their acquisition of greater ability through experience and the increase of their needs in maintaining themselves and their position in life they find opportunities to better themselves. Nor should the government trade on their good will to exact service from them at less than fair remuneration. A comparison of the salaries which have been paid by the board in the past, and are now paid, with those paid in other governmental service for work of equal grade, shows that the salaries paid by the board are in every case below the proper limit. The board therefore appeals to the determining powers for more adequate remuneration of the salaries of its present employees and for the readier means to procure the services of additional employees of the requisite grades.

The following increases in salaries of employees are solicited at the present time:

Executive clerk.....	\$120
Investigating clerk.....	240
Placing officer.....	180
Two placing officers, each.....	60
Record clerk.....	240
Visiting inspector.....	300
Clerk.....	120
Messenger.....	60

If this list of increases appears too large, it should be borne in mind that it is called for by the unreasonable smallness of present salaries as related to the character of the employees and the quality of service rendered by them.

Among the most pressing faults of the present field service of the board is the lack of visitation of placed-out wards. Some of these wards are placed in distant States, such as Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, and California. It is evident that if the placing officers of the board must visit these wards even once a year an inordinate expenditure of time and car fare will be necessitated. All these States, however, have child-caring agencies or philanthropic citizens who may be within easy access of wards of the board and who, if commissioned officially for the purpose, may make visitations to these wards in behalf of the board. The board is forbidden by law to accept voluntary services and, if it were permitted to accept such, could not properly expect its aids to defray their own expenses in the service of the board, nor would it probably be authorized to reimburse such expenses to persons not officially connected with it. For these reasons a contingent appropria-

tion for personal services is solicited, the amount of such appropriation being tentatively placed at \$200. Undoubtedly, if such method of procuring temporary services succeeds, a large increase of effectiveness in visitation of wards may be secured at small cost. The appropriation asked for administrative expenses aside from cost of personal services is the same as heretofore made. The contemplated increase in number of placing officers, if granted, should be followed by an increased amount of travel. Although a considerable balance of the appropriation for these purposes for the present year was returned to the treasury, the conditions during the year were unusual. A change of agent and of one placing officer and other conditions interfered with the normal execution of the work of placement and visitation. The board has for the coming year one more placing officer than for the past, which should enable a larger amount of travel and visitation to be made. Against the possibility that a balance may result from such an appropriation as may be made is the certainty that if the appropriation were insufficient the work of the board would have to be suspended, for whereas the board is not responsible for such cost as may be imposed upon it by the courts in committing children to its care and, if it were unable to place and visit them in free homes could bring them back to the District and board them out, incurring debt therefor, it has within its control the cost of administration and may be held to account for exceeding the appropriation.

For several years, since it was decided that the board could not purchase books without specific authorization, authority has been solicited to make such purchases, as improvements in the execution of its work are facilitated by enabling the members and employees of the board to become acquainted with what is being done and thought by other workers in like fields. The annual proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction should be kept at hand, and the monthly periodicals entitled "Charities" and the "Juvenile Court Record" are of immediate value, as well as the city directory for local use by the various investigators and visiting employees. The acts making appropriations for recent years have authorized the purchase of city directory, but authorization for the purchase of other books has not been granted, and the board has been dependent upon its agent or upon some member for the temporary loan of a private copy of the other publications mentioned, with no power to make these permanent possessions for reference. Authority to subscribe to "Charities" and the "Juvenile Court Record" is again solicited.

Once more the question of providing for the care of colored feeble-minded children recurs. Although steps have been inaugurated to provide a governmental institution for such care, as well as for that of white feeble-minded dependents, a year or years must intervene before such an institution gets at work. Meanwhile, year after year these children have been neglected and will continue to be neglected unless at least temporary provision be made for them. It is estimated that with \$6,000 an effective, even if incomplete, care of these children can be obtained, and an appropriation of that amount is solicited in addition to that of \$16,000 such as now appropriated substantially for the care of white children only.

The experience of the past year has shown that the estimate of \$54,000 for board and care of wards for that year was not excessive. An appropriation of \$40,000 was made initially, which has been supplemented by two deficiency appropriations of \$6,000 each, and an indebtedness of about \$2,000 remains. It is not expected that the present estimate of \$50,000 will suffice for the year to come, but it may approximate the necessary amount near enough to save the work of the board from embarrassment.

Authority has been granted to pay not more than \$1,500 to institutions adjudged to be under sectarian control. For the past year the limit has been extended by deficiency appropriation to \$3,500. When occasion arises for placing children in such institutions, it is usually practically imperative. Therefore to avoid complications a limit of \$4,000 is asked for the coming year. This does not enlarge the appropriation but gives greater scope to the discretion of the board.

In addition to what is said about the advisability of conferring upon the board authority to employ temporary personal service it is advisable that the board be authorized to accept voluntary aid in its work. Such aid can be obtained and is often of great value and in some cases indispensable to the most efficient work. Such authorization is again solicited.

The other items embraced in the estimates are repetitions of matters which have been sanctioned by earlier appropriation acts and are supposed to need no argumentative support.

APPENDIX L.

APPROPRIATIONS.

For administration:		
Office and sundry expenses.....	\$3, 100. 00	
Salaries.....	7, 560. 00	
		<u>\$10, 660. 00</u>
For maintenance (including burial of wards):		
Act of May 26, 1908.....	40, 000. 00	
Act of March 4, 1909.....	6, 000. 00	
Act of August 5, 1909.....	6, 000. 00	
		<u>52, 000. 00</u>
For care of feeble-minded children.....		16, 000. 00
		<u>78, 660. 00</u>
Total appropriations.....		78, 660. 00
Payments by relatives and friends toward maintenance.....		1, 649. 03
		<u>80, 309. 03</u>
Total funds available.....		80, 309. 03

EXPENDITURES.

For office and sundry expenses:		
Rent.....	\$45. 00	
Furniture, etc.....	355. 79	
Printing and stationery.....	134. 60	
Telephone.....	80. 85	
Travel and transportation.....	851. 81	
Telegrams.....	3. 26	
Ice.....	. 80	
Newspapers.....	11. 28	
		<u>1, 483. 39</u>
For salaries:		
Agent.....	1, 735. 00	
Executive clerk.....	1, 080. 00	
Investigating clerk.....	840. 00	
Placing officer.....	900. 00	
Placing officer.....	720. 00	
Record clerk.....	660. 00	
Visiting inspector.....	600. 00	
Clerk.....	543. 34	
Messenger.....	347. 00	
		<u>7, 425. 34</u>
Total administrative.....		8, 908. 73
Balance returned to Treasury.....		1, 751. 27
		<u>10, 660. 00</u>
For maintenance:		
In District institutions.....	22, 418. 41	
In other institutions.....	4, 423. 40	
In private boarding homes.....	23, 344. 03	
		<u>50, 185. 84</u>
Clothing.....	332. 17	
Medical care.....	1, 360. 34	
Burial of wards.....	235. 50	
		<u>52, 113. 85</u>
Balance due institutions under sectarian control.....		1, 548. 93
		<u>53, 662. 78</u>
Total cost of maintenance.....		53, 662. 78
For care of feeble-minded children:		
In Pennsylvania Training School.....	7, 395. 78	
In Virginia Home and Training School.....	4, 932. 36	
In New Jersey Training School.....	1, 150. 63	
In private boarding homes.....	276. 00	
		<u>13, 754. 97</u>
Balance.....		2, 245. 03
		<u>16, 000. 00</u>

SUMMARY.

Available for salaries and administration.....	\$10,660.00	
Expended.....	8,908.73	
Balance.....		\$1,751.27
Available for maintenance other than in institutions under sectarian control.....	48,500.00	
Payments by relatives and friends.....	1,649.03	
	50,149.03	
Expended.....	48,613.85	
Balance.....		1,535.18
Expense of maintenance in institutions under sectarian con- trol.....	5,048.93	
Available for payment to same.....	3,500.00	
Balance due.....	1,548.93	
Expense of maintenance in excess of appropriations.....		13.75
Available for care of feeble-minded children.....	16,000.00	
Expended.....	13,754.97	
Balance.....		2,245.03

APPENDIX M.

The names of the institutions with which the board had contracts during the year, the annual contract rate of payments, the number of days' board, the amounts paid, and the amounts still due are given below:

Name of institution.	Annual rate.	Days' board.	Amount paid.	Amount due.
SO-CALLED NONSECTARIAN.				
Bruen Home.....	\$120	19,925	\$6,582.03	.....
Children's Temporary Home.....	156	22,817	9,763.83	.....
Junior Republic.....	156	2,304	923.40	.....
Industrial Home School.....	156	6,874	2,938.03	.....
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	156	7,334	3,134.52	.....
SO-CALLED SECTARIAN.				
House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.....	100	1,636	312.78	\$135.11
House of Good Shepherd, Washington.....	100	4,171	788.78	353.16
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	100	466	66.64	61.06
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	100	3,043	457.83	348.87
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	120	5,837	1,191.54	718.66
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	100	957	162.43	108.45
St. Rose's Industrial School.....	100	288	45.81	33.36
House of Mercy.....	100	850	99.34	135.11
FEEBLE-MINDED.				
Pennsylvania Training School.....	225	12,012	7,395.98	.....
Virginia Home and Training School.....	225	8,001	4,932.36	.....
New Jersey Training School.....	250	1,679	1,150.00	.....

APPENDIX N.

The following tables, brought up and continued from former years, show the amounts and rates of expenditures for maintenance, administration, and supervision from several points of view:

Year.	Maintenance.						Administration and supervision.							
	Average number in boarding homes.	Expense of maintenance in boarding homes.	Per capita cost.	Average number in boarding homes and institutions.	Whole expense of maintenance.	Per capita cost, based on whole number on expense.	Average number in free homes.	Average number in boarding homes.	Total average number subject to supervision.	Total expense of administration and supervision.	Administrative cost per capita, based on number subject to supervision.	Total average number of wards.	Total expenses.	General per capita.
1894.....	20.64	\$3,203.30	\$155.20	43.35	\$4,738.00	\$109.06	63.99	46.24	66.88	\$3,933.72	\$58.80	110.23	\$11,875.02	\$107.72
1895.....	47.74	6,426.44	134.40	59.23	6,173.59	104.23	107.02	114.38	162.12	3,706.66	22.87	221.4	16,306.69	73.65
1896.....	70.73	8,145.98	115.17	51.83	5,821.72	112.32	122.56	164.66	235.39	4,000.00	16.99	287.22	17,967.70	62.55
1897.....	79.7	9,019.02	113.16	46.89	6,192.09	132.05	126.61	209.19	279.89	4,000.00	14.29	342.22	19,211.11	56.13
1898.....	113.7	12,985.36	114.20	61.7	9,229.78	149.59	175.4	209	322.7	4,587.85	14.21	423.31	26,802.99	63.31
1899.....	144.6	16,119.16	111.46	88.9	12,792.47	143.89	233.5	252	396.6	5,659.51	14.26	519.2	34,571.14	66.58
1900.....	119.6	13,406.12	112.23	116.01	17,555.52	151.31	235.46	331.52	450.97	5,966.00	13.22	608.8	36,927.64	60.65
1901.....	121.92	12,724.16	104.36	141.94	23,261.12	163.87	263.86	400.85	522.77	7,406.67	12.18	664.71	42,698.45	64.23
1902.....	132.32	13,039.53	98.54	158.29	26,836.27	169.54	290.61	475.64	607.96	8,594.87	11.21	766.25	47,282.47	61.71
1903.....	143.91	16,011.91	111.26	134.41	20,073.88	149.34	278.32	622.49	766.40	8,690.00	10.72	900.81	44,680.66	49.60
1904.....	130.29	14,583.78	111.16	205.93	32,028.51	155.53	336.22	671.37	801.66	10,000.00	10.74	1,007.59	55,212.29	54.79
1905.....	175.56	19,033.21	108.41	231.08	35,049.21	151.67	406.64	755.5	931.06	10,000.00	10.01	1,162.14	64,082.42	55.14
1906.....	160.66	17,166.41	106.84	209.2	30,232.43	144.51	369.86	909.88	1,070.54	9,593.15	8.08	1,279.74	58,118.64	45.41
1907.....	144.27	16,961.02	117.56	162.1	31,232.23	132.19	306.37	1,042.47	1,186.74	9,593.15	8.08	1,348.81	47,983.73	35.57
1908.....	146.05	19,308.02	132.20	165.9	24,404.89	147.10	311.95	1,074.47	1,220.52	9,485.45	7.77	1,386.4	53,196.16	38.37
1909.....	191.8	24,704.37	128.80	210.88	28,722.91	136.20	402.68	1,141.38	1,333.18	8,908.75	6.67	1,544.06	62,336.01	40.37

APPENDIX O.

DISTRIBUTION OF WARDS OF THE BOARD IN INSTITUTIONS AND HOMES, JUNE 30, 1909.

White:	
Bruen Home.....	43
House of the Good Shepherd.....	9
House of Mercy.....	4
Industrial Home School.....	15
National Junior Republic.....	3
New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls.....	2
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	1
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum.....	3
St. Mary's Industrial School.....	14
St. Rose's Industrial School.....	1
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum.....	1
	<hr/> 96
Boarding homes.....	16
	<hr/>
Total white on expense.....	112
On trial with relatives or friends.....	253
On trial for indenture.....	36
On trial for adoption.....	27
Indentured.....	77
Apprenticed.....	30
Absconders.....	22
In free institutions, including hospitals.....	8
	<hr/>
Total white not on expense.....	453
	<hr/>
Total white.....	565
Colored:	
Children's Temporary Home.....	50
House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.....	5
Industrial Home School for Colored Children.....	47
	<hr/> 102
Boarding homes.....	105
	<hr/>
Total colored on expense.....	207
On trial with relatives or friends.....	345
On trial for indenture.....	80
On trial for adoption.....	88
Indentured.....	195
Apprenticed.....	46
Absconders.....	94
In free institutions, including hospitals.....	5
	<hr/>
Total colored not on expense.....	853
	<hr/>
Total colored.....	1,060
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,625

APPENDIX P.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERMANENT WARDS, JUNE 30, 1909.

District of Columbia:	
Trial for indenture.....	16
Trial for adoption.....	68
Trial with friends.....	481
Indentured.....	92
Apprenticed.....	45
	<hr/>
New Jersey:	702
Trial with relatives.....	10
Apprenticed.....	1
	<hr/>
	11

Maryland:		
Trial for indenture.....	10	
Trial with friends.....	29	
Trial for adoption.....	2	
Indentured.....	39	
Apprenticed.....	7	
	<hr/>	87
Virginia:		
Trial for indenture.....	89	
Trial for adoption.....	37	
Trial with friends.....	46	
Indentured.....	123	
Apprenticed.....	20	
	<hr/>	315
Pennsylvania:		
Trial with relatives.....	13	
Trial for indenture.....	1	
Indentured.....	2	
Trial for adoption.....	2	
	<hr/>	18
Delaware:		
Indentured.....	3	
Apprenticed.....	1	
	<hr/>	4
New York:		
Trial for adoption.....	2	
Trial with relatives.....	8	
	<hr/>	10
Massachusetts:		
Trial for adoption.....	1	
Indentured.....	1	
	<hr/>	2
Ohio: Trial with relatives.....		1
West Virginia:		
Trial with friends.....	3	
Trial for adoption.....	1	
Indentured.....	5	
Apprenticed.....	1	
	<hr/>	10
Maine: Trial with friends.....		2
North Carolina:		
Trial with friends.....	1	
Indentured.....	3	
	<hr/>	4
Colorado: Trial for adoption.....		1
Michigan: Trial for adoption.....		1
Tennessee: Trial with relatives.....		1
Connecticut: Apprenticed.....		1
California: Indentured.....		1
Illinois: Indentured.....		1
Cuba: Indentured.....		1
Kentucky: Trial with relatives.....		1
Kansas: Trial with relatives.....		1
Georgia: Trial with relatives.....		1
Alabama: Indentured.....		1
In institutions:		
In District of Columbia.....	187	
Outside of District.....	24	
	<hr/>	211
In boarding homes:		
In District of Columbia.....	115	
Outside of District.....	6	
	<hr/>	121
Absconders.....		116
		<hr/>
		1,625

APPENDIX Q.

The following is a summary of the cases investigated and of the number of permanent and temporary wards committed to the board during each year of its existence:

Year.	Cases investigated.	Permanent wards received.	Temporary wards received.
1893-94.....	290	203	48
1894-95.....	370	110	62
1895-96.....	392	93	70
1896-97.....	502	88	92
1897-98.....	517	95	100
1898-99.....	732	135	113
1899-1900.....	896	126	158
1900-1901.....	1,065	146	144
1901-2.....	1,338	227	158
1902-3.....	1,228	214	166
1903-4.....	1,252	213	137
1904-5.....	1,275	250	109
1905-6.....	1,368	200	109
1906-7.....	1,344	147	173
1907-8.....	1,400	254	264
1908-9.....	802	202	266
Total.....	14,831	2,703	2,169

Permanent wards passed from control (1894-1909, inclusive)..... 1,078
 Remaining on rolls June 30, 1909..... 1,625
 Total..... 2,703

APPENDIX R.

SUMMARY TABLE OF CAUSES FOR WHICH PERMANENT WARDS HAVE PASSED OUT OF THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE BOARD, AND THE NUMBER FOR EACH CAUSE.

Cause.	1908-9.	1894-1909.
Attained majority.....	47	397
Married.....	3	57
Adopted.....	2	27
Died.....	21	245
Returned to court.....	8	249
Committed to reform school.....	22	103
Total.....	103	1,078

APPENDIX S.

TOTAL AND PERCENTAGE OF WARDS ON EXPENSE AND NOT ON EXPENSE FOR MAINTENANCE IN EACH YEAR OF THE BOARD'S EXISTENCE.

Year.	Total wards.			Per cent on expense.	Per cent not on expense.
	Number.	On expense.	Not on expense.		
1894.....	175	85	90	48.57	51.43
1895.....	255	103	152	40.39	59.61
1896.....	312	109	203	34.94	65.06
1897.....	380	140	240	36.84	63.16
1898.....	445	194	251	43.60	56.40
1899.....	552	219	333	39.67	60.33
1900.....	634	255	379	40.22	59.78
1901.....	720	247	473	34.31	65.69
1902.....	898	286	612	31.85	68.15
1903.....	993	293	700	29.51	70.49
1904.....	1,134	389	745	24.31	75.69
1905.....	1,267	349	918	27.55	72.45
1906.....	1,364	287	1,077	21.84	78.96
1907.....	1,390	250	1,140	17.98	82.02
1908.....	1,526	263	1,263	17.23	82.77
1909.....	1,625	272	1,353	16.73	83.27

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Industrial Home School for Colored Children for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

Prof. George W. Cook, the first superintendent, who organized the school and accomplished much difficult pioneer work, resigned October 15 last to resume his duties at Howard University, of which institution he is now secretary.

The following is a list of the officers and employees June 30, 1909, showing salary of each:

O. F. N. Madden, superintendent.....	\$1,200
Mrs. M. W. Madden, matron.....	480
Miss R. L. Keating, teacher.....	480
Miss Helen Clifford, teacher.....	480
A. W. Hopkins, manual training teacher.....	480
Charles H. Jones, farmer.....	480
Mrs. G. D. Hopkins, sewing teacher.....	360
Miss O. B. Price, care taker.....	360
Miss Julia Alexander, care taker.....	360
Mrs. Hattie St. Clair, assistant care taker.....	300
Miss M. A. Williamson, assistant care taker.....	300
Charles Proctor, watchman.....	300
Mrs. Fender Lewis, cook.....	240
Mrs. Mary Proctor, laundress.....	240

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

From Board of Children's Guardians.....	\$3,132.72
From labor of inmates.....	31.00
From appropriations:	
For salaries.....	6,060.00
For temporary services.....	500.00
For maintenance.....	5,000.00
For furniture and equipment.....	2,000.00
For tiling and pipes.....	500.00
For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds.....	300.00
Total.....	<u>17,523.72</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and extra services.....	6,535.41
For food:	
Meats, fish, and poultry.....	680.90
Flour.....	193.50
Bread.....	262.88
Groceries and provisions and miscellaneous.....	988.80
Milk.....	394.12
For ice.....	80.00
For clothing.....	428.15
For shoes and repairs to same.....	298.06
For dry goods other than clothing.....	249.73
For fuel.....	<u>1,181.40</u>

For furniture and household furnishings.....	\$825. 62
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	83. 95
For expenses for stable, live stock, farm, and garden:	
Forage.....	986. 69
Purchase of cows and chickens.....	222. 75
Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same.....	230. 50
Harness and repairs to same.....	60. 87
Blacksmithing and material for same.....	103. 72
Farm tools and appliances.....	219. 05
Fertilizers and seeds.....	400. 68
Tiling and pipes.....	452. 29
For stationery and printing.....	77. 30
For telephone.....	96. 00
For school expenses.....	113. 90
For car tickets.....	35. 00
For postage stamps.....	11. 00
For current repairs and materials for same.....	295. 70
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	1, 635. 94
For extraordinary repairs or improvements, electric lighting fixtures.....	239. 10
Unexpended balance.....	140. 71
Total.....	17, 523. 72

Admissions, discharges, etc., at the Industrial Home School for Colored Children, during year ending June 30, 1909.

Number of boys present June 30, 1908.....	36
Number received during the year.....	56
Total.....	92
Number returned to Board of Children's Guardians during year.....	20
Number who died during year.....	0
Number who absconded during year.....	22
Remaining June 30, 1909.....	50
Total.....	92

Daily average number.....	41. 5
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....	53
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....	34
Number of days maintenance furnished employees.....	4, 865
Number of days maintenance furnished inmates.....	15, 243

Of admissions reported 8 were readmissions.

The general health of our boys has been good. We had an outbreak of measles the latter part of November, lasting four weeks. Fortunately there were only four cases, which were isolated in a cottage then vacant and treated by a trained nurse from the city under the direction of the physician from the Home for the Aged and Infirm, who cheerfully took charge of our ill ones.

The physician and the nurses at the Home for the Aged and Infirm have kindly rendered excellent assistance in cases of ivy poisoning, burns, cuts, and bruises, and other minor troubles incident to active boy life at a place like ours. A few of the boys were treated at the Episcopal Eye, Throat, and Ear Hospital, and a larger number at Freedmen's. Most of those cases sent to the city were treated in clinics for eyes and teeth, but a number were in the wards for from two days to several weeks.

DANGER OF DISEASE.

Some of the boys received come from the most unhealthy and insanitary habitations and surroundings. It is necessary to be

constantly on the alert to guard against the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases, especially diseases of the eye and scalp.

The lack of a water supply for considerable periods, due to trouble with pumping machinery, and constant breaks in the steam mains, constituted a serious menace to the health of our inmates. An additional well and pumping engine have greatly improved our water service. The steam main from the power house to our group of buildings is very defective, and it seems probable that troublesome breaks will continue to occur until the line is relaid in a more substantial manner.

LACK OF HOSPITAL ROOM.

When the outbreak of measles occurred last fall, the patients were isolated in the unoccupied cottage. At present two small rooms in the administration building are reserved for hospital purposes, which will accommodate not more than three boys. It is hoped that this room will prove ample for our sick until we can have larger and more suitable hospital quarters.

After a few months here, with frequent bathing, regular hours, with good wholesome meals, many of the boys received have shown marked improvement in their physical condition.

SCHOOLS.

In our school building the two grade teachers have four half-day sessions every school day, and the sewing teacher, in addition to her regular sewing, has several classes each week to whom she teaches plain sewing, darning, and mending. In the basement a shop for woodwork is being fitted up, where regular classes will be organized.

All of the boys are in the schoolroom at least three hours every day, the rest of the day being spent in housework, with the manual-training teacher, or on the farm. All of the boys are given special attention in the schoolroom, many being sent to us on account of truancy, and a considerable number are deficient in even the rudiments of learning. A few of our boys should be in an institution for feeble-minded, and at times the proper handling of these boys is quite a problem.

The following is a list of articles in sewing:

Articles made and mended during the year.

MADE.

Aprons.....	35
Bleached double sheets.....	5
Bleached crash towels.....	15
Blanket for small wagon.....	1
Brown crash towels.....	31
Blouses:	
Gingham.....	14
Hickory.....	25
Percale.....	9
Carpenter's nail bags.....	2
Couch cover.....	1
Curtains.....	22
Comb and brush bags.....	20
Cover.....	1
Christmas bags.....	57
Clothespin bags.....	2

Dusters.....	27
Dresses for absconders.....	2
Dishcloth.....	1
Hickory shirts.....	83
Holders.....	19
Knickerbockers, khaki.....	14
Nightshirts.....	36
Overalls.....	59
Percale shirts.....	12
Pillow covers.....	2
Put rings in covers for farm wagon.....	6
Skeleton drawers bodies.....	10
Shirts, gingham.....	11
Tablecloths:	
White.....	4
Red.....	6
Covers.....	6
Unbleached double sheets.....	14
Unbleached pillow slips.....	2
White duck coats.....	2
Wash cloths.....	36
Woolen pants.....	43

MENDED.

Blankets.....	10
Aprons.....	3
Coats.....	4
Drawers.....	4
Nightshirts.....	10
Overalls.....	19
Overcoat.....	1
Pants.....	30
Pillow slip.....	1
Rugs.....	14
Shirts.....	21
Skirts.....	2
Stockings.....	62½
Suit of boys' clothes.....	1
Table cover.....	1
Undershirts.....	3

Articles made and mended during year by boys.

MADE.

Initials for clothing.....	25
Towels.....	9

MENDED.

Aprons.....	3
Caps.....	2
Coats.....	31
Nightshirts.....	2
Overalls.....	117
Stockings.....	27
Sweaters.....	3
Shirts.....	59
Pants.....	109
Underdrawers.....	45
Undershirts.....	9

MANUAL-TRAINING WORK.

The teacher of manual training is the only available mechanic for the constantly necessary repair work of every description in our six buildings and for the outbuildings and various tools and apparatus. In addition to many minor repairs to plumbing, electric fixtures, doors, windows, furniture, and other woodwork, he frequently makes

trips to the city with a wagon for new inmates or for supplies. An additional man as teacher of an industry is greatly needed.

The following represents the work of the manual training shop: Built outhouse, chicken house, small coal house, manure bin, tower for bell, small cow barn, and feed bin to hold 97 bushels oats; caned and repaired office chair; eased chiffonier drawers; hung 17 screen doors to cottages; laid board walk in front of cottages; made curb for well, 3 benches for park, 2 wire screens for windows in coal house, screen doors for chicken house; made and put door frame in archway of school basement; made and hung gates to pasture and to chicken yard; put partition in two archways in shop; put double doors in archways; put up shelving in storeroom of superintendent's cottage; put bottoms in 8 chairs and floor in cow stalls; repaired locks on closet doors, carpenters' benches, table, balustrades of cottages, house for cows, window blinds, and rocking chair; set posts for 7 street lamps; and soldered 2 wash boilers, 1 zinc tub, 2 buckets, 1 flour sieve, and 1 large water can.

Articles made.

Wood and coal boxes.....	6
Ironing boards.....	3
Pegs for numbering gardens, dressed, painted, and numbered.....	64
Platforms for ice box.....	2
Trough and boxes for cows.....	1
Footstool.....	1
Clothes rack.....	1
Gate for box stall in barn.....	1
Keys.....	6
Master keys.....	3
Brake blocks for wagon, pairs.....	11
Side seats for wagon.....	2

FARM.

Aside from the necessary housework, farm and garden work has been the chief occupation of the boys. The farmer, in order to raise our supply of vegetables and forage, and if possible a salable surplus, has attempted to cultivate about 100 acres and give our boys instructions in agriculture and the proper care of horses, cows, and vehicles. While some excellent crops were raised, until an additional man is secured and our impoverished land improved it does not seem possible to raise much produce for sale, unless at the expense of desirable attention to our boys. A hostler or stableman will help much on our farm. Vegetables sufficient for the entire year were raised, with a large quantity of seed, and small amounts were sold and given to another District institution.

Farm work from July, 1908, to July, 1909.

CROPS HARVESTED.

Beans:

Lima, for table use.....	quarts..	432
Lima, for seed.....	bushels..	5
Navy.....	do.....	12
Snap, green.....	barrels..	22
Soya.....	bushels..	25
Snap, for seed.....	do.....	6
Beets.....	crates..	25
Cabbage, choice.....	heads..	8,000
Cantaloupes.....	crates..	50
Corn fodder.....	ton..	$\frac{1}{4}$

Corn, sugar.....	dozen ears..	60
Corn ^a	barrels..	56
Grass, wild.....	ton..	1
Hay, rye.....	tons..	9
Kale.....	barrels..	50
Lettuce.....	heads..	300
Onions.....	bushels..	10
Peas:		
Blackeye, for table use.....	quarts..	100
Blackeye, for seed.....	bushels..	5
Cow, plowed under as green manure.....	acres..	5
English, for table use.....	barrels..	8
Strawberries.....	crates..	30
Squash.....	barrels..	20
Tomatoes:		
Canned.....	quarts..	225
For table use.....	crates..	50
Turnips, kilned.....	bushels..	310
Watermelons.....		3,000
Milk.....	quarts..	2,550
Eggs.....	dozens..	188½
Butter.....	pounds..	128

Spring work of 1909.

PLANTED.

Alfalfa.....	acre..	5 6
Beans:		
Snap.....	do..	5 3
Lima.....	do..	3 4
Soya.....	do..	1
Beets.....	do..	1 4
Blackberry plants.....	sets..	100
Cabbage.....	set..	1 4
Cantaloupes.....	do..	1 3
Corn, sugar.....	do..	2 2
Corn.....	do..	1
Cucumbers.....	do..	1 12
Currant plants.....	sets..	100
Gooseberry plants.....	do..	100
Grape plants.....	do..	50
Kohl-rabi.....	acre..	1 0
Lettuce.....	do..	1 5
Maple cions, for shade trees.....	sets..	24
Millet.....	acres..	1 5
Oats, spring.....	do..	3
Okra.....	acre..	1 0
Onions.....	do..	1 2
Parsnips.....	do..	1 5
Peas:		
Blackeye.....	do..	2
Cow.....	acres..	4
English.....	acre..	2 4
Pepper.....	do..	1 4
Potatoes:		
Sweet.....	plants..	14,500
White.....	acres..	2½
Potato roots, sweet.....	bushels..	5
Radish.....	acre..	1 8
Raspberry plants.....	sets..	100
Rhubarb plants.....	do..	150
Spinach.....	acre..	1 3
Tomatoes.....	do..	3 8
Watermelons.....	acres..	1½

^a Harvested from this corn fodder enough to last the horses until March.

RELIGION.

A Sunday-school service was held every Sunday afternoon, by the superintendent and other officials, with lessons from the Bible, supplemented by the international color picture charts and cards. Ministers of various denominations visited us and gave excellent and inspiring talks to our boys, while during the winter and spring all of our boys were frequently taken in our wagons to Sunday morning services at churches in Anacostia and vicinity. The Catholic boys are welcomed at the Catholic services at the Home for the Aged and Infirm, where they go in charge of a teacher.

RECREATION.

In each cottage a club has been formed of all the boys in that household. The club meets one evening each week except in summer, the chief function being singing and games under supervision of the matron. Each cottage in turn entertains boys from the other cottages, two entertainments being held each month in the assembly room of our school building. There is much friendly rivalry in these entertainments, some of them being very creditable.

The boys have baseball diamonds near the cottages, and swings in a small grove near our barn, and in season have marble games, fly kites, play top and football.

It is hoped that during the coming year the boys can have the benefit of some of the simpler exercises and drills of military training, which will be of benefit in many respects.

All of our inmates are wards of the Board of Children's Guardians, and while a small number are sent to us on account of destitution or from improper home conditions, practically all of our boys come from the juvenile court, making the work of our institution largely reformatory. In many cases the cause of commitment—the petty larceny, truancy, fighting, loafing in the streets, or whatever it may be—is found to result more from neglect than from innate viciousness on the boys' part.

In many cases these boys have never had a home in the true meaning of the word, and all need a kindly, firm discipline, with intelligent supervision and training by persons who have their interest at heart. The cottage plan of our institution, with the boys in family groups in separate buildings, makes necessary a larger staff and costs more than if otherwise, but the benefits derived from this system fully justify the expense.

As the institution expands it is greatly to be desired that provision be made for teaching one or two trades, especially to the older and larger boys. To teach trades, or in fact to give the boys lasting help in any direction, it is necessary that they should remain for longer periods than has been the case heretofore. A large percentage of our boys are sent to the school as incorrigibles. When a boy has been practically free from restraint for a number of years and comes to us wayward and tending toward the vicious, frequently unable to read or write, even if mentally and physically sound, it is impossible to help him to become strong enough in a few months, or even a year, to leave with a reasonable expectation of his remaining straight. He should remain a sufficient length of time to be

thoroughly trained to habits of industry, self-control, cleanliness, to decent home life, and at least started on the way to earn an honest living in the community to which he will probably return.

In some instances boys placed out to work in the country, after a short time at this institution, have not done as well as could be desired.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Our buildings are greatly in need of repairs, especially the plastering, which has cracked and fallen in many places. The once white walls of our rooms after two years of service are badly discolored and should be painted as soon as possible. The porches and other outside woodwork are in need of repairs and painting. The steam pipes in each of our buildings are freed from water due to condensation by traps in the basements. In every case these traps empty directly upon the basement floors, making these floors damp and unsightly each day. This should be remedied at once.

Our barn is small and poorly constructed, and there is not sufficient room in it to shelter our farm vehicles or to store hay or fodder. We need a modern, well-equipped barn. A small cow barn has been erected in which we keep our three cows and two light vehicles. As our boys drink milk and no tea or coffee, it is hoped that next year we can purchase additional cows enough to furnish all the milk required, some of which we now buy.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the estimates for 1911, instead of one manual-training teacher, two teachers of industries are asked for. As stated previously, our manual-training teacher is the only mechanic on our staff, and in addition to the large amount of repair work always needed it is necessary for him to make trips to the city, to assist in supervision and control of the boys, and to give what manual training he can.

His present salary of \$480 is inadequate and below the average for such a position. The slight increase asked for our farmer should be given, as this man, a graduate of an agricultural school, is very faithful and energetic, thoroughly interested in the boys and in his work.

Instead of two caretakers at \$360 and two assistant caretakers at \$300, four caretakers or matrons are requested at \$360 each. The work of these ladies is the same and they should receive the same amount of salary. In comparing the number of our inmates and the number of our matrons with those of the Industrial Home School it should be borne in mind that while the number of its inmates is much greater than ours, where they have one dining room, one kitchen, and one steam laundry for their entire institution, we have five separate dining rooms, kitchens, and hand laundries in five places, the five units necessitating a multiplication of the work of supervision and control.

The matron of our school, in addition to supervising the domestic arrangements of our five establishments, acts as principal of our school building and assists in keeping records.

The assistant cook and the assistant laundress asked for are greatly needed. At present it is a problem to provide reliefs for the caretakers and cook when they have a Sunday off or are on vacation.

It has been necessary to take one of our teachers from her school to serve as housekeeper in the administration building when the cook was absent. The laundress has her work to do in five buildings, without steam equipment, and with only small boy assistants. When she is absent there is no one to take her place. The two assistants asked for would be a much-needed and valuable addition to our force to assist with the heavy work in the cottages and school building and in relief work.

Owing to the fact that many of our boys come from the most unsanitary surroundings it is necessary to be constantly giving medical treatment to some of them, and to be always on the lookout to guard against the introduction and spread of contagious and infectious diseases. We send from one to three boys every week to Freedmen's Hospital for treatment for weak eyes, in many cases of congenital origin, tonsillitis, colds, ivy poisoning, ringworm, infected wounds, and the like. Our bill for car tickets for this purpose is considerable. A nurse on our staff could treat most of these cases and the general physical conditions of our inmates would be improved.

A hostler or stableman is needed to care for our horses, cows, hogs, chickens, and assist the farmer with his general work.

We have no laborer of any sort and at present our watchman is the only available man to assist the farmer in cultivating the farm, caring for animals and vehicles, and most important of all, training our boys in out-of-door work.

MAINTENANCE.

An appropriation of \$9,000 is needed for maintenance for the fiscal year 1911.

The appropriation for 1909 for maintenance was \$5,000, and \$3,132.72 was paid by the Board of Children's Guardians for board of their wards, making a total of \$8,132.72. For the year 1910, with one additional cottage and an estimated increase of more than 25 per cent in our inmates, the appropriation of \$5,000 will not be sufficient for maintenance, and an additional appropriation of \$3,500 will be needed, an increase of less than \$400, for an increase of more than 25 per cent of the number of inmates. The per capita cost for maintenance for 1910 will be considerably less than for 1909, and will be still less for 1911.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT.

While most of our buildings are fairly well furnished it will be necessary to purchase additional furniture and equipment for the school building, and to replace some of the cottage furniture. All of the tables in the cottages were of light construction and of soft wood. A number of these have been broken and it will be necessary to replace them with stronger and more durable articles. Many of the old chairs brought from the old district building have also worn out and require replacing.

An important need is a piano for the school building. At present the institution owns no musical instrument. There is in our assembly room an old square piano belonging to a professor of Howard University. This instrument is unserviceable, and two attempts to have it repaired have proven unsuccessful. It is earnestly hoped that the estimate for a piano, included with furniture and equipment, will be allowed.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Estimate is made for \$1,500 for repairs and improvements.

Owing to poor materials and construction, and to natural wear and tear of two years service all of our buildings need many minor repairs. The inside walls of our cottages all need repairs to plastering and painting. Considerable repair work is needed to plumbing and steam fixtures, and the building which we call a barn is little more than a shed, with only a felt roof, no loft and no place for vehicles or storage of feed. In the absence of a modern equipped barn it will be possible to enlarge and repair the present structure sufficiently to be of much service.

The appropriation of \$250 for repairs and improvements for 1910 will not enable us to do a great deal.

GRADING AND ROAD MAKING.

The grounds in the vicinity of our buildings are as yet ungraded and unpaved except on the front, where a narrow brick walk has been laid. Our buildings are on the side of a hill, and at times during heavy rains water runs into some of our basements. At the present time only 5 of our boys are more than 15 years of age, the average age being about 13 years. It is impossible for small boys to do the heavy work required, and the grading must be done under supervision of men skilled in such work. The \$1,000 asked for this work, to include materials and implements, is moderate.

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE.

For lack of room elsewhere the superintendent is using for a residence and for storeroom purposes a cottage intended to accommodate 20 boys. With a residence for the superintendent and the additions to our staff asked for, we can care for 80 children at a still further decrease in per capita cost of maintenance.

BUILDING FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

Estimate is made for a building to accommodate a steam laundry and one or two industries. To the best of my belief this is the only institution owned by the District where it is necessary for laundry work to be done entirely by hand. With only boy inmates and but one woman to do the work in so many different buildings, it is very difficult to obtain satisfactory results.

In my opinion industrial shops should be provided and efforts be made to teach trades to some of the older and larger boys, as is done in similar institutions in other places. I believe this would prove an actual, if ultimate, saving in money to the District of Columbia. The records of a majority of the boys here show from one to three previous arrests or commitments to District institutions. The boys, most of whom are sent to us as incorrigibles, do not in many instances remain long enough to obtain the best results, going out not strong enough in self-control and habits of industry and morality. The result is often disappointment to those employing them, and the boys return to some institution weaker, possibly, than before. While our farm and garden work is of the greatest benefit to the boys we

can not under present conditions make them trained farmers. They all come to us from the city, where are relatives and friends and associations, and almost all of them wish to return there.

In a number of instances where boys have been sent from this institution to work on farms in the country they have remained but a short time, returning to the city only to be taken in charge again for some petty offense.

It would seem a wise policy, as the institution is enlarged and the facilities increased, to provide the means of teaching trades to at least some of our boys, so that they will be enabled to earn in the city, where the majority will unquestionably return, an honest living and be a benefit to themselves and to the community.

Respectfully submitted.

O. F. N. MADDEN.
Superintendent.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

GENTLEMEN: The trustees of the Industrial Home School of the District of Columbia have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1909. The home is located on Wisconsin avenue NW.

The following is a list of the officers and members of the board of trustees as of that date:

OFFICERS.

President, Bernard T. Janney, 1671 Thirty-first street NW., Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Walter C. Clephane, residence 1747 Corcoran street NW., Washington, D. C.; secretary, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, residence 2823 Q street NW., Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

	Term expires.
Richard R. Bright, 238 Maryland avenue NE.....	1909
F. W. McReynolds, 3241 R street NW.....	1909
Bernard T. Janney, 1671 Thirty-first street NW.....	1909
Walter C. Clephane, 1747 Corcoran street NW.....	1910
Miss Ella Moore, 1680 Thirty-first street NW.....	1910
Mrs. John Magruder, 3007 Q street NW.....	1910
Mrs. Emily L. Nourse, 2823 Q street NW.....	1911
J. B. T. Tupper, 1316 Nineteenth street NW.....	1911
J. Ormond Wilson, 1439 Massachusetts avenue NW.....	1911

COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, expenses, legislation.—Walter C. Clephane, chairman; F. W. McReynolds, J. Ormond Wilson.

Employees, education, and industries.—Bernard T. Janney, chairman; Mrs. John Magruder, R. R. Bright.

Admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.—J. B. T. Tupper, chairman; Miss Ella Moore, Mrs. Emily L. Nourse.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The following persons were the officers and employees of the home at close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1909. The rates of compensation of these officers and employees as of that date are set opposite their respective names, to wit:

	Annual salary.
Rev. Charles W. Skinner, superintendent.....	\$1, 200
Mrs. Fannie P. Skinner, matron.....	480
Lacey C. Haycock, matron.....	360
Florence Muckelroy, matron.....	360
Bertha Thorpe, assistant matron.....	300
Mrs. Catherine Wolf, assistant matron.....	300
Ellen D. McLoughlin, housekeeper.....	360
Anna M. Taylor, sewing teacher.....	360
Robert L. Haycock, supervisor.....	a \$80
W. L. Valentine, manual training teacher.....	600
Irving Miller, florist.....	720
Daniel W. Mills, farmer.....	480

a Mr. Haycock is the principal of the public school on the grounds and is paid from the public school funds. In return for his board, washing, and lodging, however, he has been acting outside of school hours as boys' supervisor during school months. During the summer months, when he is not paid as a public school teacher he has been put on the temporary pay roll, during which time he has devoted his entire time to caring for the boys.

Charles H. Smith, engineer.....	\$600
Hattie Van Deventer, nurse.....	300
Lizzie Simms, laundress.....	240
Mary Hawkins, cook.....	240
Lucy Dyson, housemaid.....	144
Owena Burrell, housemaid.....	144

Total..... 7,268

All the employees of the home receive their board, washing, and lodging in addition to the salaries named.

Estimated value of property owned by the Industrial Home School.

Real estate without improvements.....	\$187,000
Buildings.....	150,000
Personal property.....	3,200
Greenhouse plants.....	2,000
Farm crops.....	250

Total..... 342,450

There are no endowment funds at the disposal of this institution. There is no outstanding indebtedness.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

By balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$5,157.18
From board of inmates.....	888.50
From Board of Children's Guardians.....	3,369.35
From labor of inmates.....	2,536.11

From appropriations:

Maintenance.....	\$9,412.00
Salaries.....	7,188.00
Temporary labor.....	400.00
Repairs and improvements.....	2,000.00
Pumping plant.....	550.00
	<hr/> 19,550.00

Total receipts..... 31,501.14

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and extra services:	
Salaries.....	\$7,149.92
Temporary labor.....	393.73
	<hr/> \$7,543.65

For food:

Meats, fish, and poultry.....	2,030.01
Flour.....	58.50
Bread.....	1,688.68
Groceries and provisions.....	3,527.83
Milk.....	2,655.88
	<hr/> 9,960.90

For ice..... 303.92

For clothing..... 1,482.55

For shoes and repairs to same..... 1,293.68

For dry goods other than clothing..... 509.65

For fuel..... 2,614.65

For light:

Electricity.....	51.61
Gas.....	413.38
	<hr/> 464.99

For power:

Electricity for laundry.....	74.25
Electricity for pumping plant.....	372.84
	<hr/> 447.09

For furniture and household furnishings (including tin and hardware)..... 1,169.26

For medical attendance and drugs..... 314.55

For dentist's services..... 86.00

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For expenses of stable, live stock, farm, and garden:		
Farm tools, seeds, saddlery, etc.....	\$229. 13	
Forage.....	322. 26	
		\$551. 39
For music.....		28. 73
For playground supplies.....		250. 52
For current repairs and materials for same.....		1, 992. 43
For repairs to motors, etc., at pumping station.....		125. 75
For materials used in industries (greenhouse supplies, seeds, tools, plants, etc.).....		453. 44
For traveling expenses.....		102. 89
For miscellaneous.....		373. 68
Total disbursements.....		30, 069. 72
To balance June 30, 1909.....		a 1, 431. 42

The following is a statement of the admissions into and the discharges from the home during the past fiscal year:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school June 30, 1908.....	85	38	123
Number received from Board of Children's Guardians.....	22		22
Number received from other sources.....	22	13	35
Total.....	129	51	180
Returned to parents or friends.....	11	5	16
Provided with situations or homes.....	6	4	10
Returned to Board of Children's Guardians.....	27	3	30
Number in school June 30, 1909.....	84	39	123
Total.....	a 128	51	a179

^a An error was made February 8, 1908, in not reporting the discharge of a boy; so the actual attendance June 30, 1908, was 122 instead of 123 as above.

Daily average number, 133.4.

Highest number in school at any one time.....	141
Lowest number in school at any one time.....	120
Number of days maintenance furnished employees.....	7, 235
Number of days maintenance furnished inmates.....	48, 565

Of admissions above reported, 12 were readmissions.

LIST OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings owned by this institution are the same as reported in our last annual report, to wit:

1. The main building, in which are located:
The boys' dormitories.
Bedrooms for officers and employees.
The hospital.
The dining hall.
The office, etc.
2. The cottage, in which are located:
The girls' dormitories, etc.
3. The school building, a well-built, 4-room, brick structure, in which are located the public schools of the District of Columbia for the children who are inmates of this home.
4. The stable.
5. The machine shop, etc.
6. The greenhouses.

^a Not all of the above balance is, however, available, because under the law all which is unexpended and not comprehended within the "Industrial Home School fund" is turned back into the Treasury and lost to the institution. There was in the "Industrial Home School fund" June 30, 1909, the sum of \$1,328.09.

The per capita cost was \$226.

ADMISSION AND CARE OF CHILDREN.

Children to be admitted must be residents of the District of Columbia between the ages of 6 and 14 years, free from disease and of sound mind, who because of some calamity that has befallen parents or guardians belong to that large group known as dependent children.

The above conditions must be verified by an investigating officer, who will accompany the child to the juvenile court and make oath to the facts, that the dependency may be declared by the court. Children are also received from the Board of Children's Guardians.

Before entering the school the child is taken to the office of the attending physician, and any minor physical defects, such as enlarged tonsils, adenoids, defective hearing, eyesight, etc., are noted for correction as soon as practicable thereafter.

The care of the child after admission is as nearly in accord with his physical, mental, and moral needs as conditions will permit.

The girls occupy a separate cottage, which has a maximum capacity of 50.

The children are classified in dormitories according to their ages. They all assemble in a common dining room.

The industrial classes are sewing, cooking, and general housework for the girls; farming, floriculture, shopwork, and manual training for the boys. Children above the third grade are occupied in these classes a half day and in the regular work of the public schools for a half day.

Children may complete the eighth grade in the school on the grounds and after this, if it seems practicable, they may be sent to the high schools in the city.

Inmates of the institution who are committed to it by order of the juvenile court are discharged at the termination of their respective periods of commitment, and those sent by the Board of Children's Guardians are turned over to that board upon its request. Under existing law, "no child once committed to any public institution by order of juvenile court shall be discharged or paroled therefrom or transferred to another institution without the consent and approval of said court."

This board has long been convinced that the best interests of the children committed to its custody demand that they should, during the time the Industrial Home School has supervision over them, be placed in homes with private families where they may receive the loving care which the child nature craves and to which each of these little ones is of right entitled. Our settled policy has been to pursue this course wherever possible, and the results in most cases have amply justified the effort.

Placement in private families, however, without frequent visitation subsequent to the placement is wrong. It sometimes results in the practice of cruelty upon the children which makes their lives wretched while young; and in many cases when there is no physical cruelty the influences of these homes are not helpful and produce a manhood and womanhood founded upon a false idea of life.

Such consequences can often be avoided if some suitable person can visit these children and be empowered to remove them when necessary.

Our superintendent's reports contain a number of accounts of visits to children thus placed out by us; but, unfortunately, neither his time nor the funds at our disposal permit as frequent inspections of these homes as should be made. While we do not feel justified in urging that an officer be added to our pay roll for that purpose, we do feel that there should be a public official whose duty it should be to supervise all children placed out in private families, who are the subjects of the care or bounty of the District, instead of conferring the duties of such official to the wards of the Board of Children's Guardians, as at present.

RELATIONS TO BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

To the Board of Children's Guardians the law may commit children who are entitled to be received into this school. Prior to the passage of the appropriation act for 1909-10 the practice has been for that board to make contracts with the various institutions to receive and care for such children. Our contract for the year ended June 30, 1909, required us to take the wards of the Board of Children's Guardians at a per capita compensation of \$13 per month, which was less than the actual cost of maintaining them. During the year 22 boys were received from that board, but, owing to the fact that the funds in its hands were not sufficient to enable it to meet the expenses of supporting these children in the various institutions to which they were committed, we were not paid by that board in accordance with its contract, and our receipts were diminished by the amount so in default, to wit, \$1,921.81.

The appropriation annually made by Congress has never been sufficient to maintain the institution, and has been augmented by our earnings derived from three sources, to wit, the sale of greenhouse and farm products, and articles manufactured in the shops; receipts from persons who are able to pay in whole or in part for the support of their children here; and payments from the Board of Children's Guardians, as above. All these receipts are paid into the United States Treasury and constitute a fund known as the "Industrial Home School fund," which can be drawn upon by requisition as in the case of regular appropriation, the only difference being that the unexpended balance to the credit of the fund at the expiration of the fiscal year is subject to requisitions the next year, and does not lapse as in the case of the regular appropriation.

The amount so placed to our credit at the beginning of this fiscal year amounted to \$5,157.18. It is extremely fortunate that this fund was available, for in the absence of the payment due from the Board of Children's Guardians as above indicated, the deficit had to be met from this fund, which is now reduced to \$1,328.09. Had it not been for this fund we should have been obliged to report a large deficiency.

For the fiscal year 1909-10 we are informed that Congress has (and in our opinion, very wisely) changed the method of providing for children placed in our charge by the Board of Children's Guardians. Instead of transferring public moneys in the United States Treasury from the account of the Board of Children's Guardians to the account of the Industrial Home School, in payment of the former's contractual obligations to the latter, it has increased our appropriation upon the understanding (although not so expressed in the acts of Congress)

that children supported at public expense shall be taken by us from the Board of Children's Guardians without that board making payments to us. It has made no change, however, in the obligations imposed upon our board as to the number and qualifications of children to be received by us. We have never felt it to be our duty to accept a greater number of inmates than can be adequately provided for under the appropriations which Congress has seen fit to make, and our position in this regard, that our board is to determine what children may be received, is strengthened by the fact that when Congress created the juvenile court, giving it power to commit children to this home under certain specified circumstances, that power was, under the law, only to be exercised "with the consent of the constituted authorities" of the institution.

The records of this home will disclose that, while we have maintained as many children as there have been proper demands upon us to accept, we have, for many years past, incurred no deficiency, but have lived within the limits of our appropriations, notwithstanding that at times it has been found difficult to do so.

Now, however, a serious situation is presented. An inspection of our annual reports for the past six years will disclose the fact that we have received from the Board of Children's Guardians during that period an average annual payment, in addition to our appropriation for maintenance, of \$4,891.27. This added to our annual appropriation for maintenance during that period of about \$9,550 made a total received from these two sources of about \$14,400. If it is the intention of Congress (as we are informed it was) in increasing our maintenance appropriation for the next fiscal year to \$12,000 that the Board of Children's Guardians shall pay us nothing for the care of its wards, it follows that the number of wards to be received from that board must be very materially reduced.

It has been suggested to us that no institution supported at public expense has a right to decline to receive inmates on the ground that it is full or can not care for them. The argument does not appeal to us. We can not take in these children to starve. No government contractor has yet been found who will supply more than his contract calls for simply because there is need for more. Every additional child received, therefore, means an increase of expenditure, and when the expenditure must, by law, be confined within the appropriation it must be evident that Congress did not intend us to receive as many children from the Board of Children's Guardians as formerly. This must be at once apparent in view of the provision of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended February 27, 1906, to wit:

SEC. 3679. No executive department or other government establishment of the United States shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law. Nor shall any department or any officer of the Government accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law, except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. All appropriations made for contingent expenses or other general purposes, except appropriations made in fulfillment of contract obligations expressly authorized by law, or for objects required or authorized by law without reference to the amounts annually appropriated therefor, shall, on or before the beginning of each fiscal year, be so apportioned by monthly or other allotments as to prevent expenditures in one portion of

the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the fiscal year for which said appropriations are made; and all such apportionments shall be adhered to and shall not be waived or modified except upon the happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstance which could not be anticipated at the time of making such apportionments; but this provision shall not apply to contingent appropriations of the Senate or House of Representatives; and in case said apportionments are waived or modified as herein provided, the same shall be waived or modified in writing by the head of such executive department or other government establishment having control of the expenditure, and the reasons therefor shall be fully set forth in each particular case and communicated to Congress in connection with estimates for any additional appropriations required on account thereof. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be summarily removed from office and may also be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than one month.

We deem it our duty, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the above act of Congress, to so plan as to prevent the incurring of any deficiency, and it is only proper that your board should be so advised.

ENFORCEMENT OF PARENTS' LIABILITY TO SUPPORT THEIR CHILDREN IN THIS INSTITUTION.

The juvenile court when committing children to this institution, if it finds that the parent is able to contribute toward their support, passes orders requiring this to be done. Under the law these payments are to be turned over by the clerk of the juvenile court to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and are deposited in the United States Treasury to the credit of the Industrial Home School. The clerk of the juvenile court endeavors to follow up these cases and see that the orders of the court are complied with and the payments made. Unfortunately, the amount of labor entailed upon him is so great that he finds it impossible to keep up this work as it should be done, and the Government is the loser annually on this account of many hundreds of dollars. We believe it would result in a positive saving of money if an official could be appointed whose duty it would be to give these cases his particular attention. Aside from the financial saving, the moral effect upon the community of a rigid enforcement of the orders of this court requiring a parent to support his minor child would be very marked.

CONDITION OF BUILDINGS.

Again the necessity arises of calling your attention to the dilapidated condition of some of our buildings, a condition which, despite the warnings of this board, and the efforts of your board to have remedied, has only grown more pronounced during each succeeding year. Congress has failed to make appropriations to replace the worst of these structures, or even to adequately repair them, because of a belief that at some indefinite time in the future the whole or the greater part of our grounds may be taken for an enlargement of the United States Naval Observatory. There seems to be, however, no progress in that direction. Meanwhile we are obliged to maintain these buildings as best we may by spending money upon them, which if they are soon to be demolished will be utterly wasted. Indeed, as to some of them, nothing but an utter demolition and replacement would be of any avail.

For instance, our manual training teacher recently reported that he considered the old building in which the shop is located unsafe, and that it might fall down at any time. The acting building inspector of the District, upon our request, visited the shop, and from his written report it appears that the walls are 13 inches thick and not in a condition to be dangerous to life or limb, but as a precaution he recommended that they be anchored to the joists. While acting upon his report we must believe that the building will not fall down, a casual inspection will show that the warning of our manual training teacher was given not without cause.

Under these circumstances, if the school is not to be moved in the near future, we recommend that \$50,000 be appropriated for a new building.

FIRE.

About 5.30 o'clock on the morning of October 1, 1908, a fire was discovered in a closet and in the hallway adjoining the boy's nursery in the main building, which caused damage to the extent of about \$50, but which, had it not been discovered and so promptly extinguished by the officers, might have resulted in the destruction of the entire main building with the loss of many lives.

Immediately upon the alarm being given the superintendent and his wife and daughter rushed to the scene of the fire, and by the use of fire extinguishers which had been placed in the halls succeeded in quenching the flames. The superintendent was seriously burned and his wife painfully hurt during the fire.

Through the aid of the officers of the home the building was quickly emptied by means of the fire escapes, with no injury to a single child, during which time the order and discipline was perfect. The fire was probably caused by spontaneous combustion, and steps have been taken to prevent such an occurrence in the future.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Ever since the school was established we have been without a sewer connection, and have been obliged to dispose of our sewage by the aid of a pumping plant into an adjacent sewer. The pumping plant has continually given us trouble and at times when it has broken down the sewage has necessarily flowed over the lower part of the grounds. We have reason now to believe that through the extension of the District of Columbia sewage system a sewer will soon be laid so near our grounds as to permit of a connection therewith. As this has not yet been accomplished, we have in our estimates included the usual estimate of \$550 for the pumping plant. We ask, however, that Congress permit us to use any portion of this which may not be needed for the pumping plant for the purpose of aiding in the sewage disposal to such extent as may be necessary.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The officers and employees continue to be efficient and interested in their work. We are glad that Congress has given us an additional matron and increased the salaries of our housemaids, in furtherance of our repeated requests. This has already found fruit in that we have been able to arrange during the next fiscal year for the services of more efficient housemaids.

We renew our recommendation that the salary of our farmer be increased from \$480 to \$600 per annum and of our florist from \$720 to \$840 per annum.

The following statement shows the amount of produce raised on the farm during the last fiscal year, as well as other labor which has been done by our farmer:

Beans.....bushels..	49	Parsley.....bunches..	900
Beans, lima.....quarts..	90	Potatoes, sweet.....bushels..	59
Beets.....bunches..	483	Potatoes, white.....do....	390
Beets.....bushels..	22	Parsnips.....do....	8
Cabbage.....heads..	786	Peppers.....do....	804
Carrots.....bushels..	8	Peas.....bushels..	21
Cucumbers.....dozens..	108	Pumpkins.....do....	500
Corn.....do....	603	Strawberries.....quarts..	997
Corn, dried.....bushels..	45	Squash.....do....	486
Chicken.....pounds..	284	Tomatoes.....bushels..	223
Celery.....heads..	2,000	Turnips.....do....	124
Eggs.....dozens..	113		
Egg plants.....dozens..	154		
Hay.....tons..	4		
Kale.....barrels..	15		
Lettuce.....heads..	2,200		
Oyster plant.....bushels..	5		
Onions.....bunches..	1,690		

Hauled by farmer.

Cow manure.....loads..	20
Horse manure.....do....	34
Street sweepings.....do....	25

It is most necessary in our judgment that the annual compensation to be paid to the engineer should be at least \$720 instead of \$600. We fear that the time is not far distant when it will be found impossible to find a competent engineer who will assume the duties and responsibilities entailed upon the incumbent of this office for an annual compensation of \$600.

To the members of your board who are acquainted with the Rev. Charles W. Skinner, our superintendent, surely nothing need be said in the way of praise. His sterling character and manly qualifications for the office he holds are well known throughout the District, and in philanthropic circles throughout the United States. It seems to us only fair that his capacity and devotion should at least be recognized by an increase in his salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum.

THE SCHOOL BAND.

No investment for this school has paid larger dividend than the purchase, three years ago, of 14 instruments to organize a brass band. Several of the early members have gone out to become associated with musical organizations. One boy reports that he found his playing an easy passport to a church orchestra, and through acquaintance formed there he secured a good business situation.

The great obstacle to the progress of the band is the fluctuation of the members of the school; but this is not an unmixed evil. When one boy lays down his instrument another boy is eager to seize it, and thus a large number obtain a rudimentary knowledge of music.

So successful has their instructor, Prof. Jacques L. Van Poucke, of the Marine Band, been in training them during the year that the band has acquitted itself with credit upon several public occasions. Only the frightful storm of March 4 prevented their leading the Spanish War Veterans in the inaugural parade.

The military organizations have furnished several recruits to the Army and Navy of the United States; but, more than all, they have encouraged self-respect and dignity in the boys themselves.

Playground instructors were appointed by the Washington Playground Association in July, 1908. For more than two months systematic instruction in field sports and athletics were given. The play spirit thus stimulated and directed has borne excellent fruit in physical development, self control, and altruistic tendencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. An early decision upon the question of the change of location of the home and if it shall be decided to make no change, then an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new building to accommodate the shop, laundry, and nursery.

Second. The following salaries be increased: Farmer from \$480 to \$600 per year, florist from \$720 to \$840 per year, engineer from \$600 to \$720 per year, superintendent from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year.

Third. An increase in our appropriation for maintenance from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year.

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.

The following are the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, together with a statement of the amounts appropriated for 1909-10.

	Recom- mended.	1909-10.
Salaries:		
Superintendent.....	\$1,500	\$1,200
Matron.....	480	480
Three matrons, at \$360 each.....	1,080	1,080
Two assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....	600	600
Housekeeper.....	360	360
Sewing teacher.....	360	360
Nurse.....	300	300
Manual training teacher.....	600	600
Florist.....	840	720
Engineer.....	720	600
Farmer.....	600	480
Cook.....	240	240
Laundress.....	240	240
Two housemaids, at \$180 each.....	360	360
Temporary labor.....	400	400
	8,680	8,020
Maintenance.....	15,000	12,000
New building.....	50,000	
Repairs and improvements, including new boiler.....	3,000	2,500
Pumping plant.....	550	550
Total.....	77,230	23,070

Respectfully submitted

BERNARD T. JANNEY,
President of Board of Trustees.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

(1) *Object.*—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children of both sexes in the District of Columbia a good home, in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

(2) *Officers.*—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of each year, if there be a quorum present, or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present; shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usages.

(3) *Meetings.*—The regular meeting of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate. Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or mailed to them at least two days previous to the time of the meetings, by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

(4) *Order of business.*—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of the committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

(5) *Committees.*—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

(6) *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—(I) They shall have care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school, and see that all money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(7) *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries.*—(I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(8) *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes, under regulations approved by the board of trustees; they shall require a semiannual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age, or able to look out for their own interests; they shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date; they shall require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(9) *Regulations relating to children of the Home School.*—(I) Admissions: Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care, shall be admitted, and no child under 6 years of age or over 14 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board. (II) Placement: Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admissions, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home. (III) Industrial work: The children in

the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged.

(IV) *Religious instruction:* No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects. (V) *Classification:* The scholars in both week day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions. (VI) *Discipline:* The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under his direction shall endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance, and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the home is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specially authorized by him to do so, is positively forbidden. (VII) *Leaving without consent:* Whenever a child of the home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

(10) *Physician.*—A physician shall be employed to visit the home, who shall make a monthly report of the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the home to the committee on admission, etc.

(11) *Duties of the superintendent.*—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month, as nearly as can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board, and so certified by the superintendent, before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board: *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of the board upon bills for the petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on his own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

(12) *Annual report.*—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year, giving the names of the officers and members of the board; of all the employees of the board, and their respective salaries, dates of admission, and the names, ages, and places of residence when admitted; of all the children admitted, and the names, ages, and disposition made of all children discharged during the year; a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

(13) *Amendment of the regulations.*—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

We renew our recommendation that the salary of our farmer be increased from \$480 to \$600 per annum and of our florist from \$720 to \$840 per annum.

The following statement shows the amount of produce raised on the farm during the last fiscal year, as well as other labor which has been done by our farmer:

Beans.....bushels..	49	Parsley.....bunches..	900
Beans, lima.....quarts..	90	Potatoes, sweet.....bushels..	59
Beets.....bunches..	483	Potatoes, white.....do....	390
Beets.....bushels..	22	Parsnips.....do....	8
Cabbage.....heads..	786	Peppers.....do....	804
Carrots.....bushels..	8	Peas.....bushels..	21
Cucumbers.....dozens..	108	Pumpkins.....do....	500
Corn.....do....	603	Strawberries.....quarts..	997
Corn, dried.....bushels..	45	Squash.....do....	486
Chicken.....pounds..	284	Tomatoes.....bushels..	223
Celery.....heads..	2,000	Turnips.....do....	124
Eggs.....dozens..	113		
Egg plants.....dozens..	154		
Hay.....tons..	4		
Kale.....barrels..	15		
Lettuce.....heads..	2,200		
Oyster plant.....bushels..	5		
Onions.....bunches..	1,690		

Hauled by farmer.

Cow manure.....loads..	20
Horse manure.....do....	34
Street sweepings.....do....	25

It is most necessary in our judgment that the annual compensation to be paid to the engineer should be at least \$720 instead of \$600. We fear that the time is not far distant when it will be found impossible to find a competent engineer who will assume the duties and responsibilities entailed upon the incumbent of this office for an annual compensation of \$600.

To the members of your board who are acquainted with the Rev. Charles W. Skinner, our superintendent, surely nothing need be said in the way of praise. His sterling character and manly qualifications for the office he holds are well known throughout the District, and in philanthropic circles throughout the United States. It seems to us only fair that his capacity and devotion should at least be recognized by an increase in his salary from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum.

THE SCHOOL BAND.

No investment for this school has paid larger dividend than the purchase, three years ago, of 14 instruments to organize a brass band. Several of the early members have gone out to become associated with musical organizations. One boy reports that he found his playing an easy passport to a church orchestra, and through acquaintance formed there he secured a good business situation.

The great obstacle to the progress of the band is the fluctuation of the members of the school; but this is not an unmixed evil. When one boy lays down his instrument another boy is eager to seize it, and thus a large number obtain a rudimentary knowledge of music.

So successful has their instructor, Prof. Jacques L. Van Poucke, of the Marine Band, been in training them during the year that the band has acquitted itself with credit upon several public occasions. Only the frightful storm of March 4 prevented their leading the Spanish War Veterans in the inaugural parade.

The military organizations have furnished several recruits to the Army and Navy of the United States; but, more than all, they have encouraged self-respect and dignity in the boys themselves.

Playground instructors were appointed by the Washington Playground Association in July, 1908. For more than two months systematic instruction in field sports and athletics were given. The play spirit thus stimulated and directed has borne excellent fruit in physical development, self control, and altruistic tendencies.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

First. An early decision upon the question of the change of location of the home and if it shall be decided to make no change, then an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new building to accommodate the shop, laundry, and nursery.

Second. The following salaries be increased: Farmer from \$480 to \$600 per year, florist from \$720 to \$840 per year, engineer from \$600 to \$720 per year, superintendent from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per year.

Third. An increase in our appropriation for maintenance from \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year.

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1911.

The following are the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, together with a statement of the amounts appropriated for 1909-10.

	Recom- mended.	1909-10.
Salaries:		
Superintendent.....	\$1,500	\$1,200
Matron.....	480	480
Three matrons, at \$300 each.....	1,080	1,080
Two assistant matrons, at \$300 each.....	600	600
Housekeeper.....	360	360
Sewing teacher.....	360	360
Nurse.....	300	300
Manual training teacher.....	600	600
Florist.....	840	720
Engineer.....	720	600
Farmer.....	600	480
Cook.....	240	240
Laundress.....	240	240
Two housemaids, at \$180 each.....	360	360
Temporary labor.....	400	400
	8,680	8,020
Maintenance.....	15,000	12,000
New building.....	50,000	
Repairs and improvements, including new boiler.....	3,000	2,500
Pumping plant.....	550	550
Total.....	77,230	23,070

Respectfully submitted

BERNARD T. JANNEY,
President of Board of Trustees.

To the BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

(1) *Object.*—The object of the Industrial Home School is to provide for destitute white children of both sexes in the District of Columbia a good home, in which they shall receive the moral, mental, and industrial education calculated to make them upright, intelligent, and useful citizens upon arriving at years of maturity.

(2) *Officers.*—The officers of the board of trustees shall consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, who shall be elected annually at the first meeting in July of each year, if there be a quorum present, or at the next meeting thereafter at which there is a quorum present; shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected, and shall perform the usual duties belonging to their respective offices by parliamentary rules and usages.

(3) *Meetings.*—The regular meeting of the board of trustees shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month, at such place and hour as the board shall designate. Notices of meetings shall be served on members personally, or mailed to them at least two days previous to the time of the meetings, by the secretary. The president shall call special meetings when he shall deem it necessary, or when so requested in writing by five members of the board.

(4) *Order of business.*—At all the meetings of the board for the transaction of ordinary business the order of proceedings shall be as follows: (I) Reading of the minutes; (II) report of the superintendent; (III) reports of the committees; (IV) unfinished business; (V) communications; (VI) new business.

(5) *Committees.*—The following standing committees, to consist of three members each, shall be appointed annually by the president, unless otherwise ordered by the board: (I) Committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation; (II) committee on employees, education, and industries; (III) committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.

(6) *Duties of the committee on buildings, grounds, expenses, and legislation.*—(I) They shall have care of the buildings, attend to all needed repairs and insurance, see that the grounds are properly inclosed, protected, and provided with roads and walks, and supervise the erection of new buildings and requisitions for supplies for their department; (II) they shall keep themselves informed as to the general expenses of the school, and see that all money appropriated for the school is expended to the best advantage; (III) they shall make up and submit to the board for approval all estimates of amounts required for the annual maintenance of the school, improvements of the grounds, repairs of buildings and new buildings, and attend to all legislation required from Congress; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(7) *Duties of the committee on employees, education, and industries.*—(I) They shall consider all questions relating to the number and qualifications of employees required for the school and the salaries or compensation to be paid the same, and make report thereon to the board, with such recommendations as they deem proper; (II) they shall nominate to the board for confirmation all regular employees authorized by the board, and provide for temporary help in any emergency; (III) they shall supervise the schools, shops, greenhouses, gardens, cultivation of the grounds, all other industries, the sales of their department; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(8) *Duties of the committee on admission, placement, housekeeping, and hygiene.*—(I) They shall exercise control of the admission of children and placing them in homes, under regulations approved by the board of trustees; they shall require a semiannual report of the condition and progress of all children placed in homes until they have become of adult age, or able to look out for their own interests; they shall prescribe a form of book to be kept at the home and to contain a full history of each child, and shall see that the superintendent properly makes all entries therein up to date; they shall require such assistance from the secretary in keeping this record as they may deem proper; (II) they shall have the general oversight of the domestic affairs of the home, approve the bill of fare, and supervise the requisitions for supplies for their department; (III) they shall give special attention to all hygienic conditions of the home and the health of the children; (IV) they shall make a written or verbal report of their department at each regular meeting of the board.

(9) *Regulations relating to children of the Home School.*—(I) Admissions: Only destitute children, or those depending upon charity for support and care, shall be admitted, and no child under 6 years of age or over 14 years of age shall be admitted without a special order of the board. (II) Placement: Whenever a satisfactory home can be found for any child of the institution, the committee on admissions, etc., shall select a suitable child to be placed in such home. (III) Industrial work: The children in

the home of suitable age shall, in addition to their school work, engage regularly in some occupation suited to their capacity, with the object of acquiring habits of industry, of stimulating mental activity as an educational process, and of learning various manual processes for the purpose of securing suitable employment when discharged.

(IV) Religious instruction: No sect distinction shall be recognized in regard to either teachers or scholars, and the same religious subjects or scripture shall be taught to the whole school, and be confined to points of doctrine and practice about which there is no dispute among Christian sects. (V) Classification: The scholars in both week day and Sunday schools shall be graded or classified according to their ages and attainments, and not according to any supposed religious opinions. (VI) Discipline: The discipline of the Industrial Home School shall be such as would be exercised by an intelligent, judicious, and kind parent in a family—vigilant, kind, firm. The superintendent and assistants under his direction shall endeavor on all proper occasions to inculcate upon the minds of the children truthfulness, self-control, obedience to parents, to all properly constituted human authority and to the laws of God, respect for the aged, forbearance toward the weak, regard for the rights of others, politeness to all, kindness to animals, industry, temperance, and frugality. The avoidance of corporal punishment as far as may be consistent with a due regard to obedience on the part of the children and the good order of the home is enjoined, and the infliction of such punishment on parts of the body liable to be permanently injured thereby, or so as to leave temporary marks of an objectionable character, or by any person other than the superintendent or an assistant specially authorized by him to do so, is positively forbidden. (VII) Leaving without consent: Whenever a child of the home leaves the institution without consent, written notice thereof shall be sent immediately by the superintendent to the person who recommended the child for admission and to the chairman of the committee on admission, etc.

(10) *Physician*.—A physician shall be employed to visit the home, who shall make a monthly report of the health of the children and the sanitary condition of the home to the committee on admission, etc.

(11) *Duties of the superintendent*.—(I) The superintendent shall have direct control of all the employees of the school, see that the duty of each is properly performed, have the power to suspend any inefficient or insubordinate employee temporarily, and immediately shall report such action, with the reasons therefor, to the chairman of the committee on employees, etc.; (II) the superintendent shall make monthly reports to the board, giving for the preceding month the whole number of children in the school during the month, the number admitted, and the number discharged, the amounts received from sales of products and from payments for board, and the total expenses of the month, as nearly as can be ascertained; (III) the superintendent shall present monthly requisitions for supplies to the board for approval at each monthly meeting, and all requisitions must be presented to and approved by the board, and so certified by the superintendent, before they are submitted to the District Commissioners, excepting in a pressing emergency, in which case the committee charged with the supervision of the requisition is authorized to act for the board: *Provided*, That the secretary be authorized to certify the approval of the board upon bills for the petty expenses necessarily incurred for the school by the superintendent on his own authority, not to exceed the amount of \$10 in any one month.

(12) *Annual report*.—The board of trustees shall make a report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia at the close of each fiscal year, giving the names of the officers and members of the board; of all the employees of the board, and their respective salaries, dates of admission, and the names, ages, and places of residence when admitted; of all the children admitted, and the names, ages, and disposition made of all children discharged during the year; a classified statement of the expenses of the school, the rules of the board of trustees, and a general statement of the work of the school, with such recommendations for the promotion of its greater efficiency as they may deem proper.

(13) *Amendment of the regulations*.—These regulations may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of the majority of all the members of the board, provided that the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE COLORED WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

AUGUST, 1909.

MY DEAR SIR: In response to your request that I should write a few lines to accompany the reports of the treasurer and the superintendent, I respectfully submit the following:

The National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, now approaching its semicentennial anniversary, is still engaged in the altruistic work of caring for the poorest class in any community; those having the fewest opportunities and the narrowest outlook for the future.

Very early in life they learn that neither natural endowment nor the most strenuous effort on their own part can secure for them the rewards freely bestowed on their more fortunate contemporaries. Inevitably the work of inspiring them to effort is rendered more difficult. Nevertheless, remembering the adage "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined," no effort is spared by those in immediate control to instill good principles as their guide through life, and to form correct habits, so that when they are removed from supervision they will continue to be honest, industrious, and law-abiding. They respond readily to kindness, and the instances are rare when complaint is made of them during their period of indenture.

Realizing that efficiency in whatever work may be assigned to them is an absolute essential to future success, they are held to strict accountability while in the home for the faithful performance of their simple tasks.

The children are carefully instructed in all the lighter parts of the household work—cleaning of rooms, halls, stairways, etc., learning all the processes in the laundry, assisting in the preparation of food, cooking, waiting on the table, sewing, and mending, to which has been lately added the care of fowls (chickens), emphasizing cleanliness of houses, runs, etc.

The association invites the closest scrutiny into methods and welcomes suggestions which may tend toward improvement on all lines, either of work or administration.

Respectfully yours,

HELEN A. COOK, *President.*

MR. GEORGE S. WILSON,
Secretary Board of Charities.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 21, 1909.

In submitting to you herewith the report required by you it will not be amiss to direct your attention to the fact that the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children is guarding with jealous care the interests of those committed to its keeping. We invite and welcome the closest scrutiny of every feature of our work. The children committed to us are given healthful food, and in abun-

dance. Their surroundings are equal to those of any unfortunates of their class anywhere. Special care is exercised in the selection of employees who come in contact with them. Their clothing is substantial and comfortable. The health of those committed to our care is looked after as a matter of first importance. When they have attained the age when they may be taught habits of industry and usefulness, they are instructed in the elements of house cleaning and household economy.

Persons in need of domestic help are glad to take our children into their homes under contracts with us providing for their humane treatment and education. In such cases we keep watch over the children, visiting them in their places of employment, and seeing that those who take them observe strictly the terms of their contracts.

Many of the children, after they have passed from the care of the home, retain for it the affection of the years of their wardship, and return to express their gratitude for protection and maintenance. All are encouraged and inspired to lives of usefulness and industry.

Our constant effort is to keep abreast of the progress of the times in dealing with these unfortunate ones of our community, and in this effort we cheerfully acknowledge the cooperation and helpfulness of your board.

Very respectfully,

L. M. HERSHAW,
Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institutions June 30, 1908.....	4	64	38	106
Admitted during year.....	1	4	2	6
Readmitted during year.....	1	8	2	11
Total.....	5	76	42	123
Returned to friends.....		9	6	15
Homes found for.....		7	4	11
Died.....			1	1
Escaped.....		1		1
Sent to hospital.....		4	1	5
Number in institution June 30, 1909.....	5	55	30	90
Total.....	5	a 69	a 41	a 115
Daily average number.....	4.3	53.6	30.8	88.7

a Not including those readmitted whose names are included in first item.

Highest number of inmates at any one time, July, 1908, 107; lowest number of inmates at any one time, November, 1908, 86; number of days' maintenance furnished employees, 37,340.

M. E. NALLE, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

By balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$4,000. 44
From board of inmates.....	8,806. 56
From interest and dividends.....	1,350. 50
From contributions.....	6. 81
From entertainments.....	104. 87
From legacies or endowments.....	179. 11
From loans and refund.....	4,071. 10
From a teacher's board.....	60. 30
From annual dues.....	18. 00
Total receipts.....	18,597. 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and extra services.....	\$3, 528. 62
For food:	
Meats, fish, and poultry.....	1, 035. 63
Bread.....	530. 56
Groceries and provisions.....	1, 463. 31
Milk.....	1, 139. 57
For ice.....	108. 08
For dry goods, shoes, and clothing.....	658. 31
For fuel.....	694. 50
For light.....	124. 80
For furniture and household furnishings.....	54. 97
For medical supplies.....	66. 60
For stationery and printing.....	49. 50
For telephone.....	29. 24
For school expenses.....	68. 46
For current repairs and materials for same.....	622. 70
For rent (safe deposit).....	5. 00
For taxes (special improvement).....	128. 60
For insurance.....	100. 00
For materials used in industries.....	52. 00
For current expenses.....	120. 00
For burial expenses.....	17. 88
Total disbursements.....	10, 598. 33
To balance June 30, 1909.....	7, 999. 36

RACHEL L. BROOKS, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HOSPITAL FOR FOUNDLINGS.

Officials.—Z. T. Sowers, president; A. B. Browne, vice-president; Mrs. L. M. Smithe, secretary; Charles E. Howe, treasurer.

Directors.—Z. T. Sowers, A. B. Browne, Charles E. Howe, M. M. Parker, J. B. Larnar, Mrs. L. M. Smithe, Mrs. W. H. Bayly, Mrs. W. H. Hoeke, Mrs. Simon Wolf.

Medical staff.—Z. T. Sowers, M. D., chief; D. K. Shute, M. D., ophthalmologist; V. B. Jackson, M. D.; R. B. Carmichael, M. D.; C. W. Richardson, M. D., laryngologist; J. S. Wall, M. D.; L. T. B. Johnson, M. D.; F. Fremont-Smith, M. D.; William F. M. Sowers, M. D., visiting surgeon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 15, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: The board of directors of the Washington Home for Foundlings have the honor to transmit to you the annual report of that institution for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1908.....	13	14	27
Admitted during year.....	8	17	25
Readmitted during year.....	2	4	6
Total.....	23	35	58
Adoptions during year.....	2	2	4
Returned to relatives or friends.....	5	12	17
Transferred to other institutions.....	1	2	3
Died.....	1	3	4
Number in institution June 30, 1909.....	14	17	31
Total.....	22	36	58
Daily average number.....	13	15	28

Highest number in institution at any one time, 34; lowest number in institution at any one time, 24; number of days board furnished employees during year, 5,553.

Physician's report.

Diagnosis.	Cured.	Im- proved.	Died.	Total.
Abscess.....	2			2
Adenitis.....	1			1
Anaemia, secondary.....	1			1
Birth, premature and inanition.....			2	2
Bronchitis.....	2			2
Eczema.....	2	1		3
Erythema exfoliativa.....	1			1
Furunculosis.....	3			3
Indigestion:				
Gastric.....	7			7
Acute intestinal.....	4			4
Chronic.....	5			5
Malnutrition.....		1		1
Marasmus.....			2	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum.....	1			1
Otitis media.....	3			3
Phimosis:				
Circumcision.....	1			1
Dorsal incision.....	2			2
Retraction.....	2			2
Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.....	1			1
Rhinitis and bronchitis.....	1			1
Scabies.....	2			2
Stomatitis.....	2			2
Syphilis, congenital.....			1	1
Tonsillitis.....	1			1
Total.....	44	3	4	51

The board is forced by lack of funds to ask that your invaluable assistance may be given us in obtaining the annual appropriation of \$6,000 for the coming year.

Our expenses average nearly \$8,000 yearly, and in order to meet them we are dependent (aside from the congressional appropriation, which is used solely for maintenance) upon the yearly dues of the members of the different boards and upon donations from friends of the charity, as we have no endowment fund.

Since the home was opened, in 1887, there have been 282 little ones adopted into happy homes, where they will be trained to become useful men and women. This we consider to be our best and most satisfactory work.

We trust you will recommend that the appropriation for 1910-11 be given us.

Respectfully submitted by the board of directors.

Z. T. SOWERS, *President*.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Public funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1908	\$49. 31
Receipts for year ending June 30, 1909	4, 255. 83
Total.....	<u>4, 305. 14</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1909.....	3, 625. 89
Error in former yearly statement.....	1. 06
Balance in bank June 30, 1909	678. 19
Total.....	<u>4, 305. 14</u>

Private funds.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1908	4, 516. 83
Receipts for year ending June 30, 1909.....	3, 625. 29
Interest on bank balance.....	6. 32
Total.....	<u>8, 148. 44</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Disbursements for year ending June 30, 1909.....	7, 916. 35
Error in former yearly statement.....	11. 00
Balance in bank June 30, 1909	221. 09
Total.....	<u>8, 148. 44</u>

CHAS. E. HOWE, *Treasurer*.

REPORT OF ST. ANN'S INFANT ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of recent date I most respectfully submit the following:

St. Ann's Infant Asylum is a corporate body of Sisters of Charity who have cared for the infants and destitute children for the last forty-nine years, complying strictly with the laws of the corporation, with many regrets that we can not extend our charity to the many demands made on us. This corporate body consists of 7 members, president, treasurer, and secretary. Sister E. Relihan, president; Sister Mary Teresa Daly, treasurer; Sister Vincentia Waltzing, secretary; Sister M. Joseph Garland, Sister P. Donoghue, Sister C. Richardson, and Sister P. McDonald compose the body. The advanced prices of provisions, etc., urges me to again plead for increase of \$600 to our usual appropriation, \$5,400. While we are sincerely grateful to Congress for the help we get, I have no suggestions to make regarding our work as the means are not there to extend the work.

I remain, very respectfully,

SISTER E. RELIHAN, *President*.

Estimated value of property, \$100,000; furniture, \$900.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

By balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$285. 69
From board of inmates.....	1, 376. 60
From entertainments.....	1, 100. 00
From subscriptions.....	336. 54
From collections.....	333. 36
From legacies or endowments.....	450. 00
From appropriations.....	5, 400. 00
From sundry donations and charity.....	555. 84
Total receipts.....	<u>9, 838. 03</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and extra services.....	2, 751. 95
For food:	
Meats fish, and poultry.....	855. 87
Flour.....	50. 65
Bread.....	626. 57
Groceries and provisions.....	1, 117. 19
Milk.....	745. 40
For ice.....	15. 00
For dry goods and clothing.....	165. 00
For fuel.....	628. 88
For light.....	75. 90
For power.....	28. 28
For furniture and household furnishings.....	25. 60
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	35. 14
For telephone.....	29. 33
For car tickets.....	30. 00
For postage stamps.....	36. 40
For current repairs and materials for same.....	1, 207. 53
For insurance.....	67. 00
For extraordinary repairs or improvements.....	824. 67
For sundries.....	384. 00
Total disbursements.....	<u>9, 700. 36</u>
To balance June 30, 1909.....	137. 67

REPORT OF THE GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Officers.—President, Friedrich Imhof; vice-president, Wm. Kettler; secretary, Wm. F. Meyers; treasurer, Chas. G. Rogier.

Board of directors.—Geo. J. Bessler, Charles Botsch, C. A. Didden, Charles Graff, Charles E. Gerner, J. A. Griesbauer, Adolph Gude, Friederich Imhof, Jacob Jose, Louis Kettler, Wm. Kettler, Werner Koch, A. Löffler, jr., Theodore Plitt, Charles G. Rogier, Harry Rothschild, John F. Schneider, Geo. K. Baier, M. D.

Honorary directors.—Active: Simon Wolf, William Kettler. Passive: George G. Seufferle, Christian Heurich.

Delegates.—Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. K. G. Barthel; Ladies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Catherine Löffler; Germania Männerchor, G. P. Plitt; Washington Sangerbund, Adolf Levy; Arminius Lodge, No. 25, F. A. A. M., Henry Poetzmann.

Matron.—Louisa Bergholz.

Ladies' Aid Society.—President, Mrs. K. G. Barthel; first vice-president, Mrs. Pauline Walther; recording secretary, Mrs. Dora Böttcher; financial secretary and treasurer, Mrs. C. Gain.

Ladies' Sewing Society.—Honorary president, Mrs. Emma Pösche; president, Mrs. Catharine Löffler; first vice-president, Mrs. Lizzie Wetzel; second vice-president, Mrs. A. Schnäbel; recording secretary, Mrs. R. Sanders; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Emma Thomfordt; treasurer, Mrs. Louise Mühleisen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1909.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of the German Orphan Asylum for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, together with a financial statement covering the same period.

We are again able to report a most satisfactory result of our year's work. The members of the board of trustees, as well as the two ladies' societies, have worked harmoniously under the able direction of the presiding officer, Mr. Friedrich Imhof.

The attendance at the monthly board meetings and at the extra meetings has been very good.

The health of the orphans has been good; no case of serious sickness occurred; a few light cases of measles necessitated a month's loss of schooling for all pupils.

The conduct of the orphans, as well as their progress in learning, has been very satisfactory.

It appears only just to acknowledge here the public spirit and beneficent charity of a great many citizens who have furnished the institution with clothing and food and donated so liberally to the cause of the orphans.

During the past year the home has been kept in good repair and sanitary condition, and the farm has been generally improved.

We have lost through death our superintendent, Karl Bergholz, and have appointed as matron, Mrs. Louisa Bergholz, and take pleasure in expressing our acknowledgments for the zeal and fidelity which she has manifested in the conduct of the institution.

The number of the inmates at the beginning of the fiscal year was 58—29 boys and 29 girls; the number at the end of the fiscal year is 54—34 boys and 20 girls; 7 children were admitted and 11 discharged

during the year; of the 11 discharged 6 were returned to surviving parents or relatives and 5 were placed to learn a trade.

All children of school age attended the schools at Good Hope, D. C., and the various Sabbath schools on Sunday.

The assets of the asylum are estimated to be \$30,000; the receipts during the year were, with balance, \$6,714.50; the expenditures were \$5,459.10, leaving balance at the end of the fiscal year of \$1,253.40.

I also submit a list of officers, directors, and delegates, and in the name and by direction of the board of directors I extend to you our sincere thanks for past assistance and courtesies.

Very respectfully,

WM. F. MEYERS, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

By balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$1,064.89
From board of inmates.....	253.00
From ladies' aid societies.....	2,143.37
From interest and dividends.....	1,320.49
From sale of products.....	353.06
From contributions.....	460.37
From entertainments.....	321.70
From cancellation of check, etc.....	102.50
From legacies or endowments.....	93.12
From appropriations.....	600.00
Total receipts.....	<u>6,712.50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For salaries and extra services.....	1,922.77
For food:	
Meats, fish, and poultry.....	63.57
Flour and feed.....	429.70
Groceries and provisions (paid by ladies' societies).....	
For ice.....	53.35
For fuel.....	718.88
For light.....	131.80
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	17.75
For stationery and printing.....	107.25
For telephone.....	29.55
For current repairs and materials for same.....	136.59
For rent of safe-deposit box.....	5.00
For legal expenses.....	29.00
For insurance.....	57.50
For materials used in industries.....	361.40
For extraordinary repairs or improvements.....	920.64
For shoes and shoe repairing.....	333.22
For sundries and incidental expenses.....	141.13
Total disbursements.....	<u>5,459.10</u>
To balance June 30, 1909.....	<u>1,253.40</u>

REPORT OF MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the sixteenth annual report of the Municipal Lodging House, June 30th, 1909, being the end of the fiscal year.

There were 7,424 lodgings furnished to transients in the institution during the year, which was a decrease of 361 lodgings as compared with last year. A good many have been turned away from the house after 10 o'clock p. m. (the closing hour). However, Congress has provided for a night man for the six winter months, from October to March, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, and while that will be an improvement on the old plan, still a good many have to be refused shelter from April 1 to September 30. Therefore I earnestly renew my request that Congress be asked to provide for a night man for the entire year at \$20 per month instead of \$25 per month for half year.

I also renew my earnest request that the foreman's salary be increased from \$30 to \$40 per month. Mr. Charles H. Watson, who fills the position here as foreman, is a very faithful and useful man in that capacity, and his hours are from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

I also ask that the annual appropriation be increased from \$3,700 to \$4,100, which will with economy carry the institution through the year, although the number of men cared for in the institution will be somewhat increased by keeping the house open all night.

Owing to the more favorable prices paid for wood during the past season, I have been able to turn in to the collector of taxes \$373.55 net profit on wood business. I thoroughly believe in a work test for the men who apply for food and shelter in our cities, or even in the country for that matter, and regret that I can not give them sufficient task to pay for what they receive at the municipal lodging house of this city, and wish I had ten times the space in the yard for sawing, splitting, and storing the wood.

I believe it to be a false idea of charity to deal out meals and lodgings to poor but able-bodied men unless they are willing to pay for the same in work; but I do believe as long as destitute persons are willing to perform an ample equivalent in work for what they receive that they should not only have a few meals and lodgings dealt out to them, but that they should be tided over the exigency.

I hope, therefore, that it may not be long before we shall have a model municipal lodging house in Washington, D. C., with not only commodious rooms, with the most up-to-date system of ventilation, light, and heat, and everything that goes for sanitation and for the comfort and betterment of the homeless, but also that we shall have ideal space and facilities for manufacturing and storing kindling wood, for which there is a ready sale.

Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909..... \$3,700.00

Expenses:

Provisions.....	\$975.32
Fuel.....	165.60
Laundry.....	59.94
Gas.....	110.50
Miscellaneous.....	75.28
Stationery.....	12.79
Repairs.....	60.72
Electric current.....	2.65
Telephone.....	60.00
Linen.....	54.80
Furnishings.....	26.35
Rent.....	120.00
Salaries.....	1,920.00
	<u>3,643.95</u>

Balance unexpended..... 56.05

Tabulated statement of men furnished meals and lodgings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909.

	Out of work.	Sick or crippled.	Total.		Out of work.	Sick or crippled.	Total.
AMERICAN BORN.				FOREIGN BORN—cont'd.			
White.....	4,546	187	4,733	Mexico.....	1		1
Colored.....	1,107	146	1,253	New Zealand.....	3		3
FOREIGN BORN.				Norway.....	8		8
Africa.....	1		1	Nova Scotia.....	8		8
Austria.....	67		67	Panama.....	2		2
Australia.....	4		4	Poland.....	15		15
Bohemia.....	6		6	Porto Rico.....	1		1
Brazil.....	4		4	Prussia.....		2	2
Canada.....	47		47	Roumania.....	1		1
China.....	2		2	Russia.....	34	9	43
Cuba.....	3		3	Scotland.....	120	1	121
Denmark.....	18		18	Sweden.....	14		14
England.....	262	15	277	Switzerland.....	21		21
Finland.....	9	4	13	Turkey.....	5		5
France.....	18		18	Wales.....	5		5
Germany.....	281	5	286	Total.....	7,002	422	7,424
Holland.....	6		6	Single men cared for.....	7,012		7,424
Hungary.....	11		11	Married men cared for.....	412		
Ireland.....	358	43	401	Secured employment.....	338		
India.....	1		1	Sent to hospital.....	24		
Italy.....	13	10	23				

Very respectfully,

The BOARD OF CHARITIES.

A. H. TYSON, Superintendent.

REPORT OF THE HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.

GENTLEMEN: The fiscal year just closed has been one of activity in the general work of the home. The indoor work of cleaning and repairs have been carefully attended to and all that could be done to improve the conditions of sanitation and comfort have been done.

On the outside much has been accomplished in the line of painting and general improvement. The administration building, superintendent's residence, and refrigerating plant have been painted with pretty effect in old ivory, white trimmings, green roof, and green blinds. The woodwork of the entire group of buildings has been painted two coats, finished in light colors, changing the somber effect of the old brown tint.

The surroundings have been further beautified and improved by gravel walks, flower beds, borders, ornamental trees, shrubbery, and lawns.

The weather being favorable for outdoor work, we have pushed right along every day, even during the winter months, with few interruptions, grading, platting, roadmaking, and all kinds of farm work. New roads have been built, old roads regraded, culverts and bridges constructed; also considerable draining and refilling washes, etc. Thousands of cubic yards of earth have been handled in cutting and filling washes and roadbeds. A deep ditch between the home buildings and power house, unsightly and dangerous, serving as a course for a spring brook, has been straightened, made wider, and deepened, and covered over in a substantial manner, parked, and otherwise improved. This is one of the improvements made possible by the use of the old timber from the floor of the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge, which was given to the home for the hauling. This and other work has been done with said material, as well as lumber and other material from the old District building, of which the storage house was partly built, and for many other uses this old material has been valuable.

The storage building is used for storing the vegetables during the winter months and for housing the farm and garden implements, seeds, etc. This building is two story, 60 by 26 feet, constructed of cement and wood and with metal roof, nicely located, and of fine appearance.

The increase in population has been somewhat greater than was anticipated and we have had quite a task to provide for them in the limited quarters of the present dormitories, dining rooms, and hospital. It is to be hoped that in the near future we will have additions to the present buildings ample for the growing needs of the home and to accommodate all who have to be cared for at this institution with sleeping room, dining room, and bathing room.

It may be well at this time to call attention to the exposed condition of the pipes that supply heat to the buildings. These pipes

have never been insulated. They are so exposed that much of the heat is lost that, with proper insulation, could be saved and the fuel incidental to its production. This is also the case with the pipes that convey the steam to the buildings from the power house to the Home for the Aged and Infirm and the Industrial Home School for Colored Children. These pipes were insulated when installed, but not effectively. The insulation is so ineffective that the course of the pipes can be traced during freezing weather by growing vegetation. That the waste along these pipes is very great is very evident. I most respectfully recommend that all pipes located outside of buildings be insulated and placed in waterproof conduits, and that those under the buildings be insulated.

The two groups of buildings are lighted by electricity generated by dynamos located and operated at the power house at the Home for the Aged and Infirm. These dynamos also furnish power for the home for laundry, bakery, and other purposes, which necessitates a continuous use of the machinery and steam to produce this power. It is estimated that a great saving can be effected by connecting with the Potomac Electric Power Company's line, which runs very near the two groups of buildings; that the company's current could be used very economically at such times as current is needed for light only or when any use of it would be necessary and yet not important enough to maintain a boiler with high-pressure steam to run the dynamos for such irregular but necessary use; for instance, the laundry uses current a portion of the day, the bakery at an odd hour, the tailor to do his pressing, and other light and necessary work which is done by the current, such as a limited number of lights after midnight, can be had much more economically by making connection with said company's line, with suitable switches and cut-offs.

I am pleased to report the well for duplicating the water supply at this institution finished, and the pump in daily satisfactory operation over a well of good, pure water, apparently inexhaustible.

The health of the inmates has been very good. The sick are well cared for and are much more comfortable since they were placed in the hospital under the constant care of the nurses. To make the hospital service more satisfactory it will be necessary to have paid orderlies to do the work that properly belongs to that class of help. We have found it very difficult to get the inmates to assist in hospital work; they, as a rule, are not physically able, and without exception decline to serve there in any capacity. Therefore I have estimated for two orderlies.

Between 5 and 10 acres of wild land have been reclaimed from brush thicket by grubbing out the stumps, which when drained, with a small appropriation now available, will make good farm land.

Since November, 1908, we have maintained a team constantly on the road, hauling manure given the home for the hauling by the engineer department stables, and from other sources. Benefits are already apparent from this investment in fertilizer. We are much encouraged by the way the farm responds to care and cultivation. The accompanying table will, I think, show fair results in products.

I again recommend the purchase of the Sweeney tract. Its location makes it desirable and important.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number in institution June 30, 1908.....	53	41	78	62	234
Admitted during year.....	72	22	86	37	217
Total.....	125	63	164	99	451
Discharged during year.....	57	20	49	11	137
Died during year.....	8	5	21	15	49
In institution June 30, 1909.....	62	38	94	71	265
Total.....	127	63	164	97	451

Daily average number during the year, 262; number of days' maintenance furnished inmates, 95,630; largest number of inmates at any one time, 290; smallest number of inmates at any one time, 234; number of days of maintenance furnished employees, 11,680.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

From appropriations:

For salaries and temporary labor.....	\$12,468.00
For maintenance.....	20,000.00
For deficiency.....	5,000.00
For repairs, etc.....	1,500.00
For fire protection.....	1,500.00
For duplicating water supply.....	6,500.00
Total.....	46,968.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries, temporary labor, and extra services.....	12,257.54
For foods:	
Meats, fish, and poultry.....	\$3,996.54
Flour.....	1,593.00
Groceries and provisions.....	5,879.00
Milk.....	519.00
For clothing.....	396.00
For shoes.....	712.40
For dry goods other than clothing.....	1,458.11
For fuel.....	6,571.81
For furniture and household furnishings.....	792.72
For medical and surgical supplies and instruments.....	570.73
For miscellaneous items.....	273.05
For expenses for stable and live stock.....	530.45
Purchase of vehicles and repairs to same.....	164.00
Harness and repairs to same.....	19.05
Blacksmithing.....	165.01
Farm tools and appliances.....	274.61
Fertilizers and seeds.....	631.50
For stationery and printing.....	48.47
For telephone.....	57.20
For car tickets.....	40.00
For postage stamps.....	15.00
For current repairs and material for same.....	248.28
For extraordinary repairs and material for same.....	844.69
For building.....	420.00
	24,955.93
	1,264.69

For duplicating water supply, as per contract, with extra work,	
Conlan Brothers.....	\$6,929.22
For drawings and auxiliary well.....	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,329.22
 Total	 45,807.38
	<hr/>
Unexpended for salaries and temporary labor.....	434.78
Unexpended for repairs, etc.....	11.49
Unexpended for duplicating water supply.....	670.78
Unexpended for maintenance.....	43.57
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,160.52

Farm products.

		Market value.
Beans:		
String.....	barrels.. 29	\$38.09
Lima.....	do.. 10	40.00
Beets:		
Table.....	do.. 40	60.00
Mangel-wurtzel.....	bushels.. 2,400	240.00
Cabbage.....	heads.. 20,000	400.00
Calf, veal.....	pounds.. 80	8.00
Carrots.....	barrels.. 50	150.00
Corn, green.....	ears.. 3,578	35.78
Cow, beef.....	barrels.. 250	1,000.00
Eggplant.....	pounds.. 571	57.10
Forage, hay, fodder, etc.....	tons.. 30	1,020.00
Kale.....	barrels.. 89	89.00
Onions.....	do.. 5	10.00
Parsnips.....	do.. 24	37.00
Pork.....	pounds.. 5,563	555.63
Potatoes:		
Sweet.....	bushels.. 278	278.00
White.....	do.. 1,600	1,600.00
Rutabaga.....	do.. 80	80.00
Spinach.....	barrels.. 91	91.00
Squash.....	do.. 200	20.00
Turnips.....	bushels.. 300	75.00
Total.....		<hr/> 5,889.51

ICE.

The refrigerating plant produced during the year 153,000 pounds of ice. A part of the year the Industrial Home School for Colored Children has been supplied with ice; in all, 14,000 pounds. Their average per month since they have been furnished from here has been at the rate of 6,400 pounds.

The following persons were the officers and employees of the home at the close of the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1909. The rates of compensation of these officers and employees as of that date are set opposite their respective names, to wit:

	Annual salary.
William J. Fay, superintendent.....	\$1,200
W. R. Sheid, clerk.....	900
J. K. Butler, chief engineer.....	900
M. E. Joyce, matron.....	600
William Klinge, cook.....	600
C. R. Weed, blacksmith and woodworker.....	540
B. E. Figart, laundryman.....	540
E. L. Lynch, farmer.....	540
J. Edson Bowers, resident physician.....	480
C. A. Edmonds, assistant engineer.....	480
John Delaroché, baker.....	420
H. S. Berkely, male attendant.....	360
E. A. Blackistone, male attendant.....	360
G. M. Waters, nurse.....	360
Inez E. Strahl, nurse.....	360
J. H. Holland, farm hand.....	360
I. W. Linthicum, farm hand.....	360
M. J. Doyle, female attendant.....	300
F. V. Gibson, female attendant.....	300
Olaf Johnson, fireman.....	300
Charles Travers, fireman.....	300
Charles Kosche, tailor.....	240
S. A. Blackistone, seamstress.....	240
Andrew Jenkins, hostler and driver.....	240
Lillian Reed, assistant cook.....	180
H. M. Hunter, servant.....	144
Charles McCanna, servant.....	144

Respectfully submitted.

WM. J. FAY, *Superintendent.*

REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR EX-UNION SOLDIERS
AND SAILORS.WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 20, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: In response to your request of the 1st instant, I have the honor to submit the following, viz:

First. A list of the names of the board of managers of the Temporary Home for Ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors, as follows: Thomas S. Hopkins, president; Benjamin F. Chase, vice-president; Israel W. Stone, secretary; Rev. J. H. Bradford, chaplain; Newton Ferree, A. J. Gunning, Richard Bennett, C. S. Wilder, James E. McCabe, Hazard Wheeler, Calvin Farnesworth, J. E. Clifford, J. W. Andrews, S. W. Bunyea, J. Tyler Powell, A. B. Frisbie, Edward A. Keeler, John H. Hennis, H. M. Allen, H. W. Burnes, J. Walter Mitchell, I. N. Dolph, Henry C. Porter, E. R. Campbell, B. J. Northcott.

Second. An appropriation from Congress for \$5,500. No other receipts, and no land or other property. The expenditures are as follows:

Salaries.....	\$1,920.00
Meats, fish, and poultry.....	545.29
Flour.....	18.00
Bread.....	136.24
Groceries and provisions.....	807.21
Milk.....	190.05
Vegetables.....	189.37
Ice.....	48.86
Fuel.....	259.44
Light.....	122.10
Furniture and household furnishings.....	122.98
Medicine.....	6.65
Stationery and printing.....	13.50
Telephone.....	60.00
Car tickets.....	10.00
Postage stamps.....	12.00
Rent.....	900.00
Miscellaneous.....	138.31
Total.....	5,500.00

Third. Table of admissions, discharges, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909:

Number of inmates present June 30, 1908.....	21
Admitted during the year.....	710
Total.....	731
Discharged during the year.....	704
Died during year.....	3
Number remaining June 30, 1909.....	24
Total.....	731
Daily average number of inmates.....	32
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....	46
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....	12
Number of inmates who were residents of the District of Columbia one year before admission.....	80
Number of positions secured for inmates.....	25
Readmissions during year.....	392

Respecting that paragraph of your letter suggesting that I furnish "a general statement setting forth the important facts in reference to the work of the institution during the year, with such suggestions and recommendations as you may deem proper to make," I beg to say that the home has never been so well managed as during the past year. About a year ago we moved to our present location. The house is absolutely clean, sanitary, and well lighted, and the food furnished is wholesome and well cooked. It is believed that there is no institution in the country that is more carefully, humanely, and economically managed than this. The discipline is excellent. Perfect order is maintained. There is no drinking, loud talking, or unseemly conduct, and an air of peacefulness and quiet pervades the house. The name "home" is a misnomer. It should be termed "a house of refuge," which it is. Under our rules we do not keep an inmate for a longer term than ten days, unless he is sick, nor as long as that unless the applicant has some reasonable excuse for remaining during the period named. During the past year we have obtained admission to the volunteer homes for 147 inmates, 66 have received medical attendance, and positions have been secured for 25.

There are only 3 persons connected with the home who draw salaries, viz., the superintendent, the cook, and one janitor. Liberal donations of clothing and reading matter have been made. The ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Legion of Loyal Women, and the Daughters of Veterans have, respectively, furnished complete for the home a sitting room, a convalescent room, and a room intended as the basis for a hospital ward.

There is needed for the home a fumigating plant, cold-storage apparatus, and a laundry.

If the premises now occupied could be purchased by the Government at a low figure, it is believed that it would be a good investment, and the home ought to own and control the buildings it occupies.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS S. HOPKINS,
President Board of Managers.

Attest:

ISRAEL W. STONE, *Secretary.*

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOPE AND HELP MISSION.

National officers.—Charles N. Crittenton, president; Kate Waller Barrett, general superintendent and vice-president; Emma L. Robertson, secretary; and Franklin B. Waterman, treasurer.

Local officers.—James T. Petty, president; Thomas Jarvis, vice-president; Alfred Wood, secretary; and Thomas E. Robertson, treasurer.

Auxiliary committee.—Mrs. Mary E. Simpson, chairman; Mrs. Alfred Wood, vice-chairman; Mrs. J. H. Doney, corresponding secretary; Mrs. M. P. Snell, recording secretary; Mrs. Emma S. Ellis, treasurer; Mrs. Jane McLean, Mrs. N. C. Merchant, Mrs. J. H. Hart, Mrs. J. F. Bruner, Miss Lottie Van Doran, Mrs. C. R. Burr, Mrs. A. B. Frisbie, Miss M. R. Sammons, Miss Mary Jebb, Mrs. W. F. Dorsey, Miss Myrtle Schofield, Mrs. C. Herfurth, Mrs. W. H. Ramsey, Mrs. E. P. Clayton, Mrs. Brashears, Mrs. E. A. Weeks, Mrs. S. O. Lane, Mrs. Emma L. Robertson, Mrs. John Gallaher, Mrs. A. F. Hart, Mrs. Charles Robinson, Mrs. W. J. Ethell, Mrs. John T. Shadle, Mrs. W. A. Copenhagen, Mrs. M. W. Cate, Mrs. Maggie B. Tew, Mrs. E. E. Marshall, Mrs. Samuel Kookogey, Mrs. F. M. Starbuck, Mrs. Charles Linger, Mrs. L. Becke, Mrs. Alexander Garden, Mrs. J. K. Davidson, Mrs. Laura F. Olney, Mrs. J. M. Long, Mrs. J. E. Briggs, Mrs. A. R. Watson, Mrs. A. Stewart, and Mrs. Arthur Burkholder.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 6, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to herewith transmit the report of the work of the Florence Crittenton Hope and Help Mission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

We feel that the work of the past year has been successful, and that its best results are such as are not shown by the figures in the accompanying statistical report. As the methods of our work and the different classes cared for have been fully set forth in reports of former years, it does not seem necessary now to go into details along these lines.

We have succeeded in placing many of our girls with their children in good homes, and while the number so placed has perhaps not been so large as in former years, we have endeavored in every instance to secure not only a place where the girl may be self-supporting, but where she may have a home for herself and child. During the past year we have been able to keep in touch with those who have gone out from our institution, having an additional worker whose duty it has been to visit the homes of the girls so placed.

The greatly increased cost of living has intensified our struggle to provide the actual necessities of life. Last year we asked for an increase of \$1,000 in our appropriation, and of this amount we received \$500, for which we are deeply grateful; but as we have again earned a large sum (\$1,375.59) in excess of the amount of our appropriation, by maintenance and medical treatment of the cases received through the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, we earnestly request that our appropriation for the year, commencing July 1, 1910, be increased to \$3,000.

June 30, 1909, our report showed a balance of \$262.54, which is accounted for by the fact that our treasurer was out of town, and the checks in payment of outstanding bills could not be drawn before the end of the fiscal year, as we actually closed the year with quite a large deficit.

With grateful appreciation for the assistance rendered our workers by the members of your board, this report is respectfully submitted.

J. T. PETTY, *President.*

ALFRED WOOD, *Secretary.*

The BOARD OF CHARITIES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, D. C.

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in institution June 30, 1909.....	48	16	20	84
Admitted during year.....	290	11	22	323
Readmitted during year.....	74	27	33	134
Born in institution during year.....		22	28	50
Total.....	412	76	103	591
Returned to families.....	148	28	53	229
Homes found for.....	72	11	18	101
Transferred.....	18	7	2	27
Died.....		7	3	10
Otherwise provided for.....	100			100
Number remaining June 30, 1909.....	74	23	27	124
Daily average number of inmates.....	60	19	23	102

Highest number of inmates, 160; lowest number of inmates, 84; days' maintenance workers, 3,280.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance, June 30, 1908.....	\$24. 69
Board of Charities.....	2,000. 00
Earnings.....	3,337. 72
Training school.....	1,040. 00
Donations.....	3,842. 82
Churches, societies.....	110. 50
Total.....	10,355. 73

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries.....	\$1,050. 00
Expenses hospital department.....	533. 05
Repairs.....	446. 12
Interest on loan.....	90. 00
Printing.....	107. 75
Maintenance.....	7,866. 27
Balance, June 30, 1909.....	262. 54
Total.....	10,355. 73

Receipts not on treasurer's books.

From National Florence Crittenton Mission.....	\$1,548. 57
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Expenditures not on treasurer's books.

Salaries.....	\$1,120. 00
Traveling expenses.....	116. 57
Repairs and incidentals.....	312. 00
Total.....	1,548. 57

Contributions in kind.

Provisions, vegetables, meats, and fish.....	\$2, 600. 00
Bread, ice, milk.....	210. 00
Miscellaneous.....	380. 00
Total.....	3, 190. 00

Receipts from all sources.

Cash.....	\$11, 904. 30
Contributions in kind.....	3, 190. 00
Total.....	15, 094. 30

Assets.

Estimated value real estate.....	\$12, 000. 00
Estimated value personal property, equipment, etc.....	3, 300. 00
Balance cash on hand.....	262. 54
Total.....	15, 562. 54

Liabilities.

Note, secured by deed of trust.....	\$2, 000. 00
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EMMA L. ROBERTSON,
Chairman of House Committee.

REPORT OF THE AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND.

OFFICERS.

Honorary Presidents: Mrs. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, Mrs. ALBERT G. BRACKETT.
President: Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. H. C. METZROTT, Mrs. JULIA E. POND, Mrs. CHARLES M. PEPPER, Mrs. T. K. NOBLE.
Recording Secretary: Mrs. JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS.
Corresponding Secretary: Mrs. HORACE SPRINGER.
Financial Secretary: Mrs. LIZZIE W. CALVER.
Treasurer: Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER.
Attorney: Mr. PERCIVAL BROWN.
Physicians: Dr. RUSSELL MAIN, Dr. PRENTISS WILSON.
Matron: Mrs. E. C. GITTINGS.
Soliciting Agent: Mr. JULIAN WALL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts avenue NW.
 Mrs. HENRIETTA C. METZEROTT, 1629 R street NW.
 Mrs. JULIA E. POND, 3114 N street NW.
 Mrs. CHARLES M. PEPPER, 1743 U street NW.
 Mrs. LIZZIE W. CALVER, 207 A street SE.
 Maj. RICHARD SYLVESTER, Metropolitan police headquarters.
 Mrs. JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS, 1725 U street NW.
 Mrs. HORACE SPRINGER, 730 Eighth street NW.
 Mrs. WM. KING, 3114 N street NW.
 Mrs. JOSEPH R. ROSE, 1323 Park road NW.
 Mr. JOSEPH AUERBACH, 811 L street NW.
 Mrs. JULIA M. LAYTON, 1722 Tenth street NW.
 Miss HATTIE P. WOOD, 1439 Rhode Island avenue NW.
 Mrs. REDWOOD VANDEGRIFT, 1629 Twenty-first street NW.
 Mrs. J. W. CAMPBELL, 933 N street NW.
 Hon. JAS. T. DU BOIS, State Department.
 Mrs. T. K. NOBLE, 1855 Mintwood place NW.
 Mrs. ELIZABETH WALBRIDGE, 1719 Lamont street NW.
 Miss HENRIETTA METZEROTT, 1629 R street NW.
 Dr. HENRY N. COUDEN, 1310 Columbia road NW.
 Mrs. HENRY N. COUDEN, 1310 Columbia road NW.
 Mrs. ALBERT MEYER, 214 B street SE.
 Mrs. VINNIE REAM HOXIE, 1632 K street NW.
 Mrs. NEWTON FERREE, 1720 Thirteenth street NW.
 Mrs. F. A. DILLE, 1012 Thirteenth street NW.
 Mrs. OSCAR COUMBE, 248 Delaware avenue.
 Mrs. HENRY ARMES, 3100 Sixteenth street NW.
 Mrs. GEORGE BABER, The Farragut.
 Mrs. TULLY VAUGHAN, 1718 I street NW.
 Mrs. JAMES E. GILBERT, 1503 R street NW.
 Mrs. ANNA M. KINGAN, Chevy Chase, D. C.
 Capt. A. F. B. PORTMAN, Fourteenth and Rhode Island avenue NW.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ADMISSION COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzertott, chairman; Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, Mrs. Horace Springer, Miss Hattie P. Wood.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. William King, chairman; Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, Mrs. George Baber, Mrs. Elizabeth Walbridge, Mrs. Oscar Coumbe, Mrs. Tully Vaughan.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE.

Capt. A. F. B. Portman, chairman; Mrs. Newton Ferree, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Mrs. Henry Armes, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, chairman; Mrs. Charles M. Pepper, Mrs. Julia M. Layton.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, chairman; Mrs. Henrietta C. Metzgerott, Mrs. Julia E. Pond, Maj. Richard Sylvester, Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, Hon. James T. Du Bois, Dr. Henry N. Couden, Mrs. Henry N. Couden, Capt. A. F. B. Portman, Mrs. James E. Gilbert, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Mr. Joseph Auerbach.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mrs. Redwood Vandegrift, chairman; Mrs. Joseph R. Rose, Mrs. Lizzie W. Calver, Miss Hattie P. Wood, Mrs. T. K. Noble, Miss Henrietta Metzgerott, Mrs. F. A. Dille, Mrs. Oscar Coumbe, Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, Mrs. Anna M. Kingan.

AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Josephine L. Jacobs, Mrs. Julia Mason Layton.

OUTSIDE VISITING COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Newton Ferree, Mrs. Julia M. Layton, Mrs. F. A. Dille.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1909:

The association was organized in December, 1897, and incorporated April 13, 1899. Its objects, as expressed in its constitution, are:

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia in said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind; to aid the needy, dependent blind, and to help them to become self-supporting.

In furtherance of these objects a very comfortable home is maintained, and in connection therewith workshops have been established, in which the inmates, as well as blind persons residing in their own homes, are furnished with employment.

The Home for the Blind is located at 915 E street NW. On October 13, 1899, Mr. Stilson Hutchins conveyed to the association his equity in the property, on which there was an incumbrance of \$12,500, with the condition that the association should establish and maintain a home for the blind therein and should pay \$4,500 on the incumbrance within four years from the date of the deed. The time for payment was extended by Mr. Hutchins, and on January 21, 1907, the last payment on the amount was made, so that now the association owns the property, subject only to a mortgage of \$8,000 at 5 per cent interest. The property consists of a commodious four-story building of 18 rooms, formerly a private residence. The front room on the first floor is a store and is rented for business purposes; the remainder of the building is used for the home. In the rear is a two-story stable, which has been remodeled and used as a workshop.

Since occupying the property the association has spent about \$1,971.41 in repairs. In addition the home has been completely furnished throughout, almost entirely by donations from various sources. The Legion of Loyal Women; the Twentieth Century Club; the Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Church; the Mothers' Meeting of St. John's Church, Georgetown; Miss Eliza Bowie, and Mrs. Julia E. Pond and friends have each furnished a room and keep it in condition.

The income of the association is derived from dues of members, proceeds of entertainments, donations, rent of store, board of five inmates, who are wards of the Board of Charities, and from labor of inmates in the workshop. This revenue has been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the institution as well as to make substantial improvements and help reduce the indebtedness. The principal revenues of the year derived through the ways and means committee was a luncheon given at Masonic Hall, December, 1908. This effort was a success. The concert given for the fresh-air fund was liberally patronized and the association was thereby further aided in making the hearts of the inmates glad. The home had 10 inmates on June 30, 1908, and 2 were admitted during the year—1 man admitted to the shop to learn a trade. Loss by death, 1 inmate, Mr. John T. Gibbons. There is at present 11 inmates, 4 males and 7 females. Weekly Sunday services are held at the home, and daily readings and other forms of entertainments are furnished by members of the board and volunteers, thus casting many a ray of sunshine across the pathway of the inmates.

The workshop furnishes employment for the men inmates and from 3 to 5 blind men who live at their own homes, but are furnished their dinners by the association. The total receipts were \$812.35, of which \$451.70 was paid to the men as wages and \$335.67 for materials, and the remainder turned over to the treasurer.

NOTE.—These figures are direct from the shop books and differ from the treasurer's report, which contains some receipts and expenses of 1907-8 and omits the same items at the close of this year.

Chair caning and making brooms and mattresses is the work done in the shop. Large business houses and private parties are the patrons of this industry, but there is not sufficient work to have the men busy; to keep them happy is always to have something for them to do, not give them time to think over their affliction. The industrial committee again asks the friends of the association to help them secure more work in the coming year.

The women are not idle; they knit shawls, slippers, and wash rags, braid bags and belts, and make dust cloths, aprons, and do some plain sewing.

One of the most faithful members of the board, Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, passed to the realm beyond, and in October following her death memorial services were held in the home by the association. Rabbi Abraham Simon delivered the eulogy. She has crossed to the other side of the dark river, but the good influence of her womanly and lovable character, her noble and charitable deeds, and her useful career will never wholly die. In the passing away of Mrs. Virginia Fox the association has lost a great friend, the home a generous donor.

Our report would not be complete did we not extend thanks to the Junior Auxiliary, which sent such a generous offering of bed and table linen, etc., through Miss Metzgerott.

The association again desires to record its grateful acknowledgment to the matron, Mrs. E. C. Gittings, to whose careful, intelligent management and ceaseless energy the success of the institution is largely due. Since March, 1900, she has given her entire time without compensation. The members of the association feel that the year's work has been a success and pledge to make greater efforts and hope to accomplish more during the next year. The association extends thanks for the hearty cooperation and assistance given during the year.

Very respectfully,

JOSEPHINE L. JACOBS,
Recording Secretary.

The BOARD OF CHARITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The following is a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia for the year ended June 30, 1909:

RECEIPTS.

Balance per last report.....	\$11,000.99
Rent, 915 E street nw. (store)	285.00
Board of inmates.....	743.34
Labor of inmates (home industries).....	340.52
Dues of members.....	96.00
Contributing and sustaining members.....	1,600.07
Donations.....	168.36
Donations (fresh-air fund).....	302.90
Luncheon.....	221.29
Bazaar.....	2.70
Interest on investment.....	127.60
Repayment on loan.....	95.00
Total.....	14,983.77

DISBURSEMENTS.

Household expenses (provisions, ice, gas, and help).....	\$1,566.62
Materials for shops.....	335.67
Repairs to property.....	243.41
Office expenses (postage, stationery, and printing).....	55.00
Telephone.....	33.50
Printing annual report.....	11.19
Fuel.....	334.00
Interest on mortgage.....	500.00
Insurance on property.....	28.21
Drugs and medicines.....	11.30
Funeral of deceased inmate.....	55.00
Rent of hall for luncheon.....	50.00
Miscellaneous.....	103.01
Loans and investments.....	8,917.08
Balance on hand.....	2,739.78
Total.....	14,983.77

Admissions, discharges, etc.

	White.		Colored.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Number of inmates June 30, 1908.....	4	6	0	0	10
Admitted during year.....	1	1	0	0	2
Total.....	5	7	0	0	12
Discharged during year.....	0	0	0	0	0
Died during year.....	1	0	0	0	1
Number remaining June 30, 1909.....	4	7	0	0	11
Daily average number of inmates.....	4	7	0	0	11
Highest number of inmates at any one time.....					12
Lowest number of inmates at any one time.....					11

AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

[Incorporated April 13, 1899.]

HOME FOR THE BLIND.

915 E STREET NW.

OBJECT.

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

CONSTITUTION.**ARTICLE I.—Name.**

This association shall be called "The Aid Association for the Blind of the District of Columbia."

ARTICLE II.—Object.

To establish a nonsectarian home for the blind of the District of Columbia, in the said District.

To promote the education and industrial training of the blind, and to aid the needy, dependent blind, and help them to become self-supporting.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

The payment of one dollar or more annually shall constitute a membership in the association; twenty-five (25) dollars at one time, a life member; one hundred (100) dollars at one time, a benefactor; and five hundred (500) dollars, a patron.

ARTICLE IV.—Officers.

SECTION 1. The officers shall be a president, four vice-presidents, recording and corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer, attorney, and honorary vice-presidents.

SEC. 2. The board of directors shall be composed of thirty-five (35) members, consisting of the first eight officers, viz: President, four vice-presidents, two secretaries, and the treasurer, and twenty-seven other members of the association elected by the body for that office.

SEC. 3. The board of directors shall have power to fill vacancies for unexpired terms.

SEC. 4. Names of persons for membership on this board shall be presented to the

advisory committee in writing, and if deemed suitable shall be presented by them to the board whenever a vacancy occurs. They must be persons who are willing to take an active part in furthering the interests of this home, and who will attend the regular meetings unless excused therefrom.

ARTICLE V.—*Meetings.*

SECTION 1. The annual meeting shall occur the third Thursday in April of each year; the election of officers shall be held biennially.

Nine members shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be held on the call of the president or five (5) members of the association.

ARTICLE VI.—*Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting of the association, provided that notice of such amendment has been given in writing at a meeting of the board of directors of the Aid Association for the Blind on or before the regular meeting in March.

BY-LAWS.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

President.—To preside at meetings and appoint committees.

Vice-presidents.—In the absence of the president to assume her duties.

Recording and corresponding secretary.—To keep minutes of all meetings; to attend to correspondence; send notices of meetings; report to the board of directors monthly, and to the association at every meeting, and prepare annual reports.

Treasurer.—To have charge of the funds of the association, and deposit the same as treasurer in a banking institution; to report monthly to the board of directors and to the association at each meeting, and at other times when requested by the president or the board of directors. The treasurer shall give a bond, to be approved by the president, in the sum of \$2,500, which may be increased as required by the board of directors.

Attorney.—To act as attorney at law and counselor for the association.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Admission.
House.
Industries.

Printing.
Advisory.
Ways and means.

Auditing.
Outside visiting.

Regular meetings of the board of directors shall be held monthly.

Annual membership fees shall be due on January 1 of each year, and if not paid within one year, two notices having been sent, membership shall lapse.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Minutes of last meeting.
Reports of officers.
Reports of committees.

Unfinished business.
New business.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THEODORE W. NOYES, term expires 1910.
 CHARLES J. BELL, term expires 1910.
 WENDELL P. STAFFORD, term expires 1910.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, term expires 1912.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, term expires 1912.
 JOHN B. LARNER, term expires 1912.
 JOHN B. SLEMAN, jr., term expires 1914.
 R. ROSS PERRY, term expires 1914.
 HERBERT PUTNAM, term expires 1914.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *President*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Vice-President*.
 JOHN B. LARNER, *Secretary*.
 GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian, Treasurer, and Assistant Secretary*.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

BOOKS.

HERBERT PUTNAM, *Chairman*.
 WENDELL P. STAFFORD.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.

EMPLOYEES.

WENDELL P. STAFFORD, *Chairman*.
 SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.

RULES.

R. ROSS PERRY, *Chairman*.
 HERBERT PUTNAM.
 JOHN B. LARNER.

BUILDING.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, *Chairman*.
 WENDELL P. STAFFORD.
 JOHN B. SLEMAN, JR.

FINANCE.

JOHN B. LARNER, *Chairman*.
 CHARLES J. BELL.
 R. ROSS PERRY.

BOOKBINDING, ETC.

JOHN B. SLEMAN, jr., *Chairman*.
 HERBERT PUTNAM.
 JOHN B. LARNER.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATION.

THEODORE W. NOYES, *Chairman*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.
 JOHN B. LARNER.

DONATIONS.

SAMUEL W. WOODWARD, *Chairman*.
 CHARLES J. BELL.
 JOHN B. SLEMAN, JR.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

CHARLES J. BELL, *Chairman*.
 BRAINARD H. WARNER.
 R. ROSS PERRY.

The president is ex officio a member of all committees.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: In spite of the drawback of a library force inadequate in numbers and so underpaid as to be weakened again and again by the loss to better paying libraries of experienced and competent employees, the Public Library has during the year notably increased in public usefulness, both in relation to home circulation and to that among readers at the library itself.

The effective activity of the library, as measured by home circulation, increased 23 per cent over the previous year.

The library has grown to nearly 115,000 volumes, the home circulation (of books alone) to nearly 592,000, and the adult attendance in the reading rooms to nearly 160,000. The percentage of fiction circulation has decreased in the last five years from 84 per cent to 63 per cent, indicating a marked improvement in the quality of the reading.

In the field occupied exclusively by the Public Library, without competition by the great national reference collection of the Library of Congress, especially notable advances have been made; as for example, in the popular circulation of books, and in the open-shelf, school and children's work.

TRANSFER OF BOOKS FROM OTHER LIBRARIES.

At the last session of Congress important legislation, secured largely through the labors of Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress and a trustee of the Public Library, was enacted which has facilitated the transfer to the Public Library from the Library of Congress of circulating books, both copyrighted and uncopyrighted. This legislation is supplemental to that of 1904, under which many books have already been removed to the Public Library. The new legislation consists (1) of the following provision of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year, 1910:

The Librarian of Congress may from time to time transfer to other governmental libraries within the District of Columbia, including the Public Library, books and material in the possession of the Library of Congress in his judgment no longer necessary to its uses, but in the judgment of the custodians of such other collections likely to be useful to them, and may dispose of or destroy such material as has become useless.

And (2) the following section of the act "to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright" approved March 4, 1909:

That of the articles deposited in the copyright office under the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States or of this act, the Librarian of Congress shall determine what books and other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library, and what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collection of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange, or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein.

Rapid progress is being made toward that ideal condition when the Library of Congress and the Public Library shall perfectly supplement each other, the one as the great national reference collection, and the other as the national capital's great circulating library.

Valuable accessions of books will surely follow this legislation, increasing the literary wealth of the library and also increasing the labors of the present inadequate force and emphasizing the need of its enlargement.

BRANCH LIBRARIES.

The last Congress, like its predecessors, failed either to pass or to refuse to pass the Takoma Park branch library bill. The Senate passed the bill; and very late in the session the House District Committee reported it favorably. But the House failed to act, and the measure died with the adjournment. Since there has been no direct and definite refusal by either House or Senate or by the District Committee of either House to approve this measure, it becomes the duty of the library trustees, the commissioners, and the people of Takoma Park to renew their Sisyphus task of rolling this legislative stone uphill, only, if the precedents control, to see it roll down again just before the goal of enactment has been reached. The library trustees renew their petition to Congress either to enact or to kill promptly and surely this proposed and meritorious legislation. Mr. Carnegie's public-spirited branch library offer should be either accepted or rejected without further delay.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

The Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds has improved Mount Vernon Square by inclosing the grounds in copings. It is expected that the work will be continued by putting in walks on all sides of the building; and it is hoped that through an appropriation in the near future the development of the library's park environment, as planned at the time of the erection of the library building, will be perfected.^a

THE LIBRARY'S VITAL NEED.

Among the varied needs of the library, that of a larger and better-paid force is most urgent and is indeed vital. The notable increases from year to year in the number of books in the library, in the number of readers at home and within the walls of the library, and in all branches of the library's useful activity make steadily enlarging demands upon the library service which have been met either by no increases in the library force or by additions which are comparatively insignificant. For example, the work of the library as measured by home circulation for this fiscal year increased by 23 per cent over the previous year, and only two additional employees were provided. This inadequate force is also weakened by frequent changes of personnel due largely to the insufficient compensation paid. Of the library staff 33½ per cent resigned in 1906-7, 25 per cent in 1907-8, and 22½ per cent in 1908-9. The extraordinary growth of the library in resources, in activity, and in usefulness, of which we are naturally proud, involves not only high credit, but an increasingly heavy burden, and the small and almost stationary library force grows constantly less able to handle properly the expanding library business.

^a Since the date of this report the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds has had the cross walks, so long needed, laid on all sides of the building. These add greatly to the convenience of the users of the library. The commissioners have had a bubble drinking fountain installed in the southeast corner of Mount Vernon Square.

How vital to the success of the library work this strengthening of the library staff has become is indicated by a recent occurrence. The trustees' estimates for the next fiscal year were forwarded as usual to the commissioners. The latter have been limited by law in their estimates to an aggregate amount twice the estimated local tax revenues. They, therefore, requested the library's cooperation in suggesting to them the items of the library estimates which were most urgent and essential, indicating tentatively two amounts of total appropriation for library purposes upon which these supplementary estimates should be based. In complying with this request, the librarian has submitted two supplementary estimates, including what is held to be absolutely essential to the library's welfare, and all the new items in each of them propose either an addition to the force or an increase of compensation, the strengthening of the library staff being so far the first among the library's absolute needs that there is no second.

The trustees confirm the librarian's statement of the comparative overwhelming importance of the request for this strengthening of the library force, and also approve and reiterate his contention that, owing to the newness of the library and the conditions surrounding its extraordinarily rapid growth, the usual standard of estimating a just increase of its appropriations from year to year should not be applied to it as a limitation.

The librarian's letter to the commissioners is appended.

LIBRARY ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The Public Library estimates for 1910-11, as submitted by the library trustees to the Commissioners of the District, are as follows.

Estimates for 1910-11.

	Appropriation 1909-10.	Estimates 1910-11.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE.		
Librarian.....	\$3,500	\$5,000
NOTE.—The trustees believe that the salary of the librarian should be fixed at \$5,000 per annum. This sum is required to make the salary commensurate with the services rendered and to put it on a par with the salaries paid to chief librarians of other municipal libraries of equal rank.		
Assistant librarian.....	1,500	1,800
NOTE.—The estimated sum is required in order to retain an officer of sufficient ability to perform the administrative duties of this position.		
Chief, circulating department.....	1,200	1,500
NOTE.—The responsibilities of the position require that the salary should be increased to the amount originally estimated for it.		
Children's librarian.....	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The largely increased responsible work of this department which results from opening the children's room in the basement justifies this increase of salary.		
Librarian's secretary.....	900	1,000
NOTE.—The responsibilities of the position of business officer or chief clerk require that it be increased to the amount originally estimated.		
Reference librarian.....	1,000	1,200
NOTE.—The growth of the work of this department and the quality of the service rendered require this increase for its chief.		
Chief of the order department.....		1,200
NOTE.—The volume and complexity of the book-order work require an adequately paid chief having business ability and knowledge of books, their prices, etc.		
Chief, useful arts department.....		1,200
NOTE.—The success of this new department and the importance of the service justify and require a well-educated and trained chief.		
Chief, schools and stations department.....		1,000
NOTE.—The growth and importance of these activities require that they should be placed in charge of a separate officer.		

Estimates for 1910-11—Continued.

	Appropriation 1909-10.	Estimates 1910-11.
LIBRARY AND BUILDING FORCE—continued.		
Municipal reference librarian		\$1,200
NOTE.—The commissioners desire that the important work of collecting and indexing material regarding municipal administration be systematically undertaken at the District building. This should be carried on as a branch of the Public Library.		
Assistant	\$1,000	1,000
Two assistants, at \$900 each		1,800
NOTE.—One assistant at this salary is needed to be first assistant in the circulating department. As the hours during which the department is open are long, the first assistant must approximate the chief in administrative ability. Another assistant of this grade is needed to take charge of the periodicals department.		
Four assistants, at \$720 each	2,880	
Six assistants, at \$720 each		4,320
NOTE.—One of these new assistants is needed to supervise the bindery work and one as first assistant in the book-order department.		
Four assistants, at \$600 each	2,400	
Five assistants, at \$600 each		3,000
NOTE.—The extra assistant at this rate is needed in the schools and stations department.		
Three assistants, at \$540 each	1,620	1,620
Copyist	480	480
Chief, catalogue department		1,500
NOTE.—The volume and grade of work that is being done require an officer of high technical skill and good administrative ability to cope with it. At least 15 cataloguers holding subordinate positions in local libraries receive as much as, or more than, the estimated salary.		
Cataloguer	900	900
Do		840
NOTE.—In order to keep current cataloguing work up to date and to issue bulletins and class catalogues, this increase in the catalogue force is needed.		
Cataloguer	720	720
Do	600	600
Three temporary cataloguers, at \$540 each	1,620	
Three cataloguers, at \$540 each		1,620
NOTE.—To cut these cataloguers out because called "temporary" would demoralize the work of the library. There is no prospect that they can be spared, and they should appear in the appropriation as a part of the permanent force.		
Stenographer and typewriter	720	
Two stenographers and typewriters, at \$720 each		1,440
NOTE.—The increase of necessary correspondence and other clerical work makes this additional assistant necessary.		
Two assistants, at \$480 each	960	960
Two attendants, at \$600 each		1,200
NOTE.—The increasing work of the issue department and the importance of raising the quality of the service make necessary these positions.		
Six attendants, at \$540 each	3,240	3,240
Five attendants, at \$480 each	2,400	2,400
Collator	360	480
NOTE.—This is the only position on the library staff proper, exclusive of building force and pages, paying less than \$480. The quality of the work exacted requires the increase in salary.		
Two messengers, at \$480 each	960	960
Ten pages, at \$360 each	3,600	3,600
Two janitors, at \$480 each	960	960
Engineer	1,080	1,200
NOTE.—The services of the intelligent man now holding this position are so valuable to the library as to justify the further increase recommended for the last two years.		
Fireman	720	720
Workman	480	600
NOTE.—The man holding this position is, because of his mechanical ability, so valuable to the library as to justify better payment for his services.		
Library guard	720	720
Two cloakroom attendants, at \$360 each	720	720
Six charwomen, at \$180 each	1,080	1,080
Total for salaries	39,320	54,980
SPECIAL SERVICES.		
For the employment of substitutes and other special and temporary service, at the discretion of the librarian, to continue available until expended....	1,000	1,000
For keeping the library open 52 Sundays, 2 to 9 p. m.; 5 holidays, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; and for extra services on Saturday afternoons in July, August, and September	1,700	2,500
NOTE.—The present appropriation is not sufficient to provide for the home circulation of books on Sundays. This is regarded as desirable.		

Estimates for 1910-11—Continued.

	Appropriation 1909-10.	Estimates 1910-11.
BOOKS, BINDING, CONTINGENT, ETC.		
For purchase of books.....	\$7,500	\$15,000
NOTE.—The increase is required to meet demands caused by the rapid increase in circulation, the need of extensive duplication, the demand for many technological books, the desirability of extending the system of circulation through the schools, the increased cost of books, and the need of extending the periodical list.		
For binding.....	3,500	4,000
NOTE.—The increase in circulation and the increasingly poor quality of publishers' bindings render the increased amount necessary.		
For fuel, lighting, fitting up building, including lunch-room equipment, purchase and maintenance of motorcycles, and other contingent expenses.....	8,000	8,000
Grand total.....	61,020	85,480

New officers asked for:

Chief, order department.....	\$1,200
Chief, useful arts department.....	1,200
Chief, schools and stations department.....	1,000
Municipal reference librarian.....	1,200
Chief, catalogue department.....	1,500
Cataloguer.....	840
Stenographer and typewriter.....	720
Two assistants, at \$900 each.....	1,800
Two assistants, at \$720 each.....	1,440
Assistant.....	600
Two attendants, at \$600 each.....	1,200
	<u>\$12,700</u>

Increases of salaries asked for:

Librarian.....	1,500
Assistant librarian.....	300
Librarian's secretary.....	100
Reference librarian.....	200
Children's librarian.....	200
Chief, circulating department.....	300
Collator.....	120
Engineer.....	120
Workman.....	120
	<u>2,960</u>

Other increases asked for:

Sunday opening.....	800
Purchase of books.....	7,500
Binding.....	500

Total increases asked for..... 24,460

THEODORE W. NOYES,
President of Library Trustees.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 24, 1909.

The honorable COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: On the occasion of my appearance before you, by your direction, on September 22, to confer with you regarding the estimates submitted by the library trustees for the fiscal year of 1911 you requested me to prepare for you selections from the estimated increases, on the ground that you would probably

be unable to include in your estimates all of the increases recommended by the library trustees, as has heretofore been your custom. Your instructions included the following:

1. Increases that would bring the total up to \$64,000—that is, an increase of \$2,980 over the library appropriations for 1910.

2. Increases that would bring the total up to \$70,000—that is, \$8,980 over the present library appropriation of \$61,020.

3. A graduated statement to include (1) imperative needs and (2) desirable increases.

I have the honor to comply. In doing so I would point out that the estimates as submitted this year are almost identical with those submitted for 1910. I wish to state that I have never included a single item in estimates prepared by me that I did not believe to be necessary to the most efficient administration of the library. As most new items regarded as necessities fail of appropriation. I have always, if for no other reason, rigidly excluded everything that could not be defended as essential. Because of the comparative newness of the library and the fact that it has never been enabled by adequate financial support really to cope in a thoroughgoing way with the public library needs of the District, I contend that it is not fair to apply to increases in library estimates a standard based essentially upon increase of population. If the Public Library had had thirty or fifty years of growth in its equipment and appropriations, so that these had grown with the growth of the city, then such standards might properly apply. Instead, I urge that the standard should be one that would bring the library equipment and service to a point where they shall be on a par with those of the most progressive American cities.

To carry out your first instruction requires but to include two positions urgently needed and estimated for several years, with two increases, also long much needed, as follows:

New positions:

Chief, order department.....	\$1,200
Chief, catalogue department.....	1,500

Increases in salaries:

Collator, \$360 to \$480.....	120
Children's librarian, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	200

Total..... 3,020

Present appropriations..... 61,020

Total budget..... 64,040

To bring the library budget up to \$70,000 I would select the following items:

New positions:

Chief, order department.....	\$1,200
Chief, useful arts department.....	1,200
Chief, schools and stations department.....	\$1,000
Chief, catalogue department.....	1,500
Two attendants, at \$600.....	1,200

Increases of salaries (all of those in estimates):

Librarian, \$3,500 to \$5,000.....	1,500
Assistant librarian, \$1,500 to \$1,800.....	300
Librarian's secretary, \$900 to \$1,000.....	100
Reference librarian, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	200
Children's librarian, \$1,000 to \$1,200.....	200
Chief circulating department, \$1,200 to \$1,500.....	300
Collator, \$360 to \$480.....	120
Engineer, \$1,080 to \$1,200.....	120
Workman, \$480 to \$600.....	120

Total..... 9,060

Present appropriation..... 61,020

Total budget..... 70,080

In the foregoing I have included new assistants most imperatively needed, together with all of the increases of salaries. On the occasion of my conference with you I pointed out the large number of losses by resignation from the library staff proper (33½ per cent of the force in 1906-7, 25 per cent in

1907-8, and 22½ per cent in 1908-9). It is therefore the part of wisdom to try to reduce these resignations by paying better salaries.

The process of arriving at the foregoing figures is, of course, as Commissioner Macfarland pointed out, largely a mechanical process—the selection of certain items to bring the totals up to definite sums. On the other hand, in view of the fact, as already stated, that only necessities are included in the library trustees' estimates, it is difficult to select the most imperative of these necessities. Perhaps the items included in my second table (bringing the total budget up to \$70,080) may be roughly regarded as fulfilling these conditions.

In the group of "desirable increases" (though the need for them is much stronger than is indicated by the word "desirable") should be included the following:

New positions:	
Cataloguer -----	\$840
Stenographer and typewriter (additional) -----	720
Two assistants, at \$900 each -----	1,800
Two assistants, at \$720 each -----	1,440
Assistant -----	600
Other increase:	
Blinding (additional) -----	500
Total -----	5,900

This table includes all the items omitted from former tables except the municipal reference librarian, \$1,200; the additional sum for Sunday opening, \$800; and the additional sum for the purchase of books, \$7,500. As the administration of the District government would be the chief gainer by the establishment of a municipal reference department at the District building (first proposed a year ago) the commissioners should decide whether they wish to push this item or not. The home circulation of books on Sunday is regarded by the library trustees as desirable, but not imperative. I pointed out the importance of additional funds for the purchase of books for the development of the school duplicate collection and the extension of that service. It is not an imperative service, though a highly useful one. The library's book fund has remained stationary at \$7,500 for several years, in the face of rapidly increasing circulation. For several years more than 5,000 volumes on an average have been worn out and discarded. Simple renewal of such discarded books costs approximately \$5,000 a year.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN, *Librarian*.

Approved:

B. H. WARNER.

Vice-President, Library Trustees.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

WASHINGTON, *August 16, 1909.*

GENTLEMEN: The annual report of the librarian, covering the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and the fifth year of the service of the present librarian, is herewith presented.

In view of the facts that the appropriations for running expenses of the library have remained so nearly stationary during the last two years and that the work perforce continues to be practically confined to what can be done from the central building, it would not be unreasonable to expect comparatively little increase in the figures expressive of its activities. Such, however, was not the record of last year. On the contrary, in spite of the fact that there was no increase in congressional appropriations for books and but two additional employees

were provided, the work of the library increased 23 per cent over the previous year, measured by home circulation.

Among the items to be especially noted in last year's record are the following: The book stock was increased to just under 115,000 volumes; the home circulation grew to 591,704 volumes, or, if music rolls and mounted pictures are included, the total was 646,201 pieces; the children's department circulated 115,107 volumes, or, including circulation in grammar schools and playgrounds, the figures are 135,641; and the recorded attendance in adult reading rooms was nearly 160,000.

A sufficient force is lacking to keep an accurate record of the total number of visitors to the library. For the first time, however, attendance records have been kept on typical days through the year, including various days of the week, excessively hot and cold days, rainy and pleasant days. A computation from these recorded figures gives a total of 845,616 as the estimated attendance. (For records of attendance, see p. 52.)

As in former years, the report of the librarian will treat more or less summarily the various activities of the year. Appended to his report and forming a part of it are the more detailed statements of the chiefs of the various library departments, including statistical tables.

HOME CIRCULATION.

As the principal emphasis is placed in this library on the service of home circulation, this matter naturally has first treatment. The total figures of circulation of 646,201 pieces for last year include 591,704 volumes, 11,657 music rolls, and 42,840 mounted pictures. The book circulation included 542,130 volumes from the central library, 28,503 volumes from 7 deposit stations, and 21,126 from schools and playgrounds. For the last six years comparative figures of book circulation are as follows: For 1903-4, 278,188; for 1904-5, 353,496; for 1905-6, 433,096; for 1906-7, 481,463; for 1907-8, 505,476; and for 1908-9, 591,704. The book circulation has therefore increased 17 per cent over 1907-8 and is two and two-tenths times larger than it was five years ago. Including music rolls and pictures, the past year's figures are two and one-third times larger than those of five years ago.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN READING.

With this very great increase of circulation during the last five years there has been a steady improvement in the quality of reading. For example, the percentage that fiction has borne to the total circulation has been reduced from 84 (1903-4) to 63. Moreover, it is safe to say that the novels circulated have been of increasingly better literary character. On the one hand there has been a constant effort to furnish an abundant supply of standard fiction in attractive editions, and on the other hand the standards exacted of new fiction purchased have been progressively raised. Plenty of copies of all new novels purchased are supplied, and the total number of novels circulated increases from year to year; the proportion, however, is constantly falling, due to the increased reading of books in other classes. The largest single influence in this direction is the work of the useful arts

department, but the extension of the open shelves, the continuance of the plan of bringing out classes of nonfiction in rotation, thus encouraging the browsing habit, have had their effect. For example, an open-shelf case containing 350 volumes of biography was maintained throughout the year. From it 4,176 volumes circulated, or 42 per cent of the entire circulation of the class biography, containing in all about 6,000 volumes.

Improvement in reading has also been influenced by the establishment in the circulation department staff of a book review club, which has met weekly for the purpose of discussing older books. Knowledge thus gained has been used in the suggesting of books to readers and in the publication of a series of brief lists, including the better fiction and lists of essays.

The staff is still too small to assign an assistant to the open-shelf room at all hours to assist readers. Work of this sort that has been done has had excellent results in the improvement of reading. The assistant who has devoted some time to this work has prepared authors' birthday picture bulletins. These have been exhibited in the open-shelf room in connection with the works of each author and have stimulated the circulation of classic writers. Mention should here be made of the specially chosen collections of books for older boys and girls which have been kept in the open-shelf room. These books have been very popular not only with those for whom they are intended but also with adults.

MUSIC-ROLL CIRCULATION.

In June, 1908, the library began the circulation of perforated music rolls for use in piano players. This venture was possible through the cooperation of the Association of Automatic Piano Players of the District of Columbia. This organization contributed \$100 which, with another \$100 paid by the library, represents the total expenditure for this enterprise other than that for service. The stock of roll numbers 488, and a total of 222 music-roll cards were issued. The rising tide of book circulation on the one hand and the fact that the music rolls were becoming worn and needed replenishing made it seem advisable to suspend this feature on April 1. The popularity of the collection was, however, attested by the fact that the home circulation numbered 11,657 for the nine months falling within the year under review, or a total of 12,779 for the ten months during which it was in operation. With an increase of staff it is hoped to resume this work.

REGISTRATION.

During the year 15,782 cards were issued to readers, and 13,373 were canceled. The net number of readers registered was increased during the year from 49,654 to 51,187. Besides regular cards, 422 ten-book cards were issued to teachers, 77 privilege cards to persons carrying on special lines of reading, and 71 to strangers on \$5 deposits. Separate figures of the sex of persons registered were kept and show that 57 per cent are women and 43 per cent men. (For detailed reports and tables of circulation and registration see pp. 30-35.)

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

The practical impossibility of presenting statistics showing the work of the bureau of information in no way detracts from the appreciation of its utility in the harmonious and efficient working of the library. The librarian has elsewhere described the work of the bureau of information as follows:

Every visitor who does not clearly give evidence of being able to secure what he needs is assisted in his use of the card catalogue, provided he is willing and able to use that help. If, however, that proves but an embarrassment, the searching is done for him, even to the extent of having an armful of books brought for his selection. Even the selection is made for him, if that also is desired.

(For report of the chief of the bureau of information, see p. 35.)

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

The subdivision of reference work accomplished by the establishment of a separate department devoted to the useful arts and pure and applied sciences continues to affect the service of the reference department proper, which has thus had more space and more time for the development of its collections and for reference work in literature, fine arts, history, travel, economics, and the biological sciences. The bibliographies issued by the Library of Congress and other libraries are kept checked up. The teachers' library has been revised and very much enlarged, as has the special collection of general literature containing books in constant demand for reference purposes and frequently reported "out." The collection of clippings relating to District affairs is being constantly added to and is much used, especially by newspaper writers. Telephone inquiries to the reference room are likewise on the increase.

Visitors to the room numbered 119,459, as against 121,420 in 1907-8. The reference librarian gives as the chief cause of this decrease the operation of the new vagrancy law, by which most of the unsavory idlers of this class have been eliminated. This fact is therefore a matter for congratulation rather than otherwise. In order to give in one place in accordance with previous practice a comparative statement of attendance on adult reading rooms, the combined figures of attendance on the reference room and the useful arts department of 157,842 (38,383 in useful arts room) are compared with the combined figures of 1907-8, which were 144,014. The total for last year is nearly four times the reference room attendance of five years ago. (Reference department report, pp. 35-37.)

USEFUL ARTS AND SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

The useful arts and science department has occupied a separate room since November, 1907. It has always been in charge of men exclusively and its chief users have always been men. Visitors to the library evenings often comment on the impressiveness of the sight of this room filled to its capacity with 50 men, including engineers, mechanics, and business men, each one intent upon some book or article bearing upon his vocation. The influence on vocational read-

ing is shown by the fact that during the first partial year the circulation of classes contained in the room increased about $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent over the previous year; last year, the first full year of the room as a separate department, was marked by a further increase in the circulation of books on agriculture, engineering subjects, and mechanical trades of 39 per cent over the advanced record of the previous year.

The room contains both reference books and circulating material. As a matter of fact, however, practically everything in the room, including current periodicals (except the last number) and trade catalogues, is circulated. The utility of these manufacturers' catalogues is constantly observed. As an example not only of their worth but of the value of the work of the department as a whole, mention should be made of a case where a physicist connected with the National Bureau of Standards searched in vain in other local libraries for a solution of a problem in high temperatures and at length found the necessary data in one of these manufacturers' catalogues.

Much of the success of the department is due to the intelligence, the enthusiasm, and the devotion of Mr. Vitz, till recently assistant librarian, who had been in charge of this department from its establishment. (Reference is made to his full report on the work of the department, pp. 37-40.)

PERIODICALS.

The library regularly receives 468 different periodicals, or, including 188 extra copies taken for circulation and staff use, 656 periodicals are checked and filed. Periodicals regularly received as gifts number 164. These are chiefly technological periodicals, but include the local newspapers, copies of which are contributed for binding. These gifts, in addition to the periodicals purchased from the Henry Pastor memorial fund and the Women's Anthropological Society fund, are listed elsewhere (pp. 58-61.) It is a matter of regret that it is not yet possible to record the opening of the separate periodicals room on the second floor. The building has now been occupied nearly seven years, but the force is still too small to use these quarters especially provided except for storage purposes. Periodicals are therefore on file in the reference room and the useful arts room.

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY OPENING.

The use of the library on Sundays and holidays shows but slight change from the record of 1907-8. Attendance on adult reading rooms was 15,188, as against 15,052 the year previous. The attendance of children on Sundays decreased from 7,608 in 1907-8 to 6,732. The books circulated on holidays increased by 242 volumes, not counting the circulation on Lincoln's birthday, a special holiday, on which the circulation was normal.

LECTURE HALL AND STUDY ROOM USE.

The lecture hall was used by 14 organizations, which held 39 public meetings, with an aggregate attendance of 4,990. A schedule of these

meetings will be found on page 50. Ten organizations held 81 smaller meetings in one of the study rooms. A list of these organizations will be found on page 52. No attendance record is kept. Rules governing the granting of the lecture hall and of study rooms will be found on page 70.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

With no increase in the force assigned to it, the work of the children's department has shown a large gain over the previous year. Figures indicating these increases include the following: Children's-room circulation, 98,233 in 1907-8 and 115,107 in 1908-9; or, counting grammar school and playground circulation, 104,652 in 1907-8 and 135,641 in 1908-9; registration increased by 3,375. A full record of the work the library does for children should mention the fact that more than half of the 28,503 volumes circulated from the deposit stations are children's books. The quality of the work likewise improved; witness the reduction in the percentage of fiction in children's books from 60 to 58. Reference work for children, teachers, and parents, which can not be measured by statistics, has been so greatly increased as to occupy nearly all of the time of one assistant. Although the staff of this department is able to do much of the personal work so necessary in a children's room, yet it is so small as to be too much engrossed with the mechanics of the work to make it most successful. (Children's department report, pp. 40-41.)

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

The school work of the library, as yet only little developed, is all carried on by the staff of the children's department. The children's librarian visited 163 class rooms in 41 schools and talked to the children about the library and invited them to use its privileges. Twelve definitely arranged group visits on the part of children were also made. Of the 352 children who came in such groups 101 registered as borrowers. By arrangement also all of the students in Normal School No. 1 came in five groups and listened to talks on library work by the librarian.

In 1907-8 less than 600 volumes of the school duplicates were available for circulation from class rooms. This number was increased to 1,000 volumes for the past year. From that stock there were sent out by motor cycle 4,105 volumes to 183 class rooms in grammar schools most remote from the library. From them there was a recorded circulation of 19,508 volumes. Experience has taught the desirability of exchanging books every two months. These books went into homes so remote from the central library that no other library books find their way there, and, as is usual, they were also read by parents and other adults.

The publication of the monthly Educational Bulletin has been continued. It is now recognized as the regular organ of communication from the library to the schools. Invitations to night-school pupils and to children about to leave school, sent through teachers, have been heartily seconded by them, and have resulted in the registration of

many of the desired persons. The librarian, on invitation, addressed about 400 Business High School pupils at one of their morning assemblies. Early in June a conference between representatives of the schools and the library was arranged, at which there was evidence of a spirit of sympathy and cooperation, and from which the library representatives gained many valuable suggestions. (For further notes on work with schools see report of children's librarian, p. 41.)

THE PICTURE COLLECTION AND EXHIBITIONS.

The resources of the picture collection have been largely increased during the year. It is estimated that it now contains fully 50,000 pictures, mostly clipped from discarded books and periodicals and from railway advertising pamphlets, but also including inexpensive photographs. The sum of \$50 contributed by the National Society of the Fine Arts has been expended in importing photographs of great paintings. The appreciation by the teachers of the value of the collection has been shown, in addition to the use made of the pictures, by the fact that a number of them, as well as students in the normal school, have given substantial aid in the work of clipping. The demands are so numerous that frequently it is necessary to collect and mount the pictures on a given subject after the call for them reaches the library. Pictures are kept in vertical files, classified in accordance with subjects most called for.

The popularity of the pictures is shown by a circulation of 42,840 mounts, as compared with 17,101 in 1907-8. It is estimated that fully 30,000 of these were used by public-school teachers in class work. In the schools the pictures on geography have largest use, though the sets on occupations are also popular with the teachers. The photographs of paintings are also in demand in the schools, but have the largest use by study clubs. A few frames, with removable backs, have been secured, and these are constantly out. The use of these pictures by newspapers for reproduction continues. In cases of earthquakes or other disasters, etc., it is no uncommon thing to see different pictures from the library collection reproduced in two local newspapers on the same day.

Exhibitions in the cases on the second floor have so far as possible been arranged in coordination with the lectures given in the adjoining hall. This was the case with all of the five lectures given under the auspices of the National Society of the Fine Arts. The exhibition of bookplates loaned to the library by Mr. John B. Lerner, a library trustee, attracted much attention. A description of this exhibition was published in the New York Evening Post. The bird arrival bulletins have been maintained from information furnished by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture.

Facilities for exhibitions have been increased by two handsome cases, the gift to the library of Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes. They are at present used for displaying early Washington imprints and books and maps of the District of Columbia. (For report on picture work and exhibitions, see pp. 43-44.)

DEPOSIT STATIONS AND OTHER OUTSIDE AGENCIES.

The deposit stations conducted by outside organizations for the circulation of library books have numbered seven, one of which was open but six months. Partly because of the belief that the system of conducting such ventures by volunteers is from its nature not altogether efficient, and partly because of the objections raised by congressional appropriation committees that in establishing such stations the library had exceeded its legal authority, no new stations have been established. The Noel House station, closed in January, 1908, was reopened in January, 1909. Friendship House station (formerly Rochfort House) was reopened in July, 1909. The circulation from these stations was 28,503 volumes, an increase of 5,923 over 1907-8. As rapidly as possible, all of the books used in station work are being transferred into one traveling library collection, from which they are sent to stations, instead of being permanently assigned to a given station. It is expected that by the use of the motor cycle it will be possible to make exchanges more promptly in future. Reports have been received from the librarians, all of whom are volunteers, unless otherwise stated. Summaries of the work of these stations, arranged in the order of their establishment, follow:

1. The Neighborhood House station (468 N street SW.) is conducted by Miss Emily A. Spilman, of the superintendent of documents' office; circulation, 1,981 volumes, a decrease of 376 volumes.

2. The Noel House station (1663 Kramer street NE.), open the last six months of the year; Mr. Edward S. Gilfillan, volunteer librarian; circulation, 1,544.

3. The Georgetown station (2776 M street NW) is conducted by Miss Mary D. Wightman, of the Library of Congress; circulation, 1,575, a decrease of 871.

4. The Colored Social Settlement station, now in a new building near M street SW., is conducted by Mr. Thomas Hungerford, of the library's janitor staff; circulation, 2,685, an increase of 457.

5. The Rosedale station (1627 Fourth street NE.) is conducted by Miss Katharine M. Johnson, of the library's cataloguing force; circulation, 5,998, an increase of 4,123.

6. The Recreation Center No. 1 (Western High School) is conducted by Miss Margaret J. Elgin, of the central library staff, who is employed by the Washington Playground Association for the work; circulation, 6,565, an increase of 783.

7. The Y. M. C. A. station (1736 G street NW.) is conducted by Mr. Ralph M. Dunbar, formerly of the central library staff, but now paid librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association. The circulation was 8,122, an increase of 4,113 over 1907-8, when the station was open but nine months.

Just before the close of the year, on application from the literary editor of the Evening Star, the library agreed to send a few books on deposit to the editorial offices of that newspaper for use in establishing a "book center" for its messenger boys.

On invitation of the Sunday School Institute of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Washington, the librarian addressed that body on "How to strengthen the Sunday-school library"

(published in New York Sunday School Commission Bulletin, June, 1909, pp. 138-141), and offered, with the approval of the library trustees, to the first Sunday school that would turn over to the library funds up to \$50 for the purchase of books, to duplicate the sum and to furnish the Sunday school and exchange as often as desired as many books as the combined sum would buy. One Episcopal Sunday school, that of the Church of the Good Shepherd, has accepted the offer to the extent of contributing \$25, for which it will have as many books as \$50 will buy. Another Sunday school, that of the Grace Reformed Church, has been granted the same privilege. The books have been bought, but will not be sent to the Sunday schools until the autumn. (For detailed reports of stations, see pp. 44-50.)

TAKOMA PARK BRANCH—MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY.

The bill designed to authorize the acceptance of \$30,000 from Mr. Carnegie with which to erect a branch building at Takoma Park died with the Sixtieth Congress, after having been passed by the Senate early in the first session and after securing a vote to report favorably by the House Committee on the District of Columbia. Such favorable action was not secured from this committee until the closing days of the short session; consequently this measure, in common with several other District bills, never came to a vote. The weary tale of efforts continued for nearly seven years to secure authority to accept any part of the sum of \$350,000 offered by Mr. Carnegie in January, 1903, for the purpose of providing branch library buildings as the central building had been provided includes the following steps: The House of Representatives of the Fifty-eighth Congress passed a bill providing for the acceptance of the entire sum and the gradual building of the system, but through a misunderstanding this measure failed to have favorable action by the Senate; the Senate of both the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses passed bills permitting the building of the Takoma Park branch building, but the House of both these Congresses failed to take action. Meanwhile the congestion of the service of the public at the central library has passed from the acute to the chronic stage, and the library needs of Takoma Park and other suburbs continue to grow with steady increase of population. As Mr. Carnegie's offer is still open, as the site contributed by the Takoma Park residents is still available, and as the favorable action of the House District Committee of the Sixtieth Congress seems to offer at least a gleam of hope, it is important that promptly with the convening of the Sixty-first Congress at the regular session energetic efforts be put forth by Takoma Park citizens, library trustees, and commissioners in an attempt to turn the hope so long deferred into a reality.

The recommendation for the establishment of a municipal reference library for the District, to be conducted as under the Public Library, is renewed in the library estimates. The importance of such work is commented upon in Dr. Walter F. Dood's Government of the District of Columbia, 1909, page 281.

ACQUISITION OF BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The library possessed 103,194 volumes at the beginning of the year and 114,364 volumes at its close. The accessions numbered 16,127 volumes and the withdrawals 4,957 volumes. The accessions were acquired as follows: Twelve thousand three hundred and four volumes purchased, 3,526 volumes of gifts, and 297 volumes of serials bound. The purchases were acquired from the following funds: Seven thousand five hundred dollars, congressional appropriation; \$4,719.45, desk fund; and \$164.67, donation fund (including \$17.15 Woman's Anthropological Society fund); total for books, \$12,384.12. Subscriptions to periodicals were paid as follows: One thousand and fifty-six dollars and sixty-four cents, desk fund; \$100.10, Henry Pastor memorial fund; and \$23.99, Woman's Anthropological Society fund; total, \$1,180.73. Total for books and periodicals, \$13,564.85.

For the duplicate pay collection there were purchased 738 volumes and 50 copies of four magazines. The expenses of the collection were \$777.41 for books, \$172.75 for periodicals, and \$181.64 for binding, a total of \$1,131.80. Receipts from rental of books and periodicals at 5 cents a week were \$1,249.15. (For report of order department, including classified table of accessions, see pp. 53-54; for financial report, see pp. 63-66.)

GIFTS AND TRANSFERS—DUPLICATES AND DISCARDS.

Elsewhere in this report (p. 61) will be found a full statement of books, pamphlets, periodicals, etc., acquired by gift. Of the 4,869 bound volumes so received, 3,526 were added to the library. Special mention should be made of the gift from the Evening Star Newspaper Company of 274 volumes; also of the government transfers from the United States Bureau of Education of 255 bound and 26 unbound volumes, and from the Library of Congress of 3,155 bound and 4 unbound volumes, 17 pamphlets, and 1,501 numbers of periodicals. In the case of the transfers from the government libraries the material received was selected by this library.

The Hon. James T. Du Bois, until recently a library trustee and now under appointment as United States consul-general at Singapore, continues to send each year the income on \$2,000, or \$100, the proceeds of the Henry Pastor memorial fund. It is expected that the principal of this fund, the revenue from which is devoted to technological periodicals, will ultimately be increased to \$5,000 and established as a permanent endowment.

Unnecessary duplicates and other books not appropriate to this collection received by gift have been forwarded to the Library of Congress for use in its exchange work. Worn-out and discarded books have been sent to the stations of the fire department, the Soldiers' Home, and to the charitable and correctional institutions of the District.

LEGISLATION AUTHORIZING TRANSFERS FROM GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES.

Transfers of books from the Library of Congress and other government libraries to the Public Library, already referred to, have

been carried on for a number of years. These transfers have been effected under authority of clauses contained in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1904, as follows:

The head of any executive department or bureau or any commission of the Government is hereby authorized from time to time to turn over to the Librarian of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress, any books, maps, or other material in the library of the department, bureau, or commission no longer needed for its use and in the judgment of the Librarian of Congress appropriate to the uses of the Library of Congress.

Any books of a miscellaneous character no longer required for the use of such department, bureau, or commission, and not deemed an advisable addition to the Library of Congress, shall, if appropriate to the uses of the Free Public Library of the District of Columbia, be turned over to that library for general use as a part thereof.

In order to have more clearly defined authority for making transfers from the Library of Congress to the Public Library (as well as other government libraries) of both miscellaneous material and material received by copyright, Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress and a trustee of the Public Library, secured the enactment at the last session of Congress of clauses in two laws that are likely to be of great advantage to this library. The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the fiscal year 1910 contains the following provision:

The Librarian of Congress may from time to time transfer to other governmental libraries within the District of Columbia, including the Public Library, books and material in the possession of the Library of Congress in his judgment no longer necessary to its uses, but in the judgment of the custodians of such other collections likely to be useful to them, and may dispose of or destroy such material as has become useless.

The act "To amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright" contains the following section:

That of the articles deposited in the copyright office under the provisions of the copyright laws of the United States or of this act, the Librarian of Congress shall determine what books and other articles shall be transferred to the permanent collections of the Library of Congress, including the law library, and what other books or articles shall be placed in the reserve collections of the Library of Congress for sale or exchange, or be transferred to other governmental libraries in the District of Columbia for use therein.

In the foregoing it is expected that the words "governmental libraries" will be so interpreted as to include the Public Library. It is too early to predict how much material may be secured under the operation of this act, but it may reasonably be expected that this library will secure from current and past copyright deposits a large number of books appropriate to the needs of the Public Library. Such a condition would make it possible for this library to become, more completely than ever before, in a sense, the circulating department of the Library of Congress, to the advantage of both institutions.

The sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1910 contains the following clause:

That the serviceable books now contained in the Government Printing Office library, except those which in the judgment of the Public Printer should be retained for reference, shall be turned over to the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and that all unserviceable books be condemned and sold as waste paper.

Since the close of the year covered by this report advantage has been taken of this provision. By agreement all of the books in the Government Printing Office library have been transferred, with the understanding that books not in sufficiently good condition to be added to this library should be sent to charitable institutions and that unnecessary duplicates should be sent to the Library of Congress.

EFFECT ON NEED FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

A reading of the foregoing acts at once raises the question of the effect on needs of appropriations for the Public Library, and the first thought is perhaps naturally that the need for increases in appropriations for the purchase of books is likely to be lessened by them. But the operation of previously existing laws, by which many duplicates have been turned over to this library, has not lessened the need for a much larger book fund than the library has ever had with which to purchase many duplicate copies of popular works. On the one hand, the need for larger supplies of duplicates for school and other extension work goes on increasing, and, on the other hand, comparatively few such popular works (e. g., fiction and juveniles especially), and rarely more than one copy of them, would ever be transferred from copyright deposits. The library's book fund would very likely be saved to some extent by smaller necessity for the purchasing of copyrighted books, of which one copy would be sufficient, and, generally speaking, the book fund could be devoted more exclusively to noncopyrighted books, duplicates, books in foreign languages, etc. However, in view of the present inadequacy of the fund, and in view of the need for duplicates for extension work, it is believed that the \$15,000 book appropriation estimated for several years is still an appropriate figure.

By the operation of the foregoing legislation, transferring popular books immediately or ultimately to the Public Library, a number of government libraries, including those of the Bureau of Labor, the Interior Department, Bureau of Education, Treasury Department, Government Printing Office, all of which had some and several of which had large circulation of popular works, have entirely discontinued such service. This means at least a corresponding increase in the demands upon the Public Library, both for books and for service. The turning of all this material, and especially the copyright material, from the Library of Congress to the Public Library means a need for increase of staff to examine the material, in order to choose it wisely, to accession and catalogue it, and to make it available to the public. Almost surely the present staff will prove too small properly to cope with material that is expected to come from the copyright transfers.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the cataloguing department shows 15,469 volumes classified and catalogued and 16,593 volumes shelf-listed. This is an increase over the high record of the previous year. For the "W" series of the Library of Congress printed cards 276 books were catalogued. From the National Library 41,438 printed cards were received

and filed in the depository catalogue. The bulk of these cards has occasioned much shifting; if the present rate of growth continues new filing cases and much additional space will soon be required. The catalogue staff has also furnished the library of the Bureau of Education with author cards covering all educational works in this library. It has also done much necessary recataloguing and reclassification, thereby rendering the catalogue increasingly useful. The force is, however, too small and is too much handicapped by frequent changes in personnel to do all of the work of this sort that is needed. (For detail report of the catalogue department, including inventory record, see pp. 54-56.)

BINDING AND REPAIR WORK.

The binding continues to be as satisfactory as it has always been since the contract has been with Mr. Emerson. Among the new experiments tried have been the covering of newspapers with red rope paper instead of with duck, thereby reducing the cost by half, and the reenforcing at small cost of inexpensive juvenile books before placing them in circulation, thus securing a fair amount of wear from them in their original covers. The gilding of call numbers on all books not likely soon to require rebinding has been continued with satisfaction. The library purchases as many books as possible in publishers' special library bindings and in the strong bindings from the sheets supplied by Mr. Chivers and others. Mr. M. N. Smull, who until his recent appointment to another library, had been in successful charge of this work for several years, prepared an exhibit of this library's binding methods and read a paper on the subject before the District of Columbia Library Association. (For detail report see pp. 56-57.)

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER MAIL MATTER.

A record has again been kept of all mail matter sent out by the library. The total was 46,536 pieces, as compared with 44,972 pieces in 1907-8. This total included 10,028 sealed letters, 27,727 post cards, 8,718 packages of library publications, and 63 other packages. The sealed letters included 4,878 dictated letters, 1,020 stenciled letters, 2,842 notices to parents regarding applications from children, and 1,288 miscellaneous communications. Of the post cards, all but 166 were printed forms, but with information supplied requiring much searching.

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY.

The Monthly Bulletin of new accessions and reference lists continues to serve its purpose very well. As always, it is made up of matter which has previously been run in the columns of the Saturday issues of the Evening Star. Practically all other printed matter issued during the year has been printed by the multigraph. By this useful device the Educational Bulletin and a large number of book lists have been issued. These are mostly single-page lists, but have

also included several 4-page lists and even one 10-page list. A large proportion of the library's circular letters, blanks, and forms are now printed on this machine; in the case of form postals, call slips, etc., by the use of electrotypes. This plan has proved an economy of time and money.

The library has continued to find the columns of the local newspapers hospitable in furthering its enterprises.

LIBRARY STAFF AND APPRENTICES.

The resignations from the staff during the last fiscal year numbered 18—9 library assistants, 6 pages, 1 library guard, 1 janitor, and 1 charwoman. It is believed that the increases in the salaries of attendants, effective July 1, 1908, have in a measure helped to check resignations. However, the losses from the library staff proper (exclusive of building force, messengers, and pages) were 22½ per cent of that force. This is an improvement over 1906-7, when they were 33½ per cent, and over 1907-8, when they were 25 per cent of those forces. Nearly all the resignations of the past year were from the library's better-paid positions, from which most of those resigning went to accept higher salaries. Especially to be regretted was the loss of Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, whose service as assistant librarian for the last two years has been particularly acceptable.

The librarian is glad to testify to the intelligence, the energy, the enthusiasm, and the harmony that have characterized the work of the staff.

The fortnightly meetings of heads of departments have been continued with profit to the service. Most of the members of the staff belong to the District of Columbia Library Association, to which the library continues to act as host. Six members of the staff attended the annual conference of the American Library Association at Bretton Woods, N. H., June 28-July 3, the librarian and the chief of the book-order department wholly, and the four other members of the staff partially, at library expense. The librarian also attended the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey library associations at Atlantic City, March 19-20.

In the library's fifth annual apprentice class, 7 persons completed the course and received certificates to that effect. Thus far 6 of them have been employed by the library either on its permanent roll or as substitutes. The report on the apprentice class is found elsewhere (pp. 57-58). With it is given a summary of the 5 apprentice classes thus far conducted by the library. It appears that 82 persons have been examined, 63 passed entrance examinations, 18 withdrew or were dropped, 45 completed their course or were appointed prior to its completion, 42 have received appointments to the staff of this library, 13 to staffs of other libraries, and that 30 were on July 1 in the service of this library. These figures show the utility of the plan for this library.

BUILDING NOTES.

During the year most of the walls and ceilings of the library were repainted. Lighter tints than formerly were used, with resulting im-

provement in appearance and in lighting. If funds prove sufficient, the remainder of the interior should be repainted the coming year. The lighting of the delivery, children's, open-shelf, and reading rooms has been greatly improved by the use of 32 candlepower (40 watt) tungsten lamps throughout for general illumination. The main reference room and the children's room have gained most by these improvements. The gloom of the former has been dispelled, and the latter has been made an especially attractive room. By certain reassignments of space which will be practicable in the autumn, it will be possible to utilize an adjoining room as an office for the children's librarian and as a story-hour room. At slight expense a stack room for storing the school duplicates can be installed in the large basement corridor. What is especially much needed to render the children's department most nearly satisfactory is to cut through an outside entrance to the southeast corner of the room, so as to avoid the necessity for approaching it through the long basement corridor which, even when well lighted, is somewhat "spooky" for children. By a relocation of the locker room for women employees it has been possible to fit up an attractive rest room. It has been a matter of great satisfaction during the past year that the library has had its own police officer.

Mount Vernon Square has been much improved by having the grounds inclosed by copings. It is hoped that walks to the east and west and from the front to the rear will come next. These improvements, in common with the entire reservation, are in charge of the United States Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. It is stated that drinking fountains are also to be installed on the square.

ESTIMATES FOR RUNNING EXPENSES.

The estimates of the trustees for the fiscal year 1910-11 have already been adopted. As regularly printed in the trustees' report (pp. 10-12) they are arranged to conform with the current appropriation act. The same items are here rearranged in accordance with the administrative organization of the library service.

Estimates for running expenses.	Recommended 1910-11.	Appropriation 1909-10.
I. Library and building force:		
1. Administration department:—		
Librarian	\$5,000	\$3,250
Assistant librarian	1,800	1,500
Librarian's secretary	1,000	900
2 stenographers and typewriters (in place of 1 at present)	1,440	720
Copyist	480	480
Messenger	480	480
2. Order department—		
Chief (new)	1,200	.....
Assistant (new)	720	.....
Assistant	540	540
Assistant	480	480
3. Catalogue department—		
Chief (new)	1,500	.....
Cataloguer	900	900
Cataloguer (new)	840	.....
Cataloguer	720	720
Cataloguer	600	600
3 cataloguers (now called temporary cataloguers), at \$540	1,620	1,620
Assistant	480	480

Estimates for running expenses.		Recom- mended 1910-11.	Appro- priation 1909-10.
I. Library and building force—Continued.			
4. Binding department—			
Assistant (new)	\$720	-----	
Collator	480		\$360
5. Reference department—			
Reference librarian	1,200		1,000
Assistant	720		720
Assistant	540		540
Page	360		360
6. Useful-arts department—			
Chief (new)	1,200	-----	
Assistant	720		720
Page	360		360
7. Information bureau—			
Assistant	1,000		1,000
Assistant	600		600
8. Periodicals department—			
Assistant (new)	900	-----	
Assistant	540		540
Page	360		360
9. Children's department—			
Children's librarian	1,200		1,000
Assistant	720		720
Assistant	600		600
2 attendants, at \$540	1,080		1,080
Page	360		360
10. Schools and stations department—			
Chief (new)	1,000	-----	
Assistant (new)	600		
Page	360		360
11. Circulation department—			
Chief	1,500		1,200
First assistant (new)	900		
Assistant	720		720
2 assistants, at \$600	1,200		1,200
2 attendants, (new), at \$600	1,200	-----	
4 attendants, at \$540	2,160		2,160
5 attendants, at \$480	2,400		2,400
Messenger	480		480
5 pages, at \$360	1,800		1,800
12. Municipal reference librarian (District building)	1,200	-----	
13. Building force—			
Engineer	1,200		1,080
Fireman	720		720
Workman	600		480
2 janitors, at \$480	960		960
Library guard	720		720
2 cloakroom attendants, at \$360	720		720
6 charwomen, at \$180	1,080		1,080
II. Employment of substitutes and other temporary service	1,000		1,000
III. Sunday opening	2,500		1,700
IV. Purchase of books	15,000		7,500
V. Binding	4,000		3,500
VI. Fuel, lighting, fitting up building, and other contingent expenses	8,000		8,000

Here and there this report has contained statements and arguments of the need for a larger staff, for better salaries, and for an increase in the book fund. In addition to these scattered references and to the specific notes given under each item of increase in the formal estimates of the trustees, the following general considerations are offered:

The foregoing report has shown that the use of the library, as measured by home circulation, has increased 23 per cent during the last year. It may also be confidently stated that the quality of all of the work of the library has not only been maintained but has constantly improved. During the last two years, however, the force of regular employees has increased less than 5 per cent (63 employees in 1907-8 and 66 in 1909-10). Acknowledgment is made of the receipt of the annual appropriation of \$1,000 for the employment of

substitutes. This is much appreciated and is affording substantial assistance during the summer vacation season and will be valuable in cases of illness; but it is essentially an emergency appropriation and does not increase the staff available for regular work.

This report has instanced the discontinuance of the circulation of music rolls—not because this was no longer considered a valuable and appropriate service, but because of practical inability to maintain it in the face of the rapidly growing book circulation. It is feared that unless there is some means found for increasing the staff, that action must soon be typical of the policy of the library; that is, it must perforce become one of simply trying to hold its own rather than one of expansion and extension of service. Such a policy no more comports with progressive ideas of library administration than it does with progressiveness in journalism or banking or commercial life generally. Even more perhaps than in business does the professional spirit impel the extension of benefits to a constantly increasing number.

Inasmuch as the needs most urged a year ago remain practically untouched by appropriations, they only require to be repeated with the added arguments of the greater discrepancy between force and work done resulting from the past year's record. The book order and catalogue forces are understaffed and underpaid and altogether inadequate to take care of the books that are likely to come from the operation of the clause in the new copyright law providing for transfers. The useful arts department has again more than justified its utility, though it was started and has always been conducted with an insufficient force. It is especially important to secure an appropriation for a well-paid chief of this department, properly to meet the demands which the public makes upon it. At present the assistant librarian, whose full time is needed for administrative work, is obliged to devote too much of his attention to this department. The work of the children's department calls loudly for an increased force, as does the expanding work of circulation of books through the schools. In fact at practically every point in the service is there a requirement for more workers, with special need for those receiving the more advanced salaries.

In concluding this account of his fifth year of work in Washington, the librarian desires to record his profound satisfaction with the interest in the work of the library and confidence in and cordial support of the librarian which the trustees habitually manifest.

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Librarian.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Precedent to the writing of the foregoing report of the librarian, the heads of the various administrative departments of the library service furnished detailed statements, including statistical tables, of the work of which they are in immediate charge. The following extracts from these departmental reports cover matters omitted from or having but slight mention in the librarian's report.

CIRCULATING DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace B. Finney, chief of the circulating department, reports as follows on the work of home circulation, registration, the open shelves, and on methods used to improve the quality of circulation.

The fiscal year showed an increase of circulation in the adult department of the central library of 48,908 over last year. That this extra amount of work, with the introduction of several new activities, was handled by the same number in the department is largely due to the fact that fewer changes have been made in personnel.

The largest day's circulation was February 20, on which day 3,291 books were issued. The smallest day's circulation was December 22, when 746 books were issued. On seventeen days the circulation was over 2,000; on eighteen days over 2,500; on two days over 3,000. On twenty-five days over 600 books of adult nonfiction were issued; on seventeen days over 700; on two days over 900; and on one day over 800. There have been a number of days when the books of fiction issued have not exceeded the nonfiction more than 130 to 200. The statistics of holidays show an increase of 242 volumes circulated over last year. Lincoln's Birthday, a special holiday, on which 1,773 books were issued, is not included in this increase. The main statistics of circulation are brought together in the following table:

Statistics of circulation.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	Increase.
Total circulation, including stations and schools.....	505,476	591,704	86,228
Total circulation, including stations, schools, and music rolls.....	506,598	603,361	96,763
Total circulation, including stations, schools, music rolls, and pictures.....	523,699	646,201	122,502
Circulation:			
Central library (books only).....	476,293	542,130	65,837
Deposit stations (books only).....	22,580	28,503	5,923
Schools and playgrounds (books only).....	6,603	21,126	14,523
Music rolls.....	1,122	11,657	10,535
Picture collection.....	17,101	42,840	25,739
Average daily circulation, central library (books only).....	1,582	1,743	161
Average monthly circulation, including stations and schools (books only).....	44,911	49,325	4,414
Monthly increase (books only).....	4,789	4,397	.....
Yearly increase (books only).....	24,013	86,218	.....
Percentage of increase (books only).....	5	17	.....
Yearly increase (books, music rolls, and pictures).....	40,573	122,502	.....
Percentage of increase (books, music rolls, and pictures).....	8	23	.....
Days open for circulation.....	α 301	311	.....

α Closed eleven days in January, 1908, on account of smallpox.

A messenger is sent out every afternoon, weather permitting, to collect overdue books. During the past year 287 calls were made, 120 books collected, and 34 persons who had moved were not located. Bills were mailed for 44 books reported lost, 37 of which have been paid for through such notices. Fifty-nine books borrowed and never returned in 1907 have been marked lost in this year's inventory.

Copies of 15 different periodicals circulated. The demand for more copies was so urgent during the fall that extra copies of Harper's, Century, Scribner's,

and Atlantic Monthly were subscribed for and placed on the same basis as the duplicate pay fiction. At the expiration of six weeks they are taken off the pay list and made free copies.

Since November the department has sent withdrawn adult books and periodicals to the following institutions: Police headquarters and stations, Marine Barracks, Washington Asylum, Freedmen's Hospital, Emergency Hospital, George Washington University Hospital, Georgetown University Hospital, Florence Crittenton Mission, fire department headquarters and 34 stations, United States jail, and United States Soldiers' Home Hospital. The number of books sent was 3,122 and periodicals 1,342.

The following figures show a portion of the clerical work accomplished: Pockets of rebound books marked, 5,115; book cards rewritten, 5,993; labels removed from seven-day books, 710; total, 11,818.

A list of nonfiction reported "out" more than four times a month is made each month, and a copy furnished the order department to duplicate such books as are needed.

The following table shows the number of postals mailed by months:

Postals mailed July 1, 1908-June 30, 1909.

	1908.							
	July.	August.	Sep-tember.	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.		
Reserves:								
Fiction.....	150	123	129	352	277	169		
Nonfiction.....	110	140	154	225	213	224		
Total.....	260	263	283	577	490	393		
Recommended books.....	5			6	4	20		
"Always out" books.....	10			40	5	17		
Delinquent notices.....	877	834	926	1,041	1,230	1,540		
Reregistration.....	475	559	459	999	595	862		
Total.....	1,887	1,919	1,951	3,240	2,814	3,225		

	1909.						Total.	Per cent.
	Janu-ary.	Feb-uary.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
Reserves:								
Fiction.....	215	192	195	175	150	127	2,254	46
Nonfiction.....	310	302	313	306	203	190	2,690	54
Total.....	525	494	508	481	353	317	4,944	
Recommended books.....	22	17	26	54	43	42	239	
"Always out" books.....	12	8	14	17	17	15	155	
Delinquent notices.....	918	1,030	1,398	1,201	1,221	1,116	13,332	
Reregistration.....	934	728	640	a 198			6,449	
Total.....	2,936	2,771	3,094	2,432	1,967	1,807	30,063	

a Discontinued.

Books on history were requested by the Western, Eastern, Central, and Business High schools. Three high schools reported a home circulation of 592. No record was kept of the remaining two schools.

The health department follows the method of last year in sending daily reports of contagious diseases and names of books taken by the department from homes in which contagious diseases exist. Receipts are furnished by the health department to borrowers from whom the books are taken. These receipts, when presented at the library, entitle the holders to duplicate cards without delay in cases where the library has failed to receive word of the removal of the books. The increased number of responses to notices mailed by the library the past year has been noticeable. Notices numbering 243 were mailed to houses where contagious diseases existed; 61 books were fumigated

and 19 books destroyed by the health department. Where books have been returned by borrowers and not by the health department with the statement that they have been fumigated precaution is taken to have such books fumigated at the library.

The issuing of music rolls was discontinued, with reluctance, on April 1. During nine months 11,657 rolls were issued to 222 card holders. The demands made upon the assistants in the circulation department, where 10 to 30 rolls at a time had to be issued to several roll borrowers, occasioned excessive delays. The useful arts department offered to relieve the department by shelving and issuing the rolls from that room, but the work soon proved a heavy burden there. The rolls also began to show wear, and rather than allow the collection to become unsatisfactory, it was decided to discontinue their circulation and store the collection until better provision could be made to handle them and increase the number.

The following tables of circulation, fines, etc., cover the central library, stations, schools, etc.

Circulation by months and classes July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

	1908.					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
General works	1,732	1,767	1,870	1,866	1,797	1,591
Philosophy	246	294	330	375	399	363
Religion	194	192	187	245	328	302
Christianity	214	192	228	257	304	275
Ecclesiastical history	58	32	64	80	75	68
Biography	931	808	824	1,066	1,386	1,345
History	964	897	983	1,517	1,851	1,592
Travel	1,321	1,380	1,446	1,728	2,081	1,802
Social and political sciences	866	956	1,071	1,421	1,404	1,325
Natural sciences	1,103	1,088	1,321	1,538	1,670	1,633
Useful arts	899	1,043	1,124	1,198	1,389	1,305
Recreative arts	379	449	433	498	510	556
Fine arts	494	525	602	717	880	870
Language	245	310	340	410	523	568
Literature	2,392	2,225	2,418	2,792	3,345	3,267
Book arts	308	289	353	435	486	428
Fiction	28,565	27,497	26,672	29,085	31,197	29,881
Total	40,921	39,944	40,276	45,228	49,625	47,171
Average daily circulation	1,532	1,545	1,555	1,675	1,985	1,710
Per cent fiction	69	69	66	63	62	63

	1909.						Total.
	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
General works	1,840	1,894	2,223	2,192	1,959	1,912	22,643
Philosophy	380	377	413	370	323	285	4,155
Religion	340	388	402	313	283	266	3,440
Christianity	288	623	683	659	578	492	4,803
Ecclesiastical history	146	105	114	82	98	54	976
Biography	1,785	1,999	1,898	1,535	1,241	1,069	15,887
History	1,861	2,015	2,109	1,668	1,411	1,075	17,943
Travel	2,085	2,092	2,486	2,258	2,017	1,819	22,525
Social and political sciences	1,542	1,404	1,544	1,406	1,150	925	15,014
Natural sciences	1,916	1,586	1,781	1,502	1,409	1,123	17,670
Useful arts	1,500	1,494	1,622	1,586	1,267	1,176	15,603
Recreative arts	611	424	528	408	384	327	5,507
Fine arts	1,020	1,049	1,125	925	800	677	9,684
Language	614	559	534	496	397	364	5,360
Literature	3,881	3,831	4,290	3,857	3,509	2,900	38,657
Book arts	531	494	487	516	420	366	5,113
Fiction	33,246	32,627	35,010	32,836	30,324	28,658	365,598
Schools and playgrounds							21,126
Total	53,536	52,961	57,249	52,609	47,570	43,488	591,704
Average daily circulation	2,062	2,207	2,202	2,023	1,829	1,673	1,902
Per cent fiction	62	61	61	62	63	66	63

Monthly statement of fines, etc., July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

	1908.					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
Fines	\$244.78	\$211.36	\$244.68	\$304.47	\$320.30	\$327.14
Duplicate collection	93.65	68.90	75.05	93.55	107.65	121.25
Reserves	4.80	5.60	6.86	11.88	9.64	8.46
Reissued cards	10.20	9.30	9.50	13.40	14.75	11.30
Books lost and injured	10.34	25.36	9.16	9.98	5.85	8.92
Sale of catalogues .....	.10	.20	.30	.15	.10	.15
Money found in building .....	.25					
Total	364.12	340.72	345.55	433.43	457.79	477.22

	1909.						Total.
	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Fines	\$293.75	\$291.44	\$332.86	\$327.80	\$313.37	\$298.39	\$3,510.34
Duplicate collection	119.75	106.50	115.30	107.75	115.10	104.70	1,249.15
Reserves	10.30	9.14	10.32	8.38	6.78	5.42	97.58
Reissued cards	12.50	10.70	10.70	9.05	7.10	8.90	127.40
Books lost and injured	11.41	4.91	18.82	2.30	7.16	9.08	122.79
Sale of catalogues .....	.15	.30	.25	.10	.30	.25	2.35
Money found in building .....							.25
Total	447.86	422.99	488.25	455.38	449.81	426.74	5,109.86

REGISTRATION.

The registrations for the year were: Adult, 11,553; juvenile, 3,384; deposit stations, 850; a total of 15,784, as against 15,313 during the previous year. The net gain was 2,411. The sending of postals notifying borrowers of the expiration of their cards with an invitation to reregister has been discontinued. With a large floating population, large numbers of these postals were returned unclaimed. The number of reissues has not thereby been decreased.

The number of males registered in the adult department was 4,999, females 6,554, or 1,555 more females than males. The privilege of drawing books on deposit of \$5 was granted to 71 strangers, 66 of whom have withdrawn their deposits. Among the number who availed themselves of this privilege were several well-known authors, actors, and visitors from England, Holland, Greece, Russia, and South America.

Post-card views of the library were placed on sale at the registration desk in November. The object in selling these cards is to have an available fund on which to draw for the purchase of flowers to be placed in the public parts of the library at holiday seasons; \$7.64 has been realized, of which amount \$4 was reinvested in cards and \$3.64 was spent for flowers at Christmas and Easter holidays.

Statistical report of registration July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

Gross registration June 30, 1908	86,013
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1908	49,625

Registration:	
Main library	14,934
Deposit stations	850

Total additions	15,784
Nonfiction cards issued	11,798
Teachers' cards issued	422
Privilege cards issued	77
Music-roll cards issued	113

Total number of cards issued	28,187
------------------------------------	--------

Deductions:

Expired to date.....	13,210
Left town	137
Deceased	25
Canceled	1
Total	13,373
Net increase in registration.....	2,411
Gross registration June 30, 1909.....	100,947
Total number of cards in force June 30, 1909.....	51,187
Average registration per day.....	43
Lost cards:	
Duplicates made.....	1,274
Amount realized	\$127.40

OPEN SHELVES.

Selections from the following classes have been shelved in the lobby and open-shelf room: In the lobby, foreign literature (French, Italian, Spanish, and all German fiction), domestic science, literary history and criticism, travel, including Italy, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, England, Holland, France, Germany, Russia, Egypt, Persia, Spain; in the open-shelf room, biography, Christianity, social and political sciences, natural sciences, games and sports. Four thousand one hundred and seventy-six volumes circulated from the special collection of 350 volumes of biography, or 42 per cent of the entire biography circulation. Books on Christianity were kept on open shelves five months.

A new case, more convenient and much larger, replaced the small revolving bookcase in the lobby. In it are kept selections from all new additions of non-fiction, dated to circulate from this case three months.

The increase in the circulation of the classes on open shelves follows:

	1907-8.	1908-9.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percent.
Biography.....	5,879	10,012	4,133	.....	41
Christianity.....	2,688	4,372	1,684	.....	38
Travel.....	13,588	12,666	.....	872	.....
Social and political sciences.....	10,732	13,769	3,037	.....	22
Natural sciences.....	10,426	14,150	3,724	.....	26
Recreative arts.....	2,634	2,781	147	.....	5
Literature.....	23,581	27,156	3,575	.....	13

METHODS EMPLOYED FOR IMPROVING QUALITY OF READING.

The open-shelf room, in which practically all adult fiction is shelved, has had supervision afternoons, evenings, and three mornings a week during the year by regularly assigned assistants from the circulation department. Those engaged in this work resolved themselves into a book review club, meeting once every week. Outlines of books are prepared and read, followed by general discussions of stories and by annotations. This has enabled the assistants to gain more knowledge in suggesting books, ability to give a reader a few salient points of a story to arouse interest, and knowledge of all books on special lists compiled by the department.

The lists compiled for distribution have been short stories, Christmas stories, detective stories, ghost stories, Lincoln, classic American essays, classic English essays, modern American and modern English essays. The short stories, Christmas stories, and Lincoln list were used by pupils for school reading. A number of lists from other libraries have been mounted and are kept in a cabinet on the desk for ready reference. Reference books of fiction are also kept on the desk.

A daily record is kept by each assistant while in the room. In it are noted her impressions, books most in demand, books read by young girls and boys, and reasonable complaints. These notes are carefully gone over each month and used as aids for the duplication of books, betterment of the work, etc. Books for boys and girls who have outgrown the children's room are brought together in one place to encourage better reading. These books are mostly the standard novels recommended by high schools and similar authorities. The need of such

a collection has been shown by the fact that the cases have required almost daily attention to keep them filled.

A special feature has been the notice taken of author's birthdays, beginning last September. Five authors whose birthdays occur within a month are selected and picture bulletins showing homes, scenes, or incidents from their writings, members of their families, etc., are hung over the case containing the books by and about each one. The appreciation shown warrants continuing such a plan another year. The number of books in the collection varied each month from 87 to 135. The circulation during nine months was 2,580.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

Miss R. Lionne Adsit, who came from the New York State Library School a year ago to take charge of this work, reports as follows on the bureau of information:

As heretofore indicated, the function of this department is to do reference work with the books that circulate, to assist readers in using the catalogue, in selecting the books from the open shelves, and to pick out for them what seems the best or the most comprehensive or the most condensed book on any particular subject that is otherwise unavailable.

The wide range of information given may be suggested by a few representative questions asked: The system of school government and the school officers in the Philippines; business life in the twelfth century; when, where, and by whom was the first ironclad built; names of ten noted educational institutions and their presidents; a humorous five-minute speech; the author of "Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" when was the first dictionary published in America; the civil-service laws; books on show-card writing, massage, new thought, ghost stories, limericks, French queens.

Lists are frequently prepared and courses of study suggested in preparation for examinations or for serious or pleasurable reading; as those on tithes and tithing; schools in Paris; child labor; Russian art; Aztecs; statues of woman.

To keep more closely in touch with the schools, blanks have been distributed among the pupils about to leave, introducing them to the chief of this department, who may thus assist from the first in securing cards, in selecting their books, and in making the library attractive.

Slips upon which books are to be recommended for purchase by borrowers and those whereon the books "always out" may be brought to the attention of the librarian, are kept at this desk. Criticism, favorable or unfavorable, is welcomed here and is reported to the proper place for action. To enable readers to see comments on the new books, the Book Review Digest, published monthly, is at hand here.

Work has been much facilitated by the use of an outside telephone at the desk and calls from this source are constantly increasing.

The picture work is under the direct supervision of Miss Moore, who is attached to this department. She reports upon it elsewhere.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Grace E. Babbitt, reference librarian, reports as follows on the work of the reference department:

This year is the first in which the personnel of the staff of the department has remained unchanged. The good effect of this continuity of service is shown in the large amount of detail work accomplished. This work, which of necessity consumes much time, is a great saving when the rush hours come on, making instantly available material which must otherwise be hunted for.

The valuable bibliographies brought out by the Library of Congress have all been checked up to date, also a large number of the more important bibliographies from other sources. The work of reorganizing the teachers' library was done, as far as possible, in this department. Complete shelf lists have been made of the books in the room, copied from the official shelf list. These serve as a rough class catalogue, right at hand, and are of great assistance in taking inventory and keeping track of the two special collections in the room, which are duplicated by circulating books.

These collections are interesting and increasingly used. The first began with copies to be kept in the room of the circulating books that had to be sent for, sometimes several times a day, and has been added to slowly, to meet actual needs. Besides its first use it is an important aid to good reading, as people go to these shelves sure of finding good and interesting books on a large variety of subjects. The books are used extensively by high-school pupils.

The teachers' library has been built up on purely pedagogical and psychological lines from the best professional lists available. It is hoped that the teachers will realize that the best books devoted to their interests are always in the reference room. A normal-school teacher said she found the great advantage of looking over such a selected list of books to decide which she wanted to call for at the issue desk.

The most interesting work continues to be that with the upper grammar grades and high-school pupils. As the library and the schools come closer together, the pupils as well as teachers come more freely to the reference room. All the books in the list of required and supplementary reading are to be had in the room during the term. If not in the various collections or anthologies, copies are temporarily withdrawn from circulation and kept in the room for school use.

The fact that the department is becoming better known is evidenced by the number of telephone calls asking help or information on all sorts of questions. In addition, heads of departments in the various branches of government service frequently send here for books or periodicals. Individual employees of the Government have always used the room a great deal. Much preparation for civil-service examinations goes on in this department. One man took home several years of the Review of Reviews, one at a time, in preparation for consular service. The file of clippings relating to the city or District from newspapers and magazines is steadily growing and is becoming better known. Reporters and correspondents are much pleased with it, and some of the high-school pupils find better material here than anywhere else for debates or essays.

A number of people doing more or less original work in literature come constantly to the reference room. One interesting piece of work was on a new edition of Lorna Doone for school use. The editor wanted material about Blackmore's friends, the vicissitudes of novelists, comparison of Blackmore's and Scott's description, the Great Plague in London, English history at the date of the story, Eton, Harrow, and other schools. From the multitude of literary and scientific people in this city the library receives a due proportion of visits. While its field is entirely different from the scientific libraries, there are things here which even specialists come for. The one specialization, that of everything relating to the District, is of great service and includes, or it should, things not to be found elsewhere.

The collection of "travel literature" arranged in racks in the room during the spring and summer months has been better than ever this year. Some of the folders have really beautiful pictures, and besides their valuable information and help in deciding on summer plans are much appreciated by teachers and pupils for illustrations.

The Sunday use of the reference room is steadily increasing. It is estimated that there are 25 per cent more visitors to the room per hour during the seven hours in which it is open than the twelve-hour week days.

The number of readers coming to the reference room in 1907-8 was 121,420. During the past year the number was 119,459. The decrease was due in part to the fact that the room was closed for a week in April while the walls and ceilings were repainted, a much-needed improvement, and, further, this was inauguration year. Not only was the building closed on March 4, but the attendance noticeably decreased for a week before and after that date. But the chief cause is the new vagrancy law. A decided decrease was evident last year in the number of men who came to the room, amusing themselves with the illustrated magazines and never calling for or reading books. The falling off of this class of users, or misusers, of the library, renders the room much more desirable for those who wish to read or study. The benefit of the stringent vagrancy law is realized when one considers the large number of school boys and girls who come to the reference room, and find it more pleasant and wholesome because of this weeding out.

The number of books brought to the room during the year was 19,395, as against 23,493 the year before. As a matter of fact, more serious reading was done during the year than ever before, owing to the growth of special collections, noticed above, and shelved in the room.

The following table shows the number of readers in the room during the year and the number of books brought from the stacks:

Month.	Week days and Sundays.		Sundays only.	
	Readers.	Books.	Readers.	Books.
1908.				
July.....	7,040	768	583	98
August.....	7,040	1,021	798	109
September.....	8,920	1,354	844	141
October.....	11,866	1,757	893	134
November.....	12,059	1,825	1,297	169
December.....	11,349	2,113	1,110	220
1909.				
January.....	11,564	2,125	1,360	274
February.....	11,536	1,855	1,026	163
March.....	12,013	2,255	1,092	212
April.....	9,203	1,687	897	142
May.....	9,232	1,504	1,020	189
June.....	7,637	1,131	671	96
Total.....	119,459	19,395	11,591	1,947

THE USEFUL ARTS DEPARTMENT.

The following report on the work of the useful arts department was written by Mr. Carl P. P. Vitz, who was in charge of the department until his resignation near the close of the fiscal year. The statistics have been supplied by Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, who came from the New York State Library School to succeed Mr. Vitz as assistant librarian, as well as to have charge of the work of this department.

In reviewing the work of this department for the year just closed, the first complete fiscal year of its establishment, the gain in the amount and scope of its activities is very apparent. The appended statistical report will give the figures for the year, all showing large increases. Among these is to be noted especially the great gain of 4,943, or 39 per cent, in the circulation of books from classes R. S. T, and U, comprising agriculture, the engineering branches, and the mechanic trades. This is the more remarkable in view of the large gain noted last year. The applied-art books also have been increasingly used, but figures can not be cited for them, as they are included with those for the pure arts, e. g., painting and sculpture. The circulation of back numbers of periodicals currently received in this room has met with favor. During the year 2,814 were loaned for home use. Many were for one or more years back, which demonstrates the advisability of keeping back numbers on file, even though they be not bound. With a little care they are just as available in this form and at a great saving in cost. The indexes to individual unbound volumes are kept in an alphabetical arrangement at the desk and often prove helpful in looking up material. A record was made during the year of all our periodical resources, listing in one place all the periodicals that we have, whether they are bound or unbound and where they are shelved. It is very useful.

The list of periodicals received has been increased and strengthened. Many are the gifts of publishers or of friends; others were added by subscription. Last fall the list was thoroughly revised. Periodicals whose value we questioned were removed temporarily from the room. It may be explained that the periodicals are shelved on top of the cases in pamphlet boxes flat on the side, the recent back numbers in the box and the current number in a binder on top of the box. After these were removed the empty pamphlet box was marked "Temporarily removed—inquire for at desk." In this way we were able to gauge the demand for these more doubtful titles and to make a decision as to which to discontinue.

Some important additions have been made to our periodical sets. Among these are runs of the transactions of the American societies of civil, mechanical, and electrical engineers; *Zeitschrift des Verein für Deutsche Ingenieure*, Transactions of Illuminating Engineering Society, Academy Architecture, Architectural Record, Science, Forestry and Irrigation, and almost a complete set of Engineering News. A number of these were by gift. A list of some important sets available in this department has been posted, numbering some thirty more or less complete files of valuable periodicals. An interesting gift was that by Professor Munroe, of George Washington University, which consisted of his rather large collection of trade catalogues. This was merged with that of the library.

During the year four large cases were brought into the assistant librarian's office, in which are shelved the more valuable books of this department and back numbers of periodicals much in demand. This makes of this room a very convenient annex to the department.

An important part of the work of the year was to round out the collection and to build it up along the lines of greatest demand. On business subjects and decorative art and applied ornament many books were added. A number of portfolios of design, especially 11 volumes of *Dekorative Vorbilder*, 6 of *Moderne Stil*, and 3 of *Keramic Studio*, were bound. These are used a great deal and on occasion are loaned for home use. In this connection it might be mentioned that bound volumes of the *Shorthand Writer* and of the *Phonographic World* for a number of years back prepared for circulation have been very popular. In selecting for purchase, the reviews in the *Engineering News*, *Engineering Digest*, and other periodicals, as well as lists and bulletins published by other libraries, were our main reliance. Advice was freely sought from patrons also. The chief need now in the department is to keep it up-to-date by adding authoritative works as they are published and to develop the demand for them. A few minor subjects still seem to be covered inadequately, such as architectural drafting, mining engineering, shipbuilding, and higher mathematics.

To the trade catalogue collection were added 1,146 catalogues. The method of securing and taking care of this material may be of interest. When our attention is called, either by an advertisement or by inquiries on the part of the public, to some firm whose catalogues seem desirable, a form letter adapted to the nature of the firm's products is mailed asking them to send us their catalogues and bulletins. This is done by a stenographer. Her authority is a card furnished by the useful-arts department, headed with the name of the firm and its address and with instructions as to which form to use. When the catalogue is received it is acknowledged on a special-gift form. It is then sent to this department with the original card. Subject headings are next assigned and the catalogues shelved in their alphabetical places on the shelves, while on the card are entered the headings chosen and the date of receipt. The card is then filed alphabetically into the firm index. A list of subject headings with some cross references is also kept.

An examination of the past inventory records showed that many of the books lost were of the so-called "pocket-book" type. To guard them better it was decided to keep them in a locked case and to hand them out only on application. This seems to have solved the problem.

Our experience with a clipping index to periodical literature may be of interest. We cut up and mounted on classified sheets the references to periodical articles in the *Engineering Magazine Index*, *Engineering Digest*, and *Engineering-Contracting*, combining thus 36 monthly indexes into one. The classification adopted was essentially that used in the *Engineering Index Annual*. This index was a help in looking up references, but it was found that the time spent in the clipping, arranging, pasting, and supervising was not justified by the results, and so the work was discontinued after the year 1908 had been completed.

A number of lists were distributed during the year. Two, one on electric railways and the other on wireless telegraphy and telephony, were furnished by the McGraw Publishing Company. Practically all the books mentioned were purchased by the library, and this fact was printed on the lists. Others were prepared by the department on "Popular science," "Dressmaking," "Electricity for boys," "Painting and varnishing," "Paper hanging and wall decoration," and "Ornament and decorative design." This last has been much

used and has resulted in a decided increase in the use of the books noted. It was sent to teachers and students of applied design and to decorators and others engaged in arts and crafts and designing.

The following plan of treating certain more or less ephemeral material, often sent in response to requests for advertising literature, has been tried. The booklet is provided with ownership marks and is pocketed and labeled, but not accessioned, catalogued, or entered on shelf list. It has, however, a classification number and a book number, Eph. 1, 2, 3, or, as the case may be, assigned to it, and is then placed on open shelves. In this manner it is brought to the attention of borrowers, who, if they desire, can borrow it for home use. The plan, in so far as it has been tried, has worked well. It is used only in the case of material valuable, yet "hardly worthy of all the pomp and circumstance of full cataloguing."

In connection with the use of our portfolios of designs, we have begun loaning sheets of vitreloid for use in tracing. In making transfers of designs, books were damaged occasionally by using too much pressure on the tracing pencil. These sheets, which are of a perfectly transparent, gelatin-like substance, are placed immediately on the design, under the tracing paper, thus protecting the surface from which the pattern is traced.

It may be noted in passing that the work of this department has had favorable comment in periodicals such as the American Architect, Power, and the Engineer, Machinery, and Chemical and Metallurgical Industry.

As to plans for the future, I have but little to suggest. The department as it is now organized represents quite well my idea as to what such a department should be. Another year it would have been my aim to do better what has been done and especially to advertise the room and to make it known to those whom it seeks to serve. This could be done by making more lists on special subjects and by sending them to people who might be interested. Advertising the room in local papers in various ways, as by brief notices, or short lists, or by posting notices in factories might aid to make the room known.

In bringing to a close the report of this work, which I have enjoyed so much, I can not refrain from expressing to the librarian my appreciation for his constant encouragement and interest in the work and to those who were associated with me in the department for their loyal and enthusiastic support. It is with a great deal of regret that I see my connection with the useful-arts department severed.

The following tables explain themselves:

Attendance in useful arts room, July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

	1908.					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
Week days.....	2,198	2,304	2,223	2,580	2,678	2,672
Sundays.....	156	217	227	260	379	304
Total.....	2,354	2,521	2,450	2,840	3,057	2,976
Week-day average.....	84	88	85	95	107	102
Sunday average.....	39	43	56	65	75	76

	1909.						Total.
	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Week days.....	3,142	2,917	3,367	4,029	3,528	3,148	34,786
Sundays.....	384	364	390	249	396	271	3,697
Total.....	3,526	3,281	3,757	4,278	3,924	3,419	38,383
Week-day average.....	120	121	129	155	135	121	111
Sunday average.....	67	91	97	62	78	67	79

Comparison of circulation from useful arts department.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	Increase.	Percent.
R-U.....	7,722	12,665	4,943	39
W.....	6,709	8,805	2,096	24
Z.....	3,900	5,001	1,101	22
Total.....	18,331	26,471	8,140	30

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT AND WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

Miss Clara W. Herbert, children's librarian, reports as follows on that department and on the work with the schools:

Statistics show an increase of 3,375 new borrowers and of 30,989 volumes in circulation. With this gain in number there has been a correspondingly heavy gain in personal work with the children and in reference work. The latter has been the special feature of the year and has required a large part of the time of the first assistant. It has included the making of lists in connection with school topics, the collecting of material for teachers, and the assisting of children with reference work during the after-school hours. So heavy is this work during the winter months that two people should be entirely free from desk work to answer questions and to assist in the selection of books.

The children's room is distinctly well used. It is patronized by children who come long distances, many of whom have to walk. They must select carefully, for a wrong choice would necessitate another trip. There is thus little sham reading. Moreover, the few neighborhood children who drop in aimlessly are caught by the reading-room atmosphere and settle quietly to read. Nonfiction is used freely in connection with the school work or with early formed tastes in history, travel, or handicraft. In the last year the use of fiction has decreased almost 2 per cent, in spite of the fact that a larger number of the best children's stories, together with classic fiction, have been issued on the nonfiction cards, though counted as fiction. Scott, Dickens, Cooper, Stevenson, and Pyle average an almost continuous circulation. The problem of the older boy and girl has been satisfactorily met by the special collections for their use in the children's and open-shelf rooms. The basis of the collections are the classic novels interesting to young people, augmented by lighter standard novels which serve as bait.

The new tungsten lights and the fresh paint have added very much to the appearance of the room, which is exceptionally attractive, save for the entrance. The dark hallways coming immediately after the sunlight on the white building and approach are most objectionable. Teachers report that children coming from distant schools have been seized with fear at the entrance and can not be encouraged to come again. A new entrance is imperative, and could be secured by cutting in the first alcove. With the additional story hour and office room, made possible by changes in the fall, the present office can be set aside for students doing reference work. The new office will afford a place for visiting classes, where instruction in the use of catalogue and the more simple reference books can be given. With these improvements the children's quarters will be most satisfactory and should be adequate to the needs of the department for some time.

But satisfying as the results of the year's work undoubtedly are, sins of omission weigh heavily on the children's librarian. Large opportunities lie open to us, but we are unable with the present staff to take advantage of them.

The registration of 134 children from the suburbs during the last year is an indication of the hunger for books in these districts, and until the branches are established there is a crying need for extension work. A small beginning has been made by the use of withdrawn books for playgrounds and home libraries, but little can be undertaken in this line until the work nearer at hand is more adequately done.

The work with schools needs much more time, not only for the distribution of the enlarged collection and for visits, but especially for preparation for the visits. The time allowed for library visiting out of the crowded school hours should be utilized to the best advantage. It should be used in accordance with

a carefully thought-out plan following the growth of the pupil, starting in the lower grades with the effort to incite an interest in reading and in the best books, followed by the use of books as tools, and finally the use of the adult collection, with special regard to that of the technical department, during the critical period of the early years at high school. There is also need of systematic work with the night schools and more help for normal students.

Though the room is being well and widely used, its use is practically confined to the children who are natural book lovers. It is not attracting or winning the boys and girls who do not care for reading. Efforts have been made with school children (see report of work with schools), but the city has many a working lad who is feeding his mind on the literature of the cigar stores. The newspapers are full of court cases showing the results of such reading. The library should take more aggressive action to gain these street boys, to undermine the influence of lurid stories and the wrong conception of life they implant. To tempt to the clean, interesting book, to incite to greater ambition through the resources of the useful arts collection, to stimulate an interest in heroic endeavor—such work lies ahead of the department. The plan for the reading room home for working boys, approved by the librarian last year, but postponed because of inadequate staff, should be put in effect this winter.

But for this work and the necessary activities of the department, which can not be disregarded, more help is needed. We should have at least three more strong assistants to do at all adequately the work which we should do as the only children's department of this region, namely, that of assisting the children in reference work and in the selection of books, of supplying information to consulting librarians and teachers, and of cooperating with schools, playgrounds, juvenile court, and the other agencies which seek to secure a chance to unfortunate children.

The thanks of the department are due Mrs. Clarence Stewart and Mrs. Giles Rafter for helpful talks given to the apprentice class on civic work for children, and to the late Miss Kate Thomas for conducting the libraries on two playgrounds during the summer of 1908. This volunteer service was done at no little cost of time, money, and strength and in the face of failing health, and affords an example of that spirit of social service which is the growing characteristic of the age.

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

The year has been a prosperous one in spite of the fact that the time devoted to this branch of the work has been curtailed by the growth in the children's room and the loss of an assistant especially in charge of work with schools.

The school duplicate collection, increased to 1,000 volumes, shows the gratifying circulation of 19,508. Teachers report that these books have been eagerly read and have been morally, as well as intellectually, stimulating to the children. In many cases they are read also by parents and other members of the family.

The library has had the pleasure of visits from 5 groups of normal students and 12 groups of pupils from the graded schools. These visits afford the library an opportunity to express its welcome, and in the case of the normal students to show the resources of each department of especial interest to teachers. An increased and more facile use of the library has resulted. Of the 352 children who visited the library in classes, 101 were newly registered. School visiting has been continued by the children's librarian, who has visited 163 class rooms in 41 schools.

Through school visiting and the school duplicate books, letters to night-school students, letters of invitation to children at the close of the school year, and notices placed in the child-labor office, effort has been made to bring the opportunities offered by the library to the attention of the young people who are most in need of it. Special effort has been made to win the children who live in suburban places, cut off from the broadening influences of the city; to the children in the city, who are subjected to its harsher conditions and whose ideals are colored by nickel novels and theaters; to the children who leave school before the eighth grade; and to the children who start to work with meager equipment.

A meeting of the school and library representatives in June was productive of invaluable suggestions for more effective cooperation. Throughout the work of the year every effort of the library has been met with the warmest sympathy and help from the teachers. The library greatly appreciates their enthusiasm and kindness. Especial thanks are due to Miss E. V. Brown, supervisor of

primary instruction, to Mr. W. B. Patterson, supervisor of the fourth division, and to the principals of the Emery, Chevy Chase, and Tenley schools.

The following tables explain themselves:

Children's department statistics, July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

School duplicate circulation:	
Fiction	10, 582
Nonfiction	8, 926
Playground circulation:	
Nonfiction	278
Fiction	748
Children's room circulation	115, 107
Total juvenile circulation	135, 641
Total juvenile registration	3, 375
Estimated attendance	130, 028
Sunday attendance	6, 732
Fine postals sent	1, 565
Applications mailed	2, 880

Circulation by months and classes from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909.

	1908.							
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		
Philosophy and religion	135	124	100	116	173	189		
Biography	296	260	259	340	450	386		
History and travel	882	932	969	1, 389	1, 759	1, 427		
Social science	27	41	48	49	61	88		
Natural science	182	202	207	266	306	261		
Useful arts	163	177	192	176	255	246		
Recreations and fine arts	233	261	241	247	296	293		
Literature	725	728	700	758	1, 265	1, 271		
Periodicals	138	128	170	141	153	112		
Fiction	5, 327	5, 075	4, 250	4, 642	6, 002	6, 247		
Total	8, 103	7, 928	7, 136	8, 124	10, 720	10, 520		
Average daily circulation	312	305	274	301	429	405		

	1909.						Total.	Per cent.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.		
Philosophy and religion	178	189	208	169	148	145	1, 874	1. 63
Biography	560	599	637	508	360	285	4, 940	4. 29
History and travel	1, 716	1, 552	1, 886	1, 632	1, 520	1, 319	16, 983	14. 75
Social science	98	98	109	68	82	58	827	. 72
Natural science	330	269	372	313	237	180	3, 125	2. 71
Useful arts	256	218	235	208	179	168	2, 473	2. 15
Recreations and fine arts	324	311	309	287	255	259	3, 316	2. 88
Literature	1, 297	1, 188	1, 289	1, 187	904	834	12, 146	10. 55
Periodicals	130	125	146	110	100	89	1, 637	1. 34
Fiction	6, 136	6, 082	6, 687	6, 319	5, 430	5, 669	67, 886	58. 98
Total	11, 045	10, 631	11, 878	10, 801	9, 215	9, 006	115, 107	100. 00
Average daily circulation	425	443	457	415	354	346		

School duplicate circulation, October, 1908, to June, 1909.

	1908.		1909.		Total.
	October.	December.	February.	April.	
Number of books sent to schools	1, 040	960	984	1, 121	4, 105
Number of class rooms using books	38	49	47	49	183

Circulation according to class and distribution.

	1908.		1909.		Total.
	October.	Decem-ber.	Febru-ary.	April.	
Philosophy and religion.....	167	103	134	209	613
Biography.....	424	201	319	386	1,330
History and travel.....	1,142	669	893	817	3,521
Social science.....	35	17	15	5	72
Natural science.....	186	113	143	235	677
Useful arts.....	81	67	61	46	255
Recreative and fine arts.....	64	50	81	73	268
Literature.....	466	473	553	698	2,190
Fiction.....	2,737	2,037	2,706	3,102	10,582
Total.....	5,302	3,730	4,905	5,571	19,508

School duplicate books lost :	Volumes.
Lost and paid for.....	5
Through contagious disease.....	7
Unaccounted for.....	18
Total.....	30

PICTURE COLLECTION AND EXHIBITIONS.

Miss Frances Moore is in charge of the picture collection and arranges the exhibitions held at the library. She reports as follows:

The steady increase in the monthly circulation of pictures throughout the year has proved that the success of this venture of the library is due not to a rush for something new and different, but to the fact that the patrons of the library in general and the school-teachers in particular have found it of practical value. Comparison of circulation figures for three years, 1,633 mounts in 1906-7, 17,101 mounts in 1907-8, and 42,840 mounts in 1908-9, will give an idea of the increased demand for pictures. The work with the study clubs and art classes, as shown by 5,655 fine arts mounts (nearly equal to one-third of the entire circulation of 1907-8), has been gratifying.

The large circulation has made some changes in system necessary. Reserve blanks with space for the name, subject, and date desired have been multi-graphed and distributed among the teachers. Teachers in planning work ahead may fill out several of these slips and send them to the library, so that the pictures may be ready when they are needed. It often happens that the set required is out when requested, but one of these slips insures reservation at the earliest possible time. When filled out, the slips are filed under the date desired and are looked up each day. Postal notices are sent when the pictures are ready.

Framed pictures have been sent out this year and have been much in demand. About 40 new sets illustrating the industries studied in the schools have been prepared. Two hundred and eighty-seven Hanfstangel photographs of great paintings have been purchased.

With the increased circulation and the clipping of current magazines, it was found impossible to work on the old magazines that have been accumulating since the collection was started. In April a morning's work of the entire apprentice class proved such a success that plans were made for getting this old material out of the way. Miss Goding, principal of the Normal School, consented to allow her classes to come to the library for this work. During April and May we had from these classes the equivalent to the full time of one assistant for seventeen days, and the students, on their own account, learned much about the resources of the library and became personally known to members of the staff. The collection was increased by several thousand pictures.

In October, 1908, four schools were visited, and as a direct result 209 pictures were sent out to teachers who had never used the collection before. School visiting had to be discontinued, however, because the assistant was needed at the library.

The work with the pictures should occupy the entire time of one assistant. Preparing the sets for circulation and filing returned pictures requires a number

of hours each day. Beside the circulation, there is the clipping and filing of new material, new classification and arrangement as the collection grows, and the bulletins and exhibits, all of which belong with this work. Picture work requires a careful attention to detail. School visiting is very important. We want teachers to know that by sending to the library they can obtain illustrations of the work in hand. For example, a child studying lumbering will gain more of an idea of the subject from a few pictures of the felling of trees, the rafts of logs, the flume, the lumber jack, and the camp than could be taught him by hours of oral description or of reading from a text-book. The transportation set shows the development of travel from stagecoach and posting days to the modern locomotive and motor car, as well as the jinrikisha of Japan, the bullocks of India, sledges of Russia, the dogs of Holland, and the reindeer of the North. The chivalry set illustrates the crusaders, knights in armor, and the castles and weapons of the middle ages. And so throughout the divisions of geography, history, fine arts, portraits, and the miscellaneous group, which includes the subjects taught in schools as well as material for newspapers and illustrators.

EXHIBITIONS.

It has been the custom for several years to place exhibitions of pictures on subjects of popular interest in the cases on the second floor. An exhibit of rare and beautiful book plates, the property of Mr. John B. Larner, a trustee of the library, attracted many visitors and was the most interesting exhibit of the year. In December a set on American sculpture, apropos of the Saint Gaudens memorial exhibit at the Corcoran Gallery, was shown.

The course of lectures given under the auspices of the National Society of Fine Arts was illustrated by photographs loaned by the Library of Congress and from our own picture collection. In June a collection of views of English cathedrals was put up.

The bird arrival bulletins furnished by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture and illustrated by mounts from the picture collection have been as popular as ever. In addition to the usual material we were furnished with lists of birds seen on the Audubon Society trips. The most popular bulletin of the year was one on butterflies. Two teachers brought their classes to the library to see it. A series of pictures on Seattle proved attractive.

Picture circulation, by months and classes, 1908-9.

Month.	Fine Arts.	Portraits.	Geography.	History.	United States geography.	United States history.	Animals.	Birds.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
September	141	34	244	21	131	50	13	10	20	664
October	240	133	895	303	415	510	109	101	393	3,099
November	1,090	287	1,446	703	326	370	46	159	343	4,770
December	226	999	430	488	257	153	151	.....	374	3,037
January	388	335	1,894	497	739	474	294	196	480	5,297
February	448	130	1,230	374	710	439	166	199	780	4,476
March	902	441	1,445	445	567	586	270	399	516	5,571
April	649	324	965	378	466	234	154	748	772	4,690
May	829	333	1,521	391	772	368	243	694	919	6,070
June	742	341	1,498	421	629	324	192	136	883	5,166
Total	5,655	3,357	11,568	3,981	5,011	3,508	1,638	2,642	5,480	42,840

DEPOSIT STATIONS.

The deposit stations have during the past year been under the supervision of the chief of the circulation department. Miss Finney reports as follows on them:

The stations show an increase in work and activities corresponding with the central library, the increase for the year being 5,923. Noel House, closed several months, reopened in January. Friendship House (formerly Rochefort House) will reopen July 1. One new enterprise, known as the "Evening Star book center," has been in operation two months. This station is for office boys of the Evening Star.

Visits have been made and instruction given where new librarians have taken charge of the work. The arrangement and condition of the books is worthy of commendation. The condition of the books was found to be good, cleaner, and showing less wear than the books in the central library, even with equal circulation. The inventory of each station was taken by library assistants; comparatively few books were found to be missing.

Social Settlement's field will be enlarged with their occupancy of a new building, the room given for the library being larger and more attractive. This branch should be encouraged whenever possible by new additions.

The friendly competition between Rosedale station and Noel House resulted in a large increase for Rosedale station. Noel House expects to come up to their former standard by fall.

Lists have been prepared on special topics for several stations. Noel House has listed their books by grades, these lists to be posted in the neighboring schools this fall.

Two stations availed themselves of the offer of assistance from the apprentice class, and have expressed the desire to have this made a part of the regular work of the class.

All new books purchased the past year have been placed in one collection, comprising about 400 books. These books are divided in lots of 50 to 60 and sent as traveling libraries to the different stations to remain until a given station requests their removal and another allotment sent. As several stations have requested the first collection to remain until fall, no rotation will be attempted until that time.

The number of books rebound was 318. Books returned to main library as not being read, 296.

The following table gives the circulation and increase:

Circulation of deposit stations.

Stations.	Adult.		Juvenile.		Total.		Gain.	Loss.	Hours open.
	1907-8.	1908-9.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1907-8.	1908-9.			
Neighborhood House.....	927	729	1,430	1,252	2,357	1,981	.....	376	78
Georgetown station.....	861	562	1,585	1,013	2,446	1,575	.....	871	58½
Social Settlement.....	344	586	1,884	2,099	2,228	2,685	457	.....	335
Noel House (open six months).....	874	497	2,296	1,047	3,170	1,544	.....	1,626	146
Rosedale station.....	463	1,244	1,412	4,754	1,875	5,998	4,123	.....	146½
Recreation Center No. 1.....	2,274	2,933	3,508	3,632	5,782	6,565	783	.....	258½
Young Men's Christian Association.....	4,009	8,122	.....	.....	4,009	8,122	4,113	.....	3303
Evening Star Book Center (open two months).....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	9,850	14,706	12,730	13,503	22,580	28,503	9,476	1,873	.....

a Days.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE STATION.

Miss Emily A. Spilman, volunteer librarian, reports as follows on the Neighborhood House station:

During the year 85 new readers registered at Neighborhood House station and 1,981 books were issued. The registration was 56 and the circulation 376 less than the previous year. The reason for the decrease in circulation is hard to trace, but may be in some measure due to the transfer of many of our readers to the central library. These transfers are made for various reasons. The older girls and boys have work which makes the use of the main library easier, and they appreciate the larger choice of reading afforded and the ability to draw books at any time convenient to themselves. Many people move out of the neighborhood and leave their cards at the station, allowing them to expire by time limitation.

The use of the reading rooms has been greater than ever before. Since early in the winter until the end of June we have had the use on Monday evenings of a large room as a reading room for our smaller children. This room was

supervised by Miss Dorothea Sherman, assisted by her sister. Miss Sherman did splendid work with the children, reading aloud, telling stories, and keeping them interested, awakening in them a real desire for good books.

The safeguarding of the shelves was completed in the late summer and the new books were unpacked and arranged. The library has now a businesslike as well as an attractive appearance. In the spring one of the small traveling libraries was lent us, and proved a most acceptable addition to our collection.

The library quarters will be temporarily shifted during the summer, on account of alterations to "Barney Neighborhood Club House," at 468 N Street SW. Mrs. Barney has bought and presented to the settlement the house 470 N street SW. It will be used as an extension of the present clubhouse. When the partitions between the two houses have been removed, the library will have even better quarters than at present, with an additional large room which can be used as a reading room.

Much interest has been shown in the library by one of the neighborhood boys, Joe Van Fleet. He has learned to charge and discharge the books, and is always on hand to unlock and remove the covers to the shelves, shelves the books, and is most helpful to the librarian.

The attendance on Saturday afternoons has been so very small that during April, May, and June the attempt to keep open was abandoned. This was two months earlier than the usual closing on Saturdays.

Thanks are due to all those who have helped so faithfully in the work of this station, especially Mr. C. A. Flagg, Miss Dorothea and Miss Caroline Sherman; also to the residents of Neighborhood House, who have been always willing to cooperate in any and every way.

NOEL HOUSE STATION.

The Noel House station was formerly located at 1245 H street NE. With the closing of the settlement the station was discontinued. Mr. Edward S. Gilfillan, head worker of the settlement and volunteer librarian, on request, has made a report and explanation of the present location of the settlement and library station. The opinions expressed are of course entirely those of Mr. Gilfillan. The report follows:

After being closed from March, 1908, to January, 1909, the Noel House station of the Public Library was opened again at 1637 Rosedale street NE. In March it was moved to its present quarters, at 1663 Kramer street NE. At first the circulation was small, but soon it gathered headway, running up to 435 in March. The books taken out are for the most part juvenile fiction, though there is a large sprinkling of nonfiction and adult books that are circulated.

Although the present location of the Noel House station is very close to that of the Rosedale station, there is need for both in the neighborhood, since as the Rosedale mission is a strictly religious center and there are Catholic and Jewish children, as well as children of some denominations whose parents do not allow them to draw books from the mission library, it seems to us that a branch of the Public Library, which is intended for all classes, should be upon neutral ground, where all may come. We hope for a branch library building some time for the northeast, but in the meantime Noel House, as a social center, which cooperates with all churches, seems to us an appropriate place.

GEORGETOWN STATION.

Miss Mary D. Wightman, volunteer librarian, reports as follows on the Georgetown station:

Georgetown station has now been in operation about four years in the Boys' Club room at Twenty-eighth and M streets NW., with results most gratifying to those in charge and others interested in this work of supplying books in a thickly settled district remote from the central library.

The need of such a station is great and the advantages to the borrowers can hardly be estimated. The station is popular and so well patronized that it is thought that, with better facilities and more books, it could be enlarged and the work extended into a field of great usefulness.

A visitor to this station on the occasion of its weekly opening would undoubtedly conclude that it is largely patronized by children, and very young children at that. In a sense, this is true; but these children, many of whom are advancing step by step from picture books to fairy tales and then to nature stories and geographical readers, are commissioned by family and friends to take home "a book my father would like," "a book about the sea, for my brother," or "something a girl of 18 would like." In this way many parents have become interested and now come with the children and take pleasure in examining the books. There are children who regularly carry two books a week, back and forth, for "the old lady who lives next door to us." A little girl takes German books to a grandmother unable to read English, and so on. These instances are mentioned merely to show the needs and use of this station, where, in a measure, it is attempted to guide the reading of the children who need much assistance in selecting their books.

During the past winter the new books loaned by the Public Library have been in great demand and greatly appreciated. A loan for the coming winter is desired of classed books, well written, attractive, and selected with a view to the special needs of this station. Such books are in greater demand than fiction, especially among boys.

With the exception of the summer closing for two months, the station has been open every week during the past year. In conducting the station I have been assisted by Miss Alice Lerch.

COLORED SOCIAL SETTLEMENT STATION.

Mr. Thomas Hungerford, volunteer librarian of the Colored Social Settlement station, reports as follows:

Entering upon its third year, I beg leave to state that the settlement library is still flourishing. A noticeable feature is the increase of the adult circulation. Most of the children's books have been reread several times, causing a demand for more new ones. As we have now moved into our new building, we hope for further increase in our circulation as soon as the schools open in September.

We have with us Mr. Arthur Turner, of Howard University, as one of our assistants. He intends to cooperate with the school-teachers in the southwest section of the city. The circulation usually drops off slightly during the school vacation. I would suggest that such books as Cox's Brownies and Longman's Fairy Stories be given for the children.

ROSEDALE STATION.

Miss Katharine M. Johnson, volunteer librarian of the Rosedale station, reports as follows:

Within the last six months Rosedale station has circulated 4,785 books—over four times the number, 1,103, of the preceding half year.

This sudden jump in circulation was due to several causes. It had been felt for some time that the station was not realizing its possibilities; that, as was stated in a previous report, "only the fringe of the neighborhood need" was being reached, and that we were capable of more fully meeting it.

Last summer the librarian of the station, with the assistance of Miss Herbert, children's librarian, prepared a graded catalogue of the books then on the shelves. This was printed late in the fall, much of the work being done on the mission press, and was distributed as quickly as possible, involving numerous visits to the public schools and many homes of the neighborhood. The visiting was done by Miss Worthington, deaconess in charge of the settlement, who has from time to time had further notices of the station printed and circulated.

About the same time a Tuesday afternoon opening, immediately following the public-school session, was added to the calendar of library hours. This period was in Miss Worthington's charge, assisted by the apprentice class of the main library. It soon proved popular, and many of our largest circulations are those of Tuesday afternoons. During the year, also, the shelving room was somewhat increased, and a hundred or more new books have been added.

Up to the time of writing, the summer drop in circulation has been less than we expected. In June 659 books were circulated and numbers of new applications are coming in.

The work of the last year, especially the last six months, has been a real pleasure to the workers of this station. Two sources of this pleasure, mentioned in previous reports continue to be especially gratifying. These are the extent to which the station is able to supplement the public-school work, and the standard of adult circulation. We expect the average child at Rosedale to read what the average child at the main library reads, but it interests us to know that the older people are reading Stevenson, Scott, Mrs. Deland, Kipling, and Van Dyke, along with Conan Doyle, the Castles, Anthony Hope, and similar authors. Special requests for books on electricity, plumbing, older histories and biographies than the juvenile collection affords come, also, from some of our adult readers.

These special requests are one phase of the most pressing problem we have to meet. It is not a new problem, nor one, we believe, peculiar to this station, but it grows more urgent. Our 700 volumes are divided among readers of all ages and it takes a shorter time than one would suppose for a book-loving child or adult to read the selection suitable to his years. Yet we do not wish to exchange our books. Many of them are standards and are needed for the new applicants who are coming with almost every opening. It is our hope this year better to meet this need of variety, to be able so to avail ourselves of the traveling libraries and other resources of the main library that each week there may be a few new books for the constant readers and a few special books for the readers with a hobby.

We are specially indebted this year to the main library for the assistance rendered by the apprentice class, to the members of the apprentice class themselves, and to Miss Rose Vickers, of the Public Library staff, who is at present helping with two of our weekly openings.

RECREATION CENTER NO. 1.

Miss Margaret J. Elgin, who has been employed by the Washington Playground Association as librarian of the Recreation Center No. 1, reports as follows:

Recreation Center No. 1 has been open to the public every Tuesday and Thursday from 7 to 8.30 p. m., and every Saturday afternoon from 3.30 to 5.30. The library is very pleasantly located in the library of the Western High School.

The interest in the station has very greatly increased during the year just closed, and the number of adult readers was very much greater than in previous years. The impression first made that the library was only for children has entirely vanished.

The teachers and students in the section of the city in which the station is located have expressed themselves as being very much benefited and well satisfied with the books obtained from Recreation Center.

The number of registrations during the year was 123. The average monthly circulation is nearly 600 volumes. During the winter the circulation is usually much larger than in the summer. The demand for nonfiction, especially biography and travel, has been very large; books on inventions, electricity, and other useful arts are also very much in demand.

The books given by the Boys' Club were transferred to Noel House station when that station was reopened this winter.

The need for books was greatly helped by the traveling library, and the demand for late fiction is met by borrowing books for a short time from the central library. The 10-book privilege was granted to the teachers who wanted it, as far as it was possible to do so.

Some books in foreign languages were also borrowed from the main library and circulated from the stations as patrons desired them. There has never been a demand for trashy fiction except in a very few cases. The demands for "a good book for my father" have been numerous.

The people seem to keep in touch with the late books, and very often they are asked for before they are obtained at the central library.

The number of volumes belonging to Recreation Center are about 500. The traveling library contained about 50 books. The high school reference books were available for reference use during the hours the station was open.

I am very sorry to have to state that beginning with July 1 Recreation Center will be closed for the summer and perhaps longer, owing to lack of funds and because of repairs. The patrons have expressed much regret that

the station is to be closed, and have asked that anything the central library can do to have it opened again in the fall may be done.

Those in charge of the library are Misses Elgin and Ramsburg, assisted from time to time by Miss Baue, of the central library, and during the winter months by the apprentices from the central library.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION STATION.

Mr. Ralph McN. Dunbar, who is employed by the Young Men's Christian Association as librarian, reports as follows on the Young Men's Christian Association station:

On June 30 the Young Men's Christian Association station completed its second year of service, which has been successful in many ways. Although the station is in a locality where other diversions are numerous, and where the demand is particularly select and discriminating, the records indicate a total increase of 5,000 volumes in circulation over the previous year. Considering the monthly circulation (as the station was in operation only nine months in 1907-8), the gain was 56 per cent. Other parts of the work show a similar increase, as may be noted from the statistics for the year:

Circulation (adult):	
Fiction.....	5,729
Nonfiction.....	2,603
Reading-room use.....	1,556
Total use.....	9,888
Registrations.....	295
Cards transferred (estimated).....	100
Number hours open.....	1,757½
Money collected:	
Fines.....	\$62.09
Duplicate collection.....	26.70
Reserves.....	.68
Lost cards.....	.70
Lost books.....	5.60
Total.....	95.77

Three improvements in the operation of the station contributed materially to the increase—the change of the working schedule, the extensive advertising, and the addition of new shelves.

During the first year, although the station was opened regularly every day, the schedule differed on alternate days, resulting in much confusion. This year it was deemed advisable to establish a uniform schedule—4.30 to 10 p. m. every week day. The results fully justified the change, notwithstanding the loss of a number of morning patrons.

By way of publicity, considerable space was given the station in the "Campaign Book," the annual publication of the Young Men's Christian Association. The general features and other important data concerning the service of the station were fully described. Then again, numerous announcements of various books in possession of the station were published from time to time in Men of Washington, the weekly publication of the Young Men's Christian Association. In this way, and also through the local newspapers, the attention of many persons was called to the station.

Furthermore, the open shelves installed late in the fall enlarged the facilities and general appearance of the station to no small degree. In this way most of the books in the collection could be displayed to the public and at the same time kept safely under lock while the library was closed. These shelves were procured through the contributions of Hon. Charles H. Treat, Treasurer of the United States, the Monday Evening Club, and others.

A natural result of these improvements was an increase in the number of patrons, with a corresponding increase in the difficulty of supplying suitable books. During the summer of 1908 some of the deficiencies, or weak spots, in the nonfiction had been strengthened by such books as could be spared from the main library, but the fiction remained practically the same as at the estab-

lishment of the station in 1907. This condition checked the station's growth greatly; the borrowers had either read all the fiction on the shelves or it did not prove attractive to them. The crisis was met in a small degree by the acquisition of some "pay copies" as an experiment.

This departure succeeded from the first, and in the nine months the amount received from a total of 26 books was \$26.70. These books circulated constantly, and for some of the more popular ones as high as 10 reserves were waiting at a time: During the past year the average number of "duplicate copies" circulating was about 12. From a careful consideration of the demand, 20 would be a conservative estimate for the coming year.

As a part of the general policy, the work of building up a reference library was continued. As far as possible, such books as would go to form the nucleus for a reference collection were withdrawn from circulation. Considerable help was received from outside sources in this direction. The statistics for this field of the work show a total use of 1,556.

The messenger service with the main library, inaugurated last year, was continued this year, but in some ways was decidedly unsatisfactory. First of all, it was not capable of coping with the demand; the means of transportation was insufficient. Then, too, the service was decidedly irregular, as the messenger had to be taken from his regular work at the Young Men's Christian Association. In spite of all the obstacles, the service proved very useful, putting at the disposal of the station many books which, under the conditions, it would have been impossible to keep permanently. In ordering the books, use was made of the Monthly Bulletin, a complete file of several years back being kept. A motor cycle, together with more frequent service, would accomplish excellent results.

Developments of the past year have brought a new fact to light—there is a growing demand for juvenile literature. The need of this is very apparent. There is no place where children can secure books without going to the main library, a distance of a mile and a half. Although at the establishment of the station it was not intended that juvenile books should be provided, arrangements could be made to conduct this feature without undue interference to the adult borrowers. It is proposed to open the library earlier on certain days. The regulations can be arranged with the Young Men's Christian Association officials, and if the main library sees fit to take favorable action, the new arrangement can be commenced in the fall.

As a final suggestion for the improvement of the station during the coming year, the "fiction problem" should be mentioned. While the patrons are well educated and demand the highest grade of nonfiction, it is necessary to have attractive fiction for them. The supply of nonfiction is sufficient at present, for it is strengthened by messenger service, but the fiction is wholly inadequate. In order to make this station a source of real benefit and pleasure to the community, it is necessary to infuse new blood into the collection. The increase in the past and the promise of greater development in the future should warrant a supply of new fiction, or at least an exchange for material which would be new for the patrons. With this obtained, with the messenger service more regular and efficient, and with the accommodation of the juvenile demand, there is no reason why the Young Men's Christian Association station should not show a large increase in 1909-10.

LECTURE HALL AND STUDY ROOM USE.

The following is a record in detail of the various organizations using the lecture hall, speakers, subjects, and attendance at meetings, so far as such records were kept:

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1908.				
Oct. 20	Association of American Government Accountants.	Hon. Alonzo Tweedale, auditor, D. C.	Accounting system of the District of Columbia.	68
Oct. 27	.....do.....	George P. Dyer, paymaster, U. S. Navy.	Purchase of supplies for United States battle ship cruise around the world.	41
Nov. 10	.....do.....	James B. Adams, Forest Service.	Property accounting.....	42

Date.	Organization.	Lecturer.	Subject.	Attendance.
1908.				
Nov. 18	District of Columbia Library Association (children's room).	Peter Frank and M. N. Smull.	Binding methods.....	68
Nov. 21	Association of American Government Accountants.	Hon. Herman Metz, controller of New York.	Reorganization of accounts and methods of transacting municipal business in New York City.	165
Nov. 25	Association of Oldest Inhabitants.	B. H. Warner.....	Foreign travel.....	287
Dec. 8	Association of American Government Accountants.	B. F. Harrah, Treasury Department.	Vouchers, their essentials, form, and preparation.	41
Dec. 9	District of Columbia Library Association.	W. L. Post.....	Distribution of public documents.	85
Dec. 12	Equal Suffrage Association..	Miss Janet Richards..	English suffragette movement.	126
Dec. 18	Woman's National Press Association.	John H. Finney.....	Forest conservation.....	67
1909.				
Jan. 6	Association of Oldest Inhabitants.	W. H. H. Smith.....	Our navy.....	419
Jan. 13	District of Columbia Library Association.	W. E. Safford.....	Library of R. L. Stevenson...	85
Jan. 14	Association of American Government Accountants.	George A. King	An attorney's view of government contracts.	46
Jan. 26	National Society of Fine Arts.	Albert Kelsey.....	Convincing architecture.....	172
Jan. 28	Association of American Government Accountants.	L. H. Mattingly	Public accountant and government accounting.	78
Feb. 9	National Society of Fine Arts.	Miss Anna Seaton Schmidt.	France; her people and her art.	240
Feb. 11	Association of American Government Accountants.	C. M. Smith and G. C. Owens.	Adding machine; its use in accounting.	39
Feb. 19	District of Columbia Library Association.	Austin B. Keep.....	Colonial libraries of New York.	48
Feb. 22	Excelsior Literary Club			214
Feb. 23	National Society of Fine Arts.	Miss Leila Mechlin...	American painters.....	192
Feb. 25	Association of American Government Accountants.	Hon. John G. Capers..	Collection of international revenue and accounting therefor.	26
Mar. 9	National Society of Fine Arts.	Prof. Mitchell Carroll.	Greek legends in archaeology.	240
Mar. 10	District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs.		Civic problems.....	38
Mar. 11	Association of American Government Accountants.	Paymaster C. Conard, U. S. Navy.	Naval accounting.....	.....
Mar. 17	District of Columbia Library Association (children's room).	Thorvald Solberg	New copyright law.....	86
Mar. 19	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.	Miss Marbery and others.	Welfare work of Civic Federation.	530
Mar. 26	League of American Pen Women.	Mrs. M. L. O'Donoghue.	Spanish missions of California.	168
Mar. 30	National Society of Fine Arts.	George O. Totten, jr..	Architectural Vienna and Constantinople.	273
Apr. 5	Washington High School Teachers' Association. ^a			54
Apr. 14	District of Columbia Library Association (children's room).	Dean William A. Wilbur.	Lyric influences in the poets' corner of the Library of Congress.	81
Apr. 15	Association of Oldest Inhabitants.	W. F. Downey.....	Good citizenship	165
Apr. 23	Washington High School Teachers' Association. ^a			68
Apr. 26	League of American Pen Women.	Mrs. Withee.....	Around the world.....	158
May 3	California State Association.	Mrs. M. L. O'Donoghue.	Longfellow, the poet.....	288
May 21	United States Civil-Service Retirement Association.	Various Senators	Retirement of classified employees in the service of the United States Government.	121
May 22	Audubon Society, District of Columbia. ^b	Henry Oldys	Bird talk	32
May 27	Association of American Government Accountants.		Annual meeting; reorganization.	53
May 28	League of American Pen Women.	James R. Ewing.....	Legends of the Atlantic.....	86
June 11	Washington High School Teachers' Association. ^a			.....

^a Afternoon.^b Morning.

STUDY ROOM USE.

The following is a list of organizations meeting in one of the study rooms, with number of meetings held:

	Number of meetings.
Doctor Myers's class in history of education.....	34
Civic Center of Washington.....	7
League of American Pen Women.....	8
Twentieth Century Club—history section.....	16
Columbia Heights Art Club.....	2
Woman's National Press Association.....	8
Seymour Club.....	1
Legion of Loyal Women.....	3
Short Story Club.....	1
Woman's Auxiliary of the District of Columbia Retail Druggists' Association.....	1
Total	81

ESTIMATED ATTENDANCE RECORD.

The record of attendance on typical days was not begun until November, 1908. By using record kept since July 1, 1909, approximate figures for the entire year may be arrived at. The following table gives recorded attendances and estimates from them:

Month.	Recorded.	Estimated average.
1908.		
July ^a		1,941
August ^a		1,941
September ^b		2,000
October c.....		2,977
November 7—Saturday.....	3,567	3,319
November 10—Tuesday.....	2,993	
November 30—Monday.....	3,387	
December 12—Saturday.....	4,221	4,221
1909.		
January 19—Tuesday.....	2,271	2,271
February 3—Wednesday.....	3,215	3,215
March 12—Friday.....	2,854	2,854
April 16—Friday.....	2,300	2,300
May 11—Tuesday.....	2,778	2,977
May 24—Monday.....	3,176	
June 8—Tuesday.....	1,811	2,077
June 14—Tuesday (rainy).....	2,523	
June 24—Thursday (very hot).....	1,900	
Total.....	36,996	32,093
Average.....	2,846	2,674

^a Averages from two hot days in July, 1909 (one rainy), having attendances of 1,591 and 2,291.

^b Arbitrary estimate, probably too low.

^c Estimate taken from May, 1909.

The library was open 310 week days and on 52 Sundays, a total of 362 days, and closed on 3 holidays.

304 week days, at 2,674.....	812,896
6 holidays, estimated at 1,800.....	10,800
52 Sundays, recorded attendance.....	21,920
Total estimated attendance	845,616

The foregoing figures seem to be fair averages. If it is pointed out that attendance on a Saturday is taken as the typical one for December, it should also be noted that for several months attendances on midweek days are taken as typical and all are averaged before making the computation.

BOOK-ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Miss Emma Hance, chief of the order department, reports as follows on that work:

On June 30, 1908, the net strength of the library was 103,194 volumes. During the fiscal year 1908-9, 16,127 volumes were added and 4,957 withdrawn, making the net strength of the collection of June 30, 1909, 114,364 volumes. Of the total number of books added, 12,304 were purchases, 3,526 were gifts, and 297 were serials bound. The total amount expended for books was \$12,384.12, from the following funds: Congressional appropriation, \$7,500; desk fund, \$4,719.45; donation fund (including \$17.15 from Woman's Anthropological Society fund), \$164.67. Seven hundred and thirty-eight volumes were added to the duplicate collection at a cost of \$749.15.

During the year 493 new books of fiction were received on approval and reviewed. Of this number, 254 were accepted and 239 rejected.

Before December, 1908, the work incidental to the withdrawal of books was done entirely by the order department. At that time it was transferred (with the exception of the entries in the accession record) to the catalogue department, where it seemed more properly to belong.

Besides trying to keep abreast of the current demands of the main library and adding to the traveling libraries and school duplicate collections, substantial additions have been made in the past year to the library's collections of Italian, German, and French literature. The library has continued to buy the books supplied by publishers in special library bindings; a large number of books in editions bound from the original sheets has also been added.

Library users have continued to avail themselves of the privilege of leaving recommendations for the purchase of books, and "always out" slips for books which could not be found after repeated search. During the year 282 books have been secured for those leaving recommendations, and 171 for patrons leaving "always out" slips. An effort has been made to have recommendations decided upon as promptly as possible. When a recommendation is rejected the patron is notified immediately, the reason for the action being given. The use of a form letter since May 1 has greatly facilitated this work.

The following tables show the number of volumes added and money spent on various classes, both adult and juvenile:

Class record of accessions.

Class.	Serials bound.	Gifts.	Purchases.	Total.	Cost.
Adult collection:					
A (general works).....	146	384	98	628	\$130.78
B-BQZ (philosophy).....	6	60	166	232	189.49
BR-BZ (religion).....	5	41	101	147	97.20
C (Christianity).....	2	75	134	211	151.81
D (ecclesiastical history).....	7	26	37	70	43.03
E (biography).....		315	300	615	350.73
F (history).....	4	494	260	758	344.12
G (geography).....	4	269	893	666	618.89
H-K (social sciences).....	38	478	572	1,088	635.12
L-Q (natural sciences).....	12	243	248	503	383.55
R-U (useful arts).....	7	222	451	680	618.64
V-VUY (games, sports, and theater).....	3	35	126	164	200.70
VV-W (music and fine arts, plastic and graphic).....	19	143	358	520	475.81
X (language).....		53	56	109	64.64
Y (literature).....		271	1,381	1,652	1,270.14
Z (book arts).....	40	144	260	444	317.97
Fiction.....		146	3,167	3,313	2,605.74
Total	293	3,399	8,108	11,800	8,498.36

Class record of accessions—Continued.

Class.	Serials bound.	Gifts.	Pur-chases.	Total.	Cost.
Juvenile collection:					
A (general works).....	4		4	8	\$2.39
B-BQZ (philosophy).....		4		4	
BR-BZ (religion).....		1	46	47	32.54
C (Christianity).....			11	11	5.78
D (ecclesiastical history).....			1	1	.34
E (biography).....		6	138	144	97.52
F (history).....		14	242	256	141.30
G (Geography).....		7	411	418	176.16
H-K (social sciences).....		5	50	55	39.93
L-Q (natural sciences).....		8	58	66	36.36
R-U (useful arts).....		2	115	117	124.75
V-VUY (games, sports, and theater).....		1	69	70	56.82
VV-W (music and fine arts, plastic and graphic).....			35	35	21.50
X (language).....		3	161	164	52.16
Y (literature).....		14	375	389	329.22
Z (book arts).....		1	5	6	2.64
Fiction.....		61	2,475	2,536	1,966.58
Total.....	4	127	4,196	4,327	3,085.99

TOTAL ACCESSIONS.

	Adult.	Juvenile.	Total.
Nonfiction.....	8,487	1,791	10,278
Fiction.....	3,313	2,536	5,849
Total.....	11,800	4,327	16,127

COST OF BOOKS PURCHASED AND ACCESSIONED, 1908-9.

Nonfiction.....	\$5,892.62	\$1,119.41	\$7,012.03
Fiction.....	2,605.74	1,966.58	4,572.32
Total.....	8,498.36	3,085.99	11,584.35

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT.

Miss Julia H. Laskey, head cataloguer, reports as follows on the work of the catalogue department:

In spite of unusual handicaps occasioned by the loss during the year of four assistants and the training of four more to take their places, the catalogue department has reason to be proud of a record exceeding any made in former years. There were 15,469 volumes classified and catalogued. Of these 4,169 were new titles, 8,663 duplicates, 377 replacements, and the remainder, 2,260, added volumes of periodicals, annals, and incomplete sets. The table below gives the record by months:

	1908.					
	July.	August.	Septem-ber.	October.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.
Volumes shelf listed.....	1,095	141	580	1,445	1,935	1,772
Volumes classified and catalogued.....	1,330	205	350	1,529	1,810	1,614
New titles catalogued.....	296	106	62	322	291	427
Parts of books catalogued.....	286	110		9	43	40
Cards written and filed.....	2,596	788	384	1,951	2,058	2,545

	1909.						Total.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	
Volumes shelf listed.....	1,355	739	1,488	2,768	1,373	1,902	16,598
Volumes classified and catalogued.....	1,301	1,081	1,393	2,157	1,098	1,601	15,469
New titles catalogued.....	402	471	424	462	326	580	4,169
Parts of books catalogued.....	228	35	57	30	7	223	1,068
Cards written and filed.....	3,593	3,751	2,750	3,530	1,985	4,266	30,197

The filing in the depository catalogue has increased to such an extent as to necessitate the shifting of the entire catalogue, consisting of 441 drawers, and the addition of 75 new ones. The Library of Congress sent 41,438 printed cards during the year, which have been filed. The shelf list is also so congested that we will need an added set of drawers in the near future to afford shifting room. The cooperative cataloguing with the Library of Congress continues to grow, copy for 276 books having been forwarded. As full bibliographical data is required, this must be done by a person especially trained for it. Owing to the many resignations in the department, we have but two trained assistant cataloguers, to one of whom this work is assigned in addition to regular duties.

In response to a request from the librarian of the Bureau of Education we have undertaken to furnish that office with an author catalogue of all our current educational accessions. These cards serve as an index and "want" list and are filed in a union catalogue in the library of the Bureau of Education. The analytical cataloguing of governmental and state publications has been a feature of the year's work; these have included congressional documents, agricultural and census bulletins, United States Education Bureau circulars of information, New York State publications, the state library annual reports and bulletins, as also the New York State education department material, all of which were thoroughly analyzed and early volumes recatalogued.

The foreign collection has been substantially strengthened by the accession of nearly 700 new titles in French, German, and Italian. This required the writing of an extra set of cards for the language catalogues. At present these consist of merely class selections, but we hope in time to have them represent all our books in foreign languages.

A gradual revision of the classification has been going on, including the changing of the entire Class VV, music, to the seventh Cutter expansive. This makes the material more available, and, as we anticipate a considerable increase in our collection, it will prove a timesaver for work in the future.

With the rapid growth of the technological department the need becomes urgent for a systematic reclassification. About 200 of the books have already been changed, and, with an extra assistant for one month and the cooperation of the staff of the useful arts room for the same period, the books (approximately 400) in RT-RX and TA-TD could be reclassified by the seventh system. These volumes are at present in such arrangement that it is practically impossible to locate any subject. The works on electricity, filling 11 shelves, are entered under 8 divisions only. This does not allow for proper expansion. As additions will be made rapidly in these classes, it will be a matter of necessity to make some change, and the time seems most opportune, in view of the completion of the approaching expansive classification. There is far more detail work connected with reclassifying, however, than our meager force could undertake without assistance.

The large figures which represent changes, recataloguing, and reclassifying demonstrate the trend of the work during the year. With the end in view of drawing the public to a close acquaintance with the card catalogue we have introduced new methods and done away with obsolete ones. A very full and systematic insertion of guide cards has proved entirely satisfactory, and the catalogue has been strengthened by broader use of subject headings and cross references. We have strayed from the letter of the law and made title cards on the slightest provocation. Publisher, as well as place, has been added to main and subject cards, while the subject card is now identical with the main entry, carrying contents and notes. We have also adopted a new form of title card, giving all the call numbers, even of analytical references, where the given title may be found. The patrons of the library have evidenced their appreciation of our efforts by a steady increase of the use of the catalogue.

INVENTORY STATISTICS, 1909.

The inventory of 1909 was the fifth annual one taken by the library. Through the four preceding inventories the method of procedure has been much simplified and systematized. The work this year, though heavier than ever before owing to the increased number of books, both on the shelves and in circulation, has been done with rapidity and dispatch. The resulting figures are shown below:

Books missing (central library) in 1909 (including those also missing in 1908): A, 3; B, 25; C, 15; D, 5; E, 25; F, 60; G, 86; H, 33; I, 38; J, 25; K, 23; L, 61; M, 11; N, 2; O, 2; P, 12; Q, 31; R, 88; S, 37; T, 21; U, 6; V, 81; W, 43; X, 20; Y, 193; Z, 75; total adult nonfiction, 1,021; reference books (reference room, 24; useful arts department, 9), 33; adult fiction, 973; juvenile nonfiction, 410; fiction, 277; grand total, 2,714.

Books missing (central library) 1908 and again in 1909: A, 0; B, 8; C, 2; D, 1; E, 1; F, 24; G, 29; H, 7; I, 7; J, 8; K, 9; L, 19; M, 2; N, 1; O, 1; P, 2; Q, 8; R, 23; S, 11; T, 1; U, 3; V, 30; W, 3; X, 3; Y, 34; Z, 16; total adult nonfiction, 253; reference books (reference room, 6; useful arts department, 6), 12; adult fiction, 311; juvenile nonfiction, 182; juvenile fiction, 137; grand total, 895.

Books missing (central library) in 1909 (excluding those missing in 1908): A, 3; B, 17; C, 13; D, 4; E, 24; F, 36; G, 57; H, 26; I, 51; J, 17; K, 14; L, 42; M, 9; N, 1; O, 1; P, 10; Q, 23; R, 65; S, 26; T, 20; U, 3; V, 51; W, 40; X, 17; Y, 159; Z, 59; total adult nonfiction, 768; reference books (reference room, 18; useful arts department, 3), 21; adult fiction, 662; juvenile nonfiction, 228; juvenile fiction, 140; grand total, 1,819.

Books missing (central library) in 1908 but found in 1909: A, 0; B, 7; C, 0; D, 0; E, 14; F, 10; G, 10; H, 3; I, 9; J, 4; K, 5; L, 2; M, 1; N, 1; O, 0; P, 0; Q, 1; R, 8; S, 5; T, 2; U, 0; V, 8; W, 7; X, 1; Y, 27; Z, 14; total adult nonfiction, 139; reference books (reference room, 10; useful arts department, 0), 10; adult fiction, 208; juvenile nonfiction, 47; juvenile fiction, 46; grand total, 450.

In addition the following statistics for 1909 are reported from the stations: Nonfiction, Noel House, 15; Young Men's Christian Association, 1; Georgetown station, 32; Rosedale, 5; Recreation Center, 8; Rochefort Hall, 2; Neighborhood House, 40; Social Settlement, 7; traveling libraries, 0; total nonfiction, 110. Fiction, Noel House, 39; Young Men's Christian Association, 2; Georgetown station, 72; Rosedale, 12; Recreation Center, 28; Rochefort Hall, 5; Neighborhood House, 128; Social Settlement, 23; traveling libraries, 18; total, 327. Grand total, stations; 437—7 more than was reported in 1908.

BINDERY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. N. Smull had the supervision of the binding and repair work until his resignation in May. Miss Elizabeth P. Gray, who had assisted in this work, then became supervisor of binding. She reports as follows:

The output of the library bindery has been as follows:

	Volumes.	Cost.
Books bound.....	5,530	\$3,081.93
Pay fiction bound.....	440	205.14
Total bound.....	5,970	3,287.07
Call numbers gilded.....	6,244	249.76
Magazines prepared for circulation.....	1,678	92.29
Books repaired.....	2,461	106.52
Total expenditure.....		3,685.64

The \$3,500 appropriated by Congress for binding was expended thus: \$3,480.50 for binding, gilding, covering magazines with red rope paper, and repairing by the binding contractor; \$6.75 for brass type and \$12.75 for red rope paper.

The theory that the public appreciate neat and attractive binding has been satisfactorily substantiated. An effort has been made to watch the circulation of certain books that seldom left their shelves until rebound and then had a creditable showing.

Half cowhide, with cloth sides to match, art vellum, art canvas, buckram, and half morocco, for a few expensive books, are the materials most in use.

The past year a greater variety has been given by the colors used. English buckram, with stained titles, has met with approval, and possesses all the advantages of distinct lettering on a light-colored binding, obviating the necessity of adding a thin leather label, which soon cleaves off.

Newspapers are covered with red rope paper, after being sewed in the usual manner. This reduces the price one-half, and, if deemed best, they could be bound as well later, if economy should not be as imperative.

Some inexpensive children's books are reinforced before going into circulation. They are stripped of their covers, the backs covered with canton flannel, new end papers are added, and the books returned to the original covers.

The quality of paper, too, generally used by publishers being either spongy or heavily coated with clay has made it necessary to have a much larger per cent of books overcast sewed than formerly. The gilding of call numbers has made a heavy demand on the binding fund, yet we have found it has paid in promoting better page service, beside the neater appearance of the volumes.

At the request of the District of Columbia Library Association, an exhibit of our binding was given and a practical and valuable paper read by Mr. M. N. Smull, giving the results and conclusions gained during his years of experience as superintendent of binding. Several requests were made by interested strangers to visit our bindery and examine its work more carefully.

Last year the unbound periodicals, bulletins, and reports were arranged in the book stack and a card index made, but not until this year were we able to verify all records and make complete typewritten lists of magazine wants. These were sent to dealers and a few libraries.

Valuable material was obtained both by gift and purchase and several important sets were completed.

While our circulation has been growing constantly, causing greater wear on our books, and the years of use are bringing many sets in need of binding, together with the fact that a large number of gifts reach us in the same condition, our binding fund remains the same.

Too large a number of books are out of commission awaiting binding, and should this condition continue a serious proposition confronts the department.

APPRENTICE CLASS.

Miss R. Lionne Adsit, in addition to the bureau of information, has had charge of the apprentice class. She reports as follows:

The fifth year of the apprentice course has closed with only one pupil from last year's class still seeking a position and with seven more young women now ready to fill junior positions in this library. In October, 1908, 12 applicants took the entrance examination and 10 passed. During the course one of these went abroad and two withdrew, so that at the end of six months seven had satisfactorily completed the work.

The plans for instruction and practice have been much the same as in former years. In addition to the lectures by the head of each department on her work, quite an extensive course was given in foreign literature, and shorter ones on bibliography and selection of books, for both of which preparatory work was required. In connection with the children's room lectures, a few outside speakers were introduced to broaden their ideas of the scope of the work, and in the same line a new method was tried of giving four girls a chance to help at two of the deposit stations one afternoon a week, a plan which worked out very well.

Each apprentice received at least two weeks' practical instruction in each of the nine departments, and four weeks in some of them. The final examination covered this work, the lectures, and the reading which was assigned at the beginning of the year on general and special subjects of library science. The course was finished the 1st of May, and one appointment was made from the class that month. On July 1 one other received a permanent position, and during the summer most of the others will be appointed temporarily.

By making use of suggestions from classes in other libraries and by comparing ours with their courses we are aiming to produce a high grade of efficiency in a very short space of time.

The following table covers the five apprentice classes conducted by this library. The statistics are those of July, 1909:

Record of apprentice classes, 1905-1909.

	Exam- ined.	Passed.	Failed.	Dropped or with- drew.	Completed course or appointed before completion.	Appoint- ed in Public Library.	Later served in other libraries.	Now in Public Library.
1904-5	10	6	4	3	3	3	3	1
1905-6	24	17	7	3	14	13	3	8
1906-7	9	9	0	3	6	6	0	6
1907-8	27	21	6	6	15	14	7	9
1908-9	12	10	2	3	7	6	0	6
Total	82	63	19	18	45	42	13	30

PERIODICAL DIVISION.

Miss Katharine K. Patten reports as follows on the current periodicals, of which she has charge:

The library receives 468 different magazines; 188 extra copies are taken for staff use and for circulation, making a total of 656 magazines regularly checked and taken care of by this division every month. The list of gifts is notably large this year. Publishers in all parts of the country have shown a keen interest in the useful arts department. As a result the library receives regularly 164 gifts of periodicals, the most of these being technical and on file in the useful arts department.

Back numbers of these magazines, and, in fact, of all magazines that are not bound, are now loaned from both reading rooms for a limited time. This has proved a success.

At the beginning of the year a change was made in the agent through whom the library secures its domestic periodicals. A change also was made in the list to be subscribed for. These lists were very carefully made out. As far as possible all requests were noted and considered. Magazines were dropped whose use did not seem to call for their renewal and others added which seemed to answer the requests. This is one of the most interesting sides of the work with periodicals, as so many of our readers use the magazines as a practical help in their work, especially in the useful arts department. The list of magazines devoted to pedagogy remains the same this year.

The library has this year secured membership in several different scientific societies, by which all the publications of these associations are received. These are on file in the large reading room.

Requests for additional magazines for circulation were so numerous that extra copies of Harper's, Century, Scribner's, and the Atlantic Monthly were added this year.

The following is a list of periodicals regularly received as gifts:

Technical periodicals purchased from the Henry Pastor memorial fund.

American Architect and Building News.	Architectural Record.
American Engineer.	Brickbuilder.
American Homes and Gardens.	Cement Age.
American Machinist.	Cement and Engineering News.
American Medicine.	Central Station.
American Printer.	Chemical Engineer.
American Society of Civil Engineers,	Electric Journal.
Transactions.	Electro-chemical and Metallurgical
American Society of Mechanical Engi-	Industry.
neers, Transactions.	Engineering and Mining Journal.

Technical periodicals purchased from the Henry Pastor memorial fund—Con.

Engineering-Contracting.
 Engineering Magazine.
 Engineering News.
 Engineering Record.
 Foundry.
 Gas Engine.
 Heating and Ventilating Magazine.
 Horseless Age.
 Ice and Refrigeration.
 Industrial Magazine.

Inland Printer.
 International Marine Engineering.
 Iron Age (weekly).
 Metal Industry.
 Motor Boat.
 Municipal Engineering.
 Power and Engineer.
 Scientific American and Supplement.
 Telephony.
 Woodcraft.

Periodicals purchased from the Woman's Anthropological Society fund.

American Anthropologist.
 American Antiquarian.
 American Journal of Archæology.
 American Journal of Psychology.
 Folk Lore (English).

Gypsy Lore.
 Journal of American Folk Lore.
 Mind.
 Records of the Past.

Periodicals given by the United States Bureau of Education.

American Industries.
 American Statistical Association publications.
 Architects and Builders' Magazine.
 Association Men.
 Baptist Home Mission Monthly.
 Christian Advocate.
 Christian Advocate, Methodist Episcopal Church South.
 Dial.
 Electrical Review and Western Electrician.

Electrical World.
 Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, Proceedings.
 Good Health.
 Harvard Law Review.
 Missionary Herald.
 Musical Courier.
 New Philosophy (Swedenborg).
 Phrenological Journal.
 Reform Advocate.
 Stenographer.
 Woodworker.

Other periodicals regularly received as gifts.

[Unless otherwise stated, they are given by publishers.]

America.
 American Annals of the Deaf. (Dr. E. A. Fay.)
 American Blacksmith.
 American Bottler.
 American Clay Magazine.
 American Esperanto Journal.
 Amerika Esperantisto.
 American Federationist.
 American Gaslight Journal.
 American Institute of Architects, Quarterly Bulletin. (Mr. Glenn Brown.)
 American Laundry Journal.
 American Marine Engineer.
 American Poultry Advocate.
 American Shoemaking.
 Appalachian Engineering Association, Bulletin.
 Appeal to Reason.
 Association of Collegiate Alumnae Publications. (Mr. George F. Bowerman.)
 Association Review.
 Bicycling World and Motor Cycle Review.

Billboard.
 Bookkeeper. (Association of American Government Accountants.)
 Boston Ideas.
 Brewers' Journal.
 Brush and Pail.
 Builder.
 Bulletin American Institute of Banking. (Association of American Government Accountants.)
 Bureau of Railway News and Statistics.
 Business Builder.
 Business Life.
 Business Magazine. (Association of American Government Accountants.)
 Canal Record. (Isthmian Canal Commission.)
 Castings.
 Caterer.
 Catholic Book News.
 Century Path. (Miss Corbin.)
 Chautauqua Quarterly.
 Christian Cynosure.
 Christian Register.
 Christian Science Journal.

Other periodicals regularly received as gifts—Continued.

- Christian Science Sentinel.
 City Hall. (Association of American Government Accountants.)
 Clothier and Furnisher.
 Commercial Poultry.
 Compressed Air
 Concrete.
 Concrete Engineering.
 Concrete Review.
 Cook's American Travellers Gazette.
 Congressional Record. (Hon. J. H. Gal-
 linger.)
 Courier. (Davos.)
 Current Events.
 Dodge Idea and Power and Transmis-
 sion.
 Editor.
 Electric Traction Weekly.
 Electric Trunk Line Age.
 Fly. (Mr. E. H. Young.)
 Génie Technique.
 Girls.
 Gleanings in Bee Culture.
 Graphite.
 Gregg Writer.
 Guide to Nature. (Prof. Cleveland
 Abbe.)
 Hardware Dealers' Magazine.
 Hellas.
 Helper.
 Herald of the Cross.
 Herald of the Golden Age.
 Holy Cross Magazine.
 Horticulture.
 Ideal Power.
 Illuminating Engineering Society,
 Transactions.
 Illumination.
 International Bookbinder.
 Jamestown Bulletin.
 Journal of Accountancy. (Association
 of American Government Account-
 ants.)
 Journal of American Medical Asso-
 ciation. (Mr. J. A. Saul.)
 Journal of the Franklin Institute.
 (Mr. E. P. Cowell.)
 Journal of Western Society of Engi-
 neers.
 Liberia.
 Locomotive.
 Lumber Trade Journal.
 Machinists' Monthly Journal.
 Marine Journal.
 Men of Washington (Young Men's
 Christian Association.)
 Metal Worker.
 Mine and Quarry.
 Mining and Scientific Press.
 Mission Bulletin.
 Model Magazine.
 Modern Sanitation.
 Monthly Musical Record.
 Monthly Record of Scientific Litera-
 ture.
 Moving Picture World.
 Municipal Economist. (Association of
 American Government Accountants.)
 Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin.
 National Contractor and Builder.
 National Engineer.
 National Hibernian.
 National Printer-Journalist.
 Navy.
 New Church League Journal.
 New Church Review.
 New York State Department of Labor
 Bulletin.
 News of the College Women's Clubs.
 (Miss Emma H. Turner.)
 North German Lloyd Bulletin.
 Office Appliances.
 Office Outfitter.
 Patents.
 Pathfinder.
 Pitman's Journal.
 Popular Electricity.
 Postal Information.
 Postal Record.
 Practical Engineer.
 Printing Trade News.
 Prism.
 Protest.
 Public.
 Reactions.
 Sabbath Recorder.
 Sample Case.
 Scranton Board of Trade Journal.
 Shorthand Writer.
 Signal Engineer.
 Silent Partner.
 Simplified Spelling Board Circulars.
 Single Tax Review.
 Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections.
 Southern Printer.
 Spectrum.
 Steam Shovel News.
 Stone.
 Stone and Webster Public Service
 Journal.
 Sunday Companion.
 System. (Association of American
 Government Accountants.)
 Theosophical Quarterly.
 Training School (for feeble-minded
 children) publication.
 Typographical Journal.
 United States Army List and Direc-
 tory. (War Department.)
 United States Bureau of the Census,
 Bulletin. (Census Bureau.)
 United States Bureau of Labor Bulle-
 tin. (Labor Bureau.)
 United States Bureau of Standards
 Bulletin. (Bureau of Standards.)
 United States Crop Reporter. (De-
 partment of Agriculture.)
 United States Consular Reports, daily
 and monthly. (Department of Com-
 merce and Labor.)

Other periodicals regularly received as gifts—Continued.

United States Diplomatic List. (Department of State.)	United States Public Documents Catalog. (Superintendent of Documents.)
United States Monthly Bulletin of the International Bureau of American Republics. (Bureau of American Republics.)	University Courier.
United States Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance. (Department of Commerce and Labor.)	University of Illinois Bulletin.
United States Monthly Weather Review. (Weather Bureau.)	Valve World.
United States Official Patent Office Gazette. (Patent Office.)	Violin World.
	Washington News Letter.
	Water and Gas Review.
	Water-Proofing.
	Weekly People.
	Woodworker and Art Metal Worker.
	Zionist.

Libraries regularly sending bulletins.

Atlanta, Ga., Carnegie Library.	Ohio State Library.
Boston Museum of Fine Arts.	Omaha, Nebr., Public Library.
Boston, Mass., Public Library.	Paterson, N. J., Free Public Library.
Brockton, Mass., Public Library.	Peabody, Mass., Institute Library.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free Library.	Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library.	Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie Library.
California State Library.	Portland, Oreg., Library Association.
Cambridge, Mass., Public Library.	Providence, R. I., Public Library.
Carlisle, Pa., J. Herman Bosler Memorial Library.	Rockford, Ill., Public Library.
Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library.	St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library.
Denver, Colo., Public Library.	St. Louis, Mo., Public Library.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library.	Salem, Mass., Public Library.
Haverhill, Mass., Public Library.	San Francisco, Cal., Public Library.
Helena, Mont., Public Library.	Scranton, Pa., Public Library.
Holyoke, Mass., Public Library.	Springfield, Mass., City Library Association.
Indiana Public Library Commission.	Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library.
Iowa Library Commission.	Toronto, Canada, Public Library.
Jersey City, N. J., Free Public Library.	Vermont Library Commission.
Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library.	Virginia State Library.
Minnesota Public Library Commission.	Waltham, Mass., Public Library.
New Bedford, Mass., Free Public Library.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Osterhout Free Library.
New York Public Library.	Wilmington, Del., Institute Free Library.
New York State Library.	Wisconsin Free Library Commission.
Norwich, Conn., Otis and Peck Library.	

SELECT LIST OF DONORS.

The library receives by gift such a large number of miscellaneous publications, all of which are acknowledged by mail, that it is impracticable to give an itemized record of them in this report. These gifts include the following classes of material: Four thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine bound and 398 unbound volumes, 3,762 pamphlets, 4,588 numbers of periodicals, 396 leaflets, 36 photographs, 60 maps, 13 post cards, 5 autograph letters, 6 broadsides, 15 pictures, 1 calendar, 26 badges, 1 medal—the last two items from the inaugural committee.

The following is designed to be a complete list of residents of Washington from whom gifts have been received:

Abbe, Prof. Cleveland.	Beatty, Dr. C. H.
Adams, I. W.	Bell, C. J.
Aldrich, Hon. N. W.	Bowerman, George F.
Allen, W. C.	Brooke, Mrs. M. E.
Allsworth, E. B.	Carnegie, Andrew, New York.
Anderson, C. L. G.	Clark, Dr. Victor S.
Barton, Leland.	Clarke, Miss A. E.
Bayly, Miss Margaret.	Cogle, Miss M. F.

SELECT LIST OF DONORS—continued.

Curriden, S. W.
 Curtis, Dr. Henry S.
 Davis, Madison.
 Davison, E. W.
 De Lacy, Hon. W. H.
 Depew, Hon. Chauncey M.
 Donohue, Dr. Florence.
 Du Bois, James T.
 Duke, Miss Emma.
 Dyson, Walter.
 Eberbach, Edward.
 Eberhard, Edwin.
 Evermann, Dr. B. W.
 Fisher, Dr. A. K.
 Flick, Taylor.
 Flynn, Mrs. Emily A.
 Forman, Dr. S. E.
 Foster, Mrs. C. B.
 Freeman, Nathaniel.
 French, Dr. Cecil.
 Frost, Dr. E. F.
 Gallinger, Hon. J. H.
 Gaw, Albert C.
 Godoy, George.
 Grant, Thomas.
 Gregory, Carl L.
 Hager, Chris.
 Hale, Hon. Eugene.
 Hamilton, Frank.
 Hartwell, Miss Mary.
 Hasson, B. F.
 Hay, O. P.
 Hayward, John A.
 Heyburn, Hon. W. B.
 Hibbs, Waldo C.
 Hicks, Miss L.
 Hodgkins, Mrs. H. L.
 Hodge, Dr. F. W.
 Hogan, Rev. W. J. H.
 Howard, Dr. Joseph T.
 Howard, Mrs. Mary P.
 Hoyt, J. C.
 Hoyt, J. W.
 Huidekoper, F. L.
 Hunneman, J. C.
 Iles, George, New York.
 Ingram, Dr. T. D.
 Johnson, James W.
 La Follette, Hon. R. M.
 Landis, Hon. C. B.
 Langdale, John W.
 Lawrence, Miss.
 Leavitt, Ezekiel.
 Lockwood, Mrs. B. A.
 Loomis, John T.
 Lyon, G. A., jr.
 McClure, Miss Mary M.
 Macrae, Mrs. Nathaniel.
 McCullough, N. N.
 McKinstry, Miss Maud.
 MacRay, Mrs. W. M.
 Martin, Mrs. G.
 Mindeleff, Mrs. Victor.
 Montgomery, Dr. W. S.
 Moore, Mrs. C. N.
 Moore, Miss Helen M.
 Moore, W. T.
 Morgan, Dr. E. L.
 Munroe, Prof. C. E.
 Noa, Frederic M.
 Norwood, Edward E.
 Noyes, Mrs. Crosby S.
 Noyes, Theodore W.
 O'Donoghue, W. F.
 Ott, Mrs. J. W.
 Posey, Mrs. Mason.
 Prud'homme, Mlle.
 Raymond, Prof. George L.
 Read, Albert M.
 Richards, L. A.
 Rochester, H. M.
 Schell, H. L.
 Schmidt, Ewald.
 Severance, Miss Mary E.
 Sewall, Dr. Frank.
 Sewell, B. F. B.
 Shufeldt, R. W.
 Sipe, Miss S. B.
 Skinner, Miss H. A.
 Smith, F. S. Key.
 Smith, J. Henry.
 Smith, Hon. S. W.
 Solger, Miss L. M.
 Sorokoumowsky, Beata.
 Spilman, Miss Emily A.
 Stead, Mrs. Robert.
 Stellwagen, Edward J.
 Sterrett, Miss.
 Stoeck, Miss F. G.
 Stout, J. Kennedy.
 Swett, C.
 Taggart, Hugh T.
 Tawney, Hon. J. A.
 Taylor, J. P.
 Taylor, William J.
 Thomas, Joseph M.
 Tindall, Dr. William.
 Totten, Miss.
 Vale, F. P.
 VanVleck, Arthur N.
 Vitz, C. P. F.
 Walker, P. F.
 Walsh, Miss H. I.
 Walter, John H.
 Webster, N. E., jr.
 Woodward, Dr. R. S.
 Woodward, S. W.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report in detail of my receipts and disbursements as treasurer of the board of trustees of the Public Library, District of Columbia, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

Moneys collected at the delivery desk.

Balance on hand July 1, 1908.....	\$1,944.30
Fines:	
Adult	\$3,044.60
Juvenile	385.46
Stations	80.28
Total	3,510.34
Duplicate collection	1,249.15
Reserves	97.58
Reissued cards	127.40
Books lost and injured	122.79
Sale of catalogues	2.35
Money found in building .....	.25
Total	7,054.16
To interest on deposit American Security and Trust Company	28.73
Refund on magazine	4.97
Grand total	7,087.86
Expended as follows:	
Books (main collection)	\$3,942.04
Books (duplicate collection)	777.41
Periodicals	1,056.64
Rebinding duplicate collection	181.64
Reimbursing emergency fund	75.00
Printing	92.50
Traveling expenses	91.00
Employment of assistants	85.00
Post cards	2.75
Premium on bond of treasurer	12.50
Premium on bond of notary public	5.00
Rent of motor cycle	29.45
Photographs	12.00
Music rolls	100.00
Membership fees in associations	47.00
Die	3.35
Total	6,513.28
Balance in hands of treasurer June 30, 1909	574.58

Donation fund, including Henry Pastor memorial fund and Woman's Anthropological fund.

GEORGE F. BOWEBMAN, Treasurer.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

CR.					DR.
1908.			1908.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$536.43	July 15	By paid Folk Lore Society, periodicals.....	\$9.84
Dec. 10	To check, James T. Du Bois..	50.00	Nov. 23	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books.....	3.60
Oct. 12	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25.00	Dec. 29	By paid G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals.....	3.00
1909.			...do....	By paid Folk Lore Society, membership fee.....	5.19
Apr. 30	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co.....	25.00	...do....	By paid American Anthropological Association, membership fee.....	5.00
May 6	To check, Rev. C. S. Abbott..	25.00	1909.		
May 26	To check, Carl P. P. Vitz....	25.00	Jan. 6	By paid American Anthropological Association, membership fee.....	5.00
	To credit interest on deposit.	9.85	Jan. 16	By paid American Folk Lore Society, membership fee....	3.00
			...do....	By paid Archeological Institute of America, membership fee.....	10.00
			Feb. 13	By paid Barnes magazine agency, periodicals.....	100.10
			...do....	...do....	11.15
			Mar. 10	By paid Brentano's, books....	8.55
			Apr. 3	By paid Boston Book Co., books.....	10.00
			Apr. 27	By paid Franz Hanfstaengl, pictures.....	50.32
			...do....	By paid Tice & Lynch, agents, books.....	5.00
			June 4	By paid Baker & Taylor, books.....	83.82
			June 25	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books.....	17.95
			...do....	By paid Tice & Lynch, agents, books.....	11.73
			...do....	By paid Brentano's, books....	24.02
			June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer.....	334.01
	Total.....	696.28		Total.....	696.28

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE HENRY PASTOR MEMORIAL FUND.

CR.					DR.
1908.			1909.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$50.31	Feb. 13	By paid Barnes magazine agency, periodicals.....	\$100.10
Dec. 10	To check, James T. Du Bois, one-half year's interest on Henry Pastor memorial fund, 1908.....	50.00	June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer.....	.21
	Total.....	100.31		Total.....	100.31

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE WOMAN'S ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY FUND.

CR.					DR.
1908.			1908.		
July 1	To balance in hands of treasurer.....	\$81.70	July 15	By paid Folk Lore Society, periodicals.....	\$9.84
Oct. 12	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., semiannual dividend.....	25.00	Nov. 23	By paid Woodward & Lothrop, books.....	3.60
1909.			Dec. 29	By paid G. E. Stechert & Co., periodicals.....	3.00
Apr. 30	To check, Washington Sanitary Improvement Co., semiannual dividend.....	25.00	...do....	By paid Folk Lore Society, membership fee.....	5.19
			1909.		
			Jan. 6	By paid American Anthropological Association, membership fee.....	5.00
			Jan. 16	By paid American Folk Lore Society, membership fee....	3.00
			...do....	By paid Archeological Institute of America, membership fee.....	10.00
			Feb. 13	By paid Barnes magazine agency, periodicals.....	11.15
			Mar. 10	By paid Brentano's, books....	8.55
			Apr. 3	By paid Boston Book Co., books.....	10.00
			June 30	By balance in hands of treasurer.....	62.37
	Total.....	131.70		Total.....	131.70

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Congressional appropriations for salaries, contingent expenses, books, bindings, etc., are paid on bills audited by the District auditor. In order, however, to give in this report a full financial statement of the library, it seems proper to include a summary of all receipts from whatever sources and of all expenditures from whatever funds. It should be stated that all congressional appropriations must be expended within the fiscal year for which they are appropriated; otherwise they lapse. Consequently there is never a balance to carry forward from one year to another. A statement for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, follows:

RECEIPTS.

Congressional appropriations:	
Salaries, regular roll	\$38,430.00
Salaries, Sunday and holiday service	1,700.00
For books	7,500.00
For binding	3,500.00
For contingent expenses	7,500.00
Total appropriations	\$58,630.00
Desk fund:	
Balance, June 30, 1908	1,944.30
Receipts, including interest and refund on magazine	5,143.56
Donation fund:	
Balance, June 30, 1908	536.43
Receipts, including interest	159.85
Total library funds	7,784.14
Total receipts	66,414.14

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	\$40,215.00
Books	12,384.12
Periodicals	1,180.73
Binding	3,681.64
Contingent expenses	8,044.06
Total expenditures	\$65,505.55
Balance, June 30, 1909	908.59

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN,
Treasurer.

The BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

APPENDIX.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia was created by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896, as follows:

AN ACT To establish and provide for the maintenance of a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a free public library and reading room is hereby established and shall be maintained in the District of Columbia, which shall be the property of the said District and a supplement of the public educational system of said District. All actions relating to such library, or for the recovery of any penalties lawfully established in relation thereto, shall be brought in the name of the District of Columbia, and the commissioners of the said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive, as component parts of said library, collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

SEC. 2. That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library, including the use of the books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, subject to such rules and regulations as may be lawfully established in relation thereto.

SEC. 3. That the said library shall be in charge of a board of library trustees, who shall purchase the books, magazines, and newspapers, and procure the necessary appendages for such library. The said board of trustees shall be composed of nine members, each of whom shall be a taxpayer in the District of Columbia, and shall serve without compensation. They shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and shall hold office for six years: *Provided*, That at the first meeting of the said board the members shall be divided by lot into three classes. The first class, composed of three members, shall hold office for two years; the second class, composed of three members, shall hold office for four years; the third class, composed of three members, shall hold office for six years. Any vacancy occurring in said board shall be filled by the District Commissioners. Said board shall have power to provide such regulations for its organization and government as it may deem necessary.

SEC. 4. That the said board shall have power to provide for the proper care and preservation of said library, to prescribe rules for taking and returning books, to fix, assess, and collect fines and penalties for the loss of or injury to books, and to establish all other needful rules and regulations for the management of the library as the said board shall deem proper. The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library. The said board of library trustees shall make an annual report to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia relative to the management of the said library.

SEC. 5. That the said library shall be located in some convenient place in the city of Washington, to be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia upon the recommendation of the trustees of said library: *Provided*, That in any municipal building to be hereafter erected in said District, suitable provision shall be made for said library and reading room sufficient to accommodate not less than one hundred thousand volumes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the organization and government of the board of library trustees of the Free Public Library and reading room in the District of Columbia, constituted by act of Congress approved June 3, 1896:

ARTICLE I. The board of trustees shall hold regular meetings on the second Friday of each month, at an hour and place to be designated by the trustees.

ART. II. The president of the board may, and on request of three members shall, call a special meeting, of which three days' notice in writing, and specifying the object of the call, shall be given. No other than business relating to such specified object shall be transacted at such special meeting.

ART. III. At the regular meeting in January of each year, which shall be called the annual meeting, the officers of the board shall be elected, except the librarian.

ART. IV. Notices of all meetings shall be mailed to every member of the board three days previous to the time of such meetings.

ART. V. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

ART. VI. The officers of the board shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and a librarian, who shall also act as treasurer and assistant secretary of the board. At each annual meeting the board shall elect by ballot from its own number a president, a vice-president, and a secretary, who shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are chosen. A majority of the votes cast shall elect.

ART. VII. Any vacancy occurring in these offices shall be filled at any regular meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose, by election, as aforesaid.

ART. VIII. At the regular meeting in June of each year the board of trustees shall elect by viva voce a librarian to serve for the fiscal year beginning with the 1st day of July subsequent to said election. It shall require a majority of the whole board to elect a librarian, and he shall at all times be subject to removal for cause by a two-thirds vote of the whole board of trustees.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the board, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to sign all papers, communications, and instruments which may require his official signature. He shall also, in conjunction with the librarian, prepare for the consideration and approval of the board, at its October meeting of each year, the annual report of the board required by the organic act. He shall exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the library and shall be ex officio a member of all committees.

ART. X. In the absence of the president, the vice-president shall preside at all meetings of the board, and shall generally discharge all duties of the president in case of the latter's absence from the city or inability to act, or in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president.

ART. XI. The duty of the secretary is to keep a neat, exact, and permanent record of the meetings of the board, to have the custody of the records and general papers of the board, and to perform the other functions usual in his office. The duty of the librarian as assistant secretary of the board shall be to keep the formal minutes of the meetings of the board under the supervision of the secretary, and to prepare the same in form for submission to the secretary, and, in the absence of the secretary, to act as secretary of the board. The duties of the librarian as treasurer of the board shall be to keep the financial account of the library, and to lay before the board at each regular meeting a statement of the amount in the treasury to its credit. He shall have the custody of all moneys and accompanying papers of the board, and shall deliver the same to his successor upon the termination of his term of office. All payments of any sums in the custody and control of the board shall be made by checks of the librarian, countersigned by the president of the board. He shall give bond to the board in the penal sum of \$2,500 for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the custody and disbursement of money.

ART. XII. The duties of the librarian shall be as follows: To take charge of the library and reading room, and he shall be responsible for the care and safety of the books and other public property contained therein; to submit to the board of trustees, and to the proper committees, measures for securing the proper management and fullest efficiency of the library and reading room; to

obtain for the library public documents of all kinds, as well as the publications of libraries, library associations, and other bodies whose proceedings and reports may afford information of value to the board or the users of the library; to keep carefully arranged for the use of the board lists of new books and publications, both American and foreign; to prepare for the use of the board lists of books and periodicals required to complete sets, to fill out such departments as are deficient, and to supply the place of books which have been lost; to keep a list of all books and publications donated to the library, stating the name and residence of the donor and date when received; to classify and arrange all books and publications as soon as received, and to keep the same catalogued according to such plan or plans as may be approved by the board; to report promptly all flagrant cases of theft, mutilation, or injury of books and periodicals; to be responsible for the preservation of order in the rooms, and to be present, so far as may be practicable, in the library during library hours; to exercise control over the library and reading room, and all employees of the board, and to promptly report to the trustees any delinquency on the part of the employees; to keep exact and detailed accounts of all moneys received from fines and other sources, and report the same monthly to the board at the regular meeting; to submit monthly a report of all books added to and loaned by the library; to prepare and submit to the board an annual report, giving a full account of the working of the library during the fiscal year; to discharge such other duties as fall within the province of librarian and may from time to time be prescribed by the board.

ART. XIII. The standing committees of the board shall be as follows, each consisting of three members, to be appointed by the president: A committee on books, on finance, on employees, on buildings, on rules, and on bookbinding and printing.

ART. XIV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on books and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the selection, purchase, and exchange of books and periodicals, the sale and exchange of duplicates, and of all old magazines and papers not kept for filing and binding; and said committee shall make written recommendations to the board as to all matters referred to it. It shall be the duty of this committee to examine from time to time the books in the library, and to temporarily, pending the order of the board, exclude from circulation any and all books which it may deem offensive to good morals, and promptly after such action report the same to the board for its action. No purchase of books or periodicals to an amount exceeding \$100 shall be made except by authority of the board—entered upon its record—and all purchases made under this rule shall be reported to the board at its next meeting.

ART. XV. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on finance shall be referred all matters relating to the library funds and all claims, and it shall audit all accounts, including the report of the librarian, provided for in Article XI, and if such claims, accounts, and reports are correct certify them to the board, and in any event report thereon with their recommendation.

ART. XVI. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on employees and librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of employees of the library, who shall report thereon to the board for its action; and all matters relating to the appointment, control, and remuneration of the librarian shall be referred to said committee for its report to the board for its action thereon.

ART. XVII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on buildings shall be referred all matters relating to the rental, construction, alteration, repair, furnishing, heating, and lighting of the building and branch buildings to be used for the purpose of the library for its report and recommendation.

ART. XVIII. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on rules shall be referred all matters relating to the rules for the government of the board, and to the same committee and the librarian shall be referred all matters relating to the government of the library and its employees, who shall promptly report thereon, with recommendations for the action of the board.

ART. XIX. Unless otherwise ordered, to the committee on bookbinding and printing shall be referred all matters relating to the binding and repair of books, the arrangement, printing, sale, and disposition of catalogues and finding lists, and statistics of circulation, and all matters relating to stamps, plates, labels, printed forms used in the library, and publications or printed matter issued by authority of the board, for its report and recommendation.

ART. XX. In addition to the above, such special committees may from time to time be appointed as the board at its regular meeting shall direct.

ART. XXI. All reports of the committees shall be in writing and signed by the proper committee. A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum thereof for the transaction of business.

ART. XXII. The order of business at regular meetings of the board shall be:

- (1) Call of roll.
- (2) Reading of the minutes.
- (3) Reports of officers.
- (4) Reports of standing committees.
- (5) Reports of special committees.
- (6) Reading of communications.
- (7) Presentation of claims.
- (8) Election of officers, when proper.
- (9) Unfinished business.
- (10) New business.

ART. XXIII. No money in the hands of the treasurer of the board shall be drawn from the treasury unless by special authority of the board, except in the case of the purchase of books, not exceeding \$100 in value, as provided in Article XIV.

ART. XXIV. None of these regulations shall be amended until the said amendments have been proposed in writing to a regular meeting of the board, whereupon the succeeding regular meeting shall act upon such amendments, and a majority vote of the whole board of trustees shall be required to adopt such amendments.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF LECTURE HALL.

The trustees have adopted the following resolution to govern the use of the library lecture hall:

Resolved. That it is declared to be the policy of the board of library trustees to confine the public use of the library's lecture room to free public lectures or discussions on unobjectionable topics of popular interest and educational tendency.

That, in accordance with this policy, no charge, direct or indirect, shall be permitted to be made to the audience at such lectures or discussions, and that the applicant for permission to make such use of the lecture room shall be required to announce through the local press that such lecture or discussion is free to the public and to invite the public attendance upon it.

That applications for permission to use the lecture room shall be in writing, addressed to the board of library trustees, and shall set forth the facts concerning the nature of the proposed lecture or discussion and the pledges above required in respect to it; that each application shall bear the indorsement of the librarian to the effect that the lecture room is available for the requested use at the time designated; that such applications shall be considered and acted upon by the board, on favorable report from the committee on building; and that in emergency cases where use of the lecture room is desired in advance of the next meeting of the board the president is authorized to grant the requested permission, if the written application for such use in due form as above required is presented, with the favorable indorsements of the librarian and three members of the committee on building.

REGULATIONS FOR USE OF STUDY ROOMS.

Resolved. That it is declared to be the policy of the library trustees to confine the public use of the library's study rooms to the use by individuals or groups of individuals as places of quiet study. That, in accordance with this policy, the librarian is authorized to assign such study rooms to individuals, committees, or clubs for limited periods, in order that such individuals, committees, or clubs may better avail themselves of the resources of the library by having books, periodicals, etc., sent to such study rooms on request. That such study rooms shall not be used by clubs having a regular order of business or any programmes that are not closely connected with the study of the books and periodicals of the library.

LIBRARY RULES.

The following are the rules adopted for the government of the use of the library, as amended to the date of the publication of this report:

ARTICLE 1. The library shall be open for the delivery and return of books and for reading and reference every week day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., July 4 and December 25 excepted. The library shall be open for reading and reference every Sunday from 2 to 9 p. m.

ART. 2. All persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia, including as temporary residents those who have regular business or employment in the District, shall be entitled to the privileges of the library, including the use of books contained therein, as a lending or circulating library, by signing the proper application and agreement. Applications must be signed in person at the library and must be renewed every three years.

ART. 3. Minors under 18 years of age will be required to furnish the written consent and guaranty of parent, guardian, or some person satisfactory to the librarian.

ART. 4. Temporary residents not owning real estate or regularly employed or doing business in the District of Columbia shall furnish a guaranty of some resident satisfactory to the librarian, or shall, at the discretion of the librarian, make a deposit of \$5, this sum to be increased, if in the opinion of the librarian, the value of the books borrowed exceeds that sum. On surrender of cards issued on such deposits, the sums so deposited shall, after deducting unpaid charges or cost of replacing books lost or damaged, be refunded.

ART. 5. Each person entitled to draw books from the library will be supplied with two cards inscribed with his or her name, residence, and register number. These cards must be presented whenever a book is taken, returned, or renewed. If lost, cards will be replaced upon payment of 10 cents after seven days. Immediate notice of a change of residence must be given at the library. The registered holder of a card is in all cases responsible for books drawn by means of the card, by whomsoever presented, and for all charges accrued on the same. Books and magazines may not be transferred from one reader's card to another. No card shall be lent outside the household of the holder. Both reader's card and book are stamped with the date they are due.

ART. 6. One book may be taken out at a time on each card and retained two weeks (except those labeled "Seven-day book"). Two or more volumes, if of the same book, will be considered as one book. They may be renewed once for the same period, unless reserved by other persons in the meantime. A magazine may be drawn on a white card in addition to a book. Books of recent purchase, very popular books, and current magazines are called "Seven-day books." (These books have the notice on the inside and outside cover, and may not be renewed.)

ART. 7. Books may be renewed by mail by sending the reader's card (on which the book was drawn), the author and title of the book, and the call number, which will be found on the pocket on the back cover of the book. If the return of the cards is desired, a self-addressed stamped envelope should be inclosed. Books may not be renewed by telephone. After one renewal a book may not be taken out again by the same borrower or by any other member of the same household, until it has remained on the library shelves for twenty-four hours.

ART. 8. Any book in the library (except fiction and seven-day books) may be reserved by the payment of 2 cents. Pay duplicate copies of new fiction may also be reserved.

ART. 9. Books of reference and those deemed by the library committee or librarian unsuitable for general circulation shall not be loaned for home use, except upon special permission of the committee or librarian. Such books will be designated in printed catalogues by the abbreviation "Ref." and in card catalogues by the words "Reference book, does not circulate" stamped on the face of the card.

ART. 10. A charge of 2 cents a day for each book will be made for books kept overtime. No charge will be made for days on which the library is not open for the circulation of books for home use. Borrowers must take notice of the expiration of the time allowed. After five days' delinquency a notice will be sent. At the expiration of two weeks from the date the book is due (if it is not

returned) a messenger will be sent for it, who shall have authority to collect the amount accrued and an additional fee of 20 cents for such messenger service. No claim to exemption can be established because of failure of any notice to or from the library. No book will be delivered to persons allowing such charges to remain unpaid. Whenever a borrower will not pay such charges as may be against him, his guarantor will be held responsible.

ART. 11. Books are not to be exchanged the same day they are taken out, unless mistakes have been made by the library attendants.

ART. 12. If any borrower lose or materially injure a book, paper, or magazine belonging to the library he shall pay the cost of replacement. If the book so lost or injured be part of a set he shall pay for the entire set, and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property. A book retained for more than four weeks shall be considered lost, and the person detaining it, shall, in addition to accrued fines, pay the full cost of replacing such book.

ART. 13. A neglect to comply with any of these rules shall work a forfeiture of the privileges of the library.

ART. 14. Teachers' cards may be issued, on which 10 books other than seven-day books of fiction, relating to their work in school, may be drawn at a time and retained 28 days without renewal. Normal school students' cards may be issued, on which 5 books, other than fiction, relating to their work in school, may be drawn at a time and retained 28 days without renewal. Books issued on teachers' and normal school students' cards are subject to recall if required by other readers.

ART. 15. The librarian may, at his discretion, cause to be issued special-privilege cards, entitling readers, who satisfy him of their need for such special privileges, to 10 or more books other than fiction and recent purchases, for use in pursuing courses of reading. Such privileges may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 16. Works of special rarity and value shall be consulted only at the discretion of the librarian.

ART. 17. The reader's card must be surrendered at the library when the holder ceases to be a resident of the District of Columbia.

ART. 18. No library book or periodical shall be removed from the building without formal record.

ART. 19. All books and periodicals belonging to the library may be used in the library building by any suitable person, in such places and under such conditions as may be prescribed by the officer in charge of the reading room or of the department to which the book belongs. In all cases such books, periodicals, and other works must be returned to the desk before the borrower leaves the room where they are used.

ART. 20. The use of inks is not permitted in the reading rooms. Writing in books or marking the same is strictly prohibited under penalty of law.

ART. 21. No dogs or other animals shall be permitted in the building.

ART. 22. The use of tobacco, or the eating of viands of any kind, and all conversation or other conduct inconsistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library are prohibited in all parts of the library building.

ART. 23. Men and boys shall remove their hats and remain uncovered within the building.

ART. 24. These rules may be amended by a vote of a majority of the trustees at any regular meeting of the board.

SECTION 849, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Stealing or injuring books, and so forth.—Any person who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, or manuscript, or any portion thereof belonging to the Library of Congress, or to any public library in the District of Columbia, whether the property of the United States or of the District of Columbia or of any individual or corporation in said District, or who shall steal, wrongfully deface, injure, mutilate, tear, or destroy any book, pamphlet, document, manuscript, print, engraving, medal, newspaper, or work of art, the property of the United States, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall, when the offense is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, for every such offense.



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